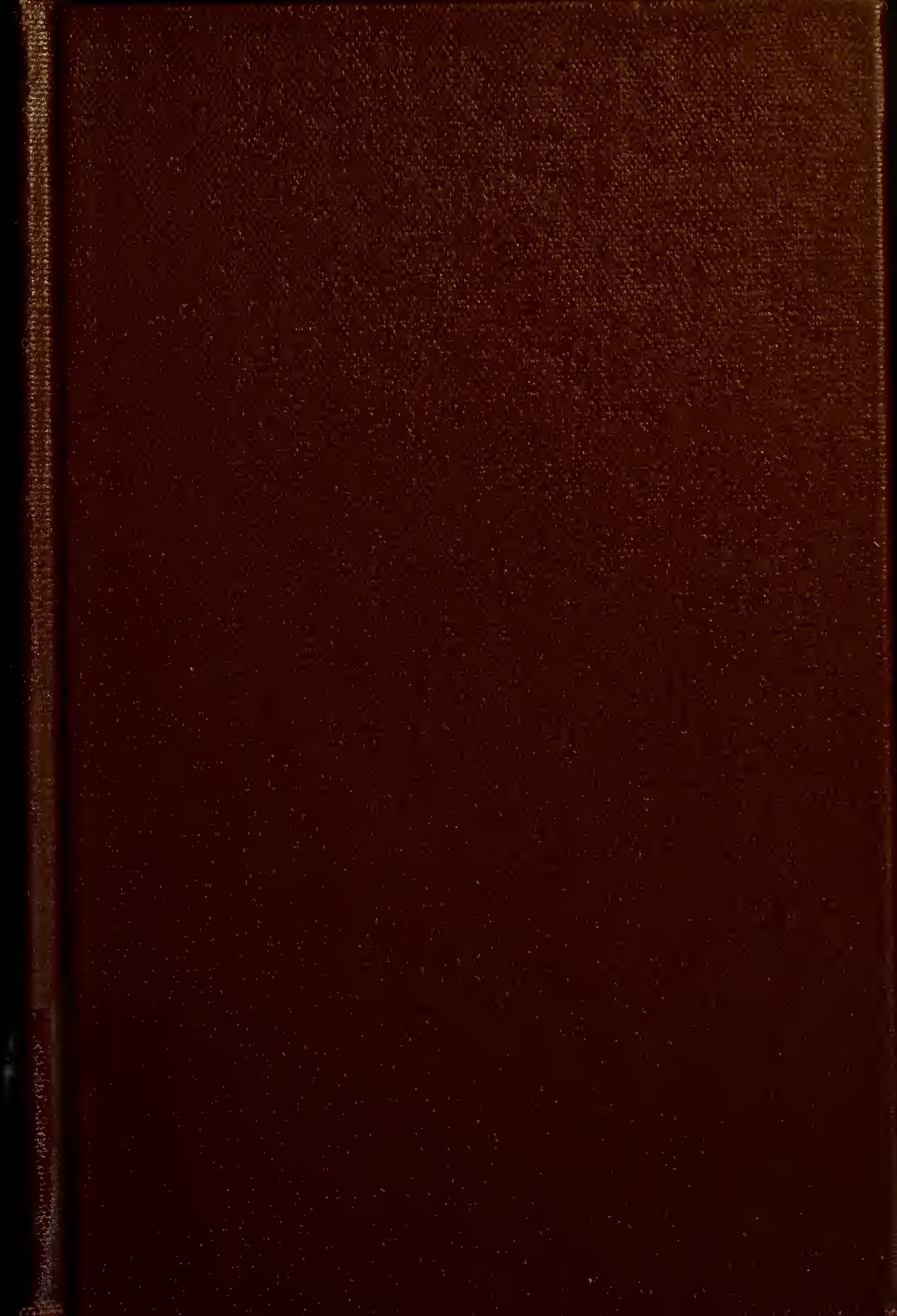




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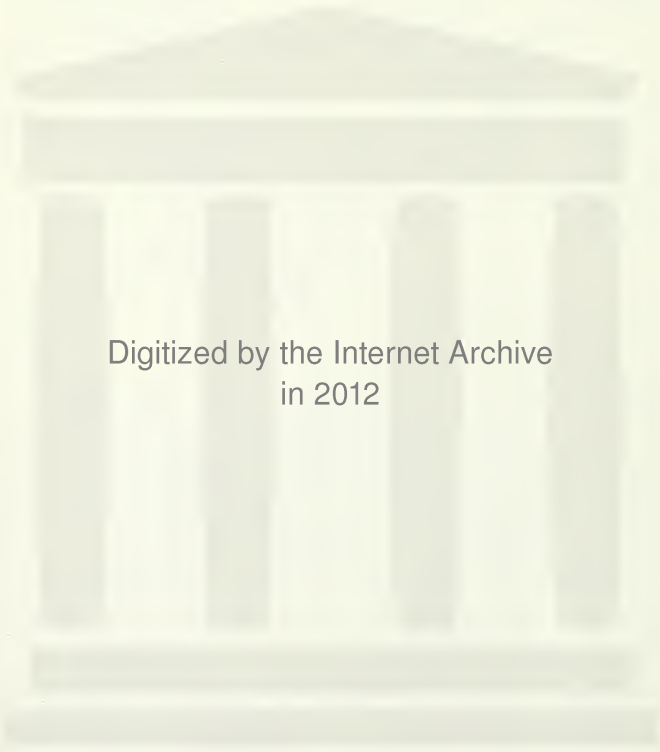
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THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

New Year's Number



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



PUBLISHED BY

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Miss Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

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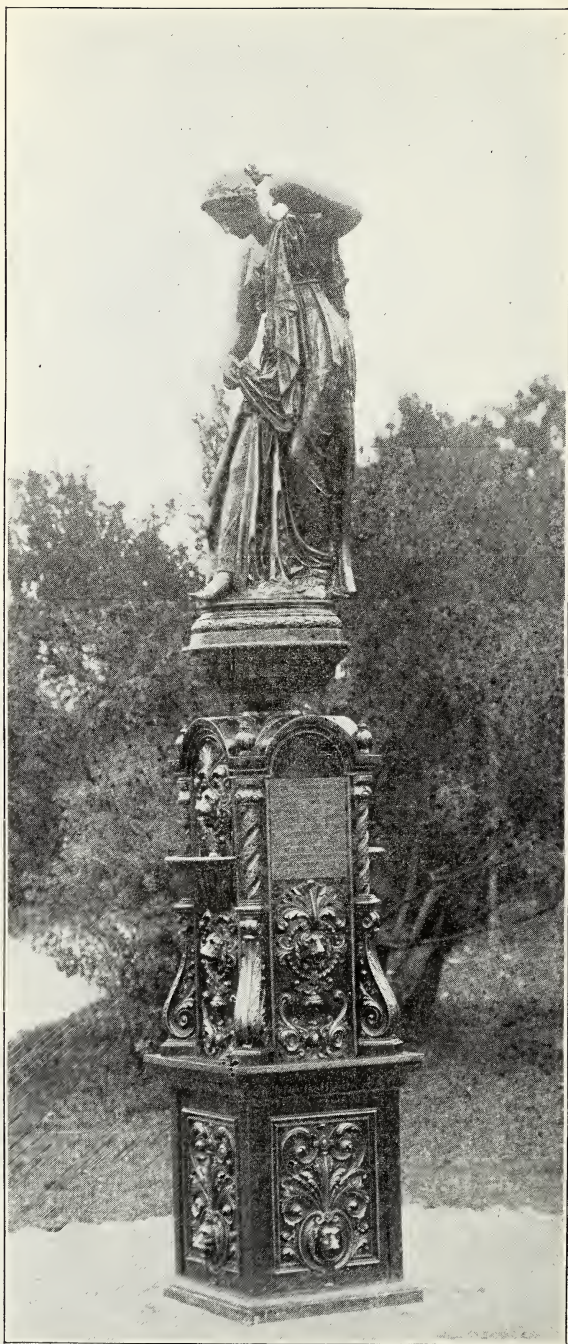
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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.

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*Erected under the auspices of the Mary Ball Chapter, D. A. R., as a memorial to
Narcissa Prentice Whitman, a Pioneer teacher—a Christian martyr.*

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WHITMAN'S RIDE.

"I am not expatriated, because I am a missionary,"—*Marcus Whitman.*

LISTEN, my children, and you shall hear
Of a hero's ride that saved a State.
A midnight ride? Nay, child, for a year
He rode with a message that could not wait.
Eighteen hundred and forty-two;
No railroad then had gone crashing through
To the Western coast; not a telegraph wire
Had guided there the electric fire;
But a fire burned in one strong man's breast
For a beacon light. You shall hear the rest.

He said to his wife: "At the Fort to-day,
At Walla Walla I hear them say
That a hundred British men had crossed
The mountains; and one young, ardent priest
Shouted, 'Hurrah for Oregon!
The Yankees are late by a year at least!'
They must know this at once at Washington.
Another year, and all would be lost.
Someone must ride, to give the alarm
Across the continent; untold harm
In an hour's delay, and only I
Can make them understand how or why
The United States must keep Oregon!"

Twenty-four hours he stopped to think.
To think! Nay, then, if he thought at all.
He thought as he tightened his saddle girth.
One tried companion who would not shirk
From the worst to come, with a mule or two

To carry arms and supplies, would do.
With a guide as far as Fort Bent. And she,
The woman of proud, heroic worth,
Who must part from him, if she wept at all,
Wept as she gathered whatever he
Might need for the outfit on his way.
Fame for the man who rode that day
Into the wilds at his country's call;
And for her who waited for him a year
On that wild Pacific coast, a tear!

Then he said "Good-bye!" and with firm-set lips
Silently rode from his cabin door
Just as the sun rose over the tips
Of the phantom mountain that loomed before
The woman there in the cabin door,
With a dread at her heart that she had not known
When she, with him, had dared to cross
The Great Divide. None better than she
Knew what the terrible ride would cost
As he rode, and she waited, each alone.
Whether all were gained or all were lost,
No message of either gain or loss
Could reach her; never a greeting stir
Her heart with sorrow or gladness; he
In another year would come back to her
If all went well; and if all went ill—
Ah, God! could even her courage still
The pain at her heart? If the blinding snow
Were his winding sheet, she would never know;
If the Indian arrow pierced his side,
She would never know where he lay and died;
If the icy mountain torrents drowned
His cry for help, she would hear no sound!
Nay, none would hear, save God, who knew
What she had to bear, and he had to do.
The clattering hoof-beats died away
On the Walla Walla. Ah! had she known
They would echo in history still to-day
As they echoed then from her heart of stone!
He had left the valley. The mountains mock
His coming. Behind him, broad and deep,
The Columbia meets the Pacific tides;
Before him—four thousand miles before—
Four thousand miles from his cabin door,

The Potomac meets the Atlantic. On
Over the trail grown rough and steep,
Now soft on the snow, now loud on the rock,
Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.
The United States must keep Oregon.

It was October when he left
The Walla Walla, though little heed
Paid he to the season. Nay, indeed,
In the lonely canyons just ahead,
Little mattered it what the almanac said.
He heard the coyotes bark; but they
Are harmless creatures. No need to fear
A deadly rattlesnake coiled too near.
No rattlesnake was ever so bereft
Of sense as to creep out such a day
In the frost. Nay, scarce would a grizzly care
For a sniff at him. Only a man would dare
The bitter cold, in whose heart and brain
Burned the quenchless flame of a great desire;
A man with nothing himself to gain
From success, but whose heart-blood kept its fire
While with freezing face he rode on and on.
The United States must keep Oregon.

It was November when they came
To the icy stream. Would he hesitate?
Not he, the man who carried a State
At his saddle bow. They have made the leap;
Horse and rider have plunged below
The icy current that could not tame
Their proud life-current's fiercer flow.
They swam for it, reach it, clutch the shore,
Climb the river bank, cold and steep,
Mount, and ride the rest of that day,
Cased in an armor close and fine
As ever an ancient warrior wore;
Armor of ice that dared to shine
Back at a sunbeam's dazzling ray,
Fearless as plated steel of old
Before that slender lance of gold.

It is December as they ride
Slowly across the Great Divide;
The blinding storm turns day to night,

And clogs their feet; the snowflakes roll
The winding sheet about them; sight
Is darkened; faint the despairing soul.
No trail before or behind them. Spur
His horse? Nay, child, it were death to stir!
Motionless horse and rider stand,
Turning to stone; till one poor mule,
Pricking his ears as if to say
If they gave him rein he would find the way,
Found it and led them back, poor fool,
To last night's camp in that lonely land.

It was February when he rode
Into St. Louis. The gaping crowd
Gathered about him with questions loud
And eager. He raised one frozen hand
With a gesture of silent, proud command;
"I am here to ask, not answer! Tell
Me quick, is the Treaty signed?" "Why, yes!
In August, six months ago or less!"
Six months ago! Two months before
The gay young priest at the fortress showed
The English hand! Two months before,
Four months ago at his cabin door,
He had saddled his horse! Too late then. "Well,
But Oregon? Have they signed the State
Away?" "Of course not. Nobody cares
About Oregon." He in silence bares
His head. "Thank God! I am not too late."

It was March when he rode at last
Into the streets of Washington.
The warning questions came thick and fast;
"Do you know that the British will colonize,
If you wait another year, Oregon
And the Northwest, thirty-six times the size
Of Massachusetts?" A courteous stare,
And the Government murmurs, "Ah, indeed!"
Pray why do you think that we should care?
With Indian arrows and mountain snow
Between us, we never can colonize
The wild Northwest from the East you know,
If you doubt it, why, we will let you read
The London "Examiner;" proofs enough
The Northwest is just worth a pinch of snuff."

And the Board of Missions that sent him out,
Gazed at the worn and weary man
With stern displeasure. "Pray, sir; who
Gave you orders to undertake
This journey hither, or to incur
Without due cause, such great expense
To the Board? Do you suppose we can
Overlook so grave an offense? What about
The little flock, for whose precious sake
We sent you West? Can it be that you
Left them without a shepherd? Most
Extraordinary conduct, sir,
Thus to desert your chosen post."

Ah, well! What mattered it! He had dared
A hundred deaths, in his eager pride,
To bring to his Country at Washington
A message, for which, then, no one cared!
But Whitman could act as well as ride.
The United States must keep the Northwest.
He—whatever might say the rest—
Cared, and would colonize Oregon!

It was October, forty-two,
When the clattering hoof-beats died away
On the Walla Walla, that fateful day!
It was September, forty-three—
Little less than a year, you see—
When the woman who waited thought she heard
The clatter of hoof-beats that she knew
On the Walla Walla again. "What word
From Whitman?" Whitman himself! And see!
What do her glad eyes look upon?
The first of two hundred wagons rolls
Into the valley before her. He
Who, a year ago, had left her side,
Had brought them over the Great Divide—
Men, women and children, a thousand souls—
The army to occupy Oregon.

You know the rest. In the books you have read
That the British were not a year ahead.
The United States have kept Oregon,
Because of one Marcus Whitman. He
Rode eight thousand miles and was not too late,

Brought in a single hand, not a Nation's fate,
Perhaps; but a gift for the Nation, she
Would hardly part with to-day, if we
May believe what the papers say upon
This great Northwest, that was Oregon.

And Whitman? Ah! my children, he
And his wife sleep now in a martyr's grave!
Murdered! Murdered, both he and she,
By the Indian souls they went West to save!

ALICE WALLINGTON ROLLINS.

IN LIFE A HEROINE—IN DEATH A MARTYR.

[Read at dedicatory services of Whitman Memorial, Tacoma, Washington, October 28, 1899.]

THE life of Narcissa Prentice Whitman, in whose memory the Daughters of the American Revolution have just erected a fountain in Wright Park, has been sketched most completely by Edwin Eells, the son of the revered Father Eells. Mr. Eells was but a child when Mrs. Whitman was massacred, but he distinctly remembers her, and the terrible occurrences of that time, and is possessed of the most reliable information as to the early days in the then territory of Oregon. The following is the most complete sketch ever published of Washington's woman pioneer and martyr:

"Nothing can do more to inspire with patriotism the woman of our country, and through their influence the stalwart sons, husbands, sweethearts who love and admire them, than becoming familiar with, and honoring the memory of, those noble men and women to whom we are indebted for the inestimable privileges and unparalleled institutions we have inherited.

"The legacy of such an ancestry should make us worthy to emulate their virtues, and stimulate us to do our part in advancing civilization and in the upbuilding of humanity.

"Undoubtedly there is a magnificent future for this Pacific coast. The duty rests upon us to lay the foundations of society broad and deep, and governed by such principles that the superstructure shall be strong and enduring.

"Fortunately we are not wanting in examples on our own soil of those who have gone before us and have done their work inspired by lofty motives and benevolent desires.

"The first white woman who settled in our State was one whose life furnished much to admire and to imitate.

"Of the early life of Narcissa Prentice Whitman, to whose memory we have dedicated a monument emblematical of that usefulness which adorned her life, history has so far given us but meager details. That her early home was in Allegany County, New York; that her father was Judge Stephen Prentice, her mother was a woman of sincere piety, whose instruction and example were fruitful in forming her character, are facts that form a part of the environment of her early life.

"She was a strong, healthy, ruddy girl, with 'golden hair,' was a member of the 'village choir' in the Presbyterian Church of the town in which she lived. She attended school in the academy, and it is related that more than one swain became enamored by the attractions of her person and the loveliness of her character.

"Early in life she became deeply impressed with the importance of missions, a subject then just beginning to attract general attention in the churches of that region, and when Dr. Marcus Whitman, of similar mold, asked her to share his fortunes, and accompany him as a missionary to the Oregon Indians, who were then reported to be hungering for the 'word of life,' she gladly gave him her heart and her hand, and became his companion in life and in death, in his efforts for the good of the Indians and his country.

"In March, 1836, they left their native State for the wilds of the far West. Through snow and mud, by stage and sleigh, they slowly wended their way from New York through Pennsylvania across the Allegheny Mountains to the city of Pittsburgh. Here they boarded the steamboat 'Siam' and at 10 o'clock a. m., on the 15th of that month, steamed out into the current of the Ohio River. At Cincinnati they were joined by the Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Spaulding, who became their traveling companions in their journey across the continent.

"They left that city on the steamer 'Junius,' Tuesday noon,

expecting to reach St. Louis that week, but Saturday night found them eighty-nine miles distant from their destination.

"To travel on the Sabbath was so abhorrent to their Puritanical ideas that they decided to leave the boat. They were strongly urged to remain on board, and among those who attempted to detain them, Mrs. Whitman says, was a Presbyterian minister, but they persisted in their purpose, and at 10 o'clock at night they stepped ashore at the little town of Chester, Illinois, where they spent a delightful Sabbath. Here they found some kindred spirits, among whom was an aged minister who had been there for nineteen years, and had not had a brother minister to preach for him in all that time, and to have a mission family call and enjoy the privileges of the Sabbath with him seemed like angels' visits.

"Leaving here, they were favored by taking passage on the steamer 'Majestic.' This was one of the largest boats on the river, with better accommodations than they had had on any previous boat, so that they felt doubly rewarded for keeping the Sabbath.

"On the evening of the 29th, two weeks after leaving Pittsburg, they arrived at St. Louis. Two days later they started up the Mississippi River on the steamer 'Charlton' and proceeded on up the Missouri to the town of Liberty. Here they bid farewell to civilization and almost to comfort, and started on their long, tedious, wearisome and dangerous horse-back ride of 2,000 miles across the American desert.

"But now their troubles came thick and fast. They had arranged to have for an escort across the plains the caravan of the American Fur Company. To the managers of this caravan, the additional burden of having ladies along, whom they would feel obliged to protect from the Indians, was very distasteful. They apparently attempted to get away from them, and started four days sooner than the time set, and the missionary party, unaccustomed as they were to this mode of travel, found it very difficult to overtake them.

"Some of their horses were stolen and others had to be secured, causing delay. The weather was bad, the grass was poor, but all depended upon union with the caravan, and this

was at length accomplished. Then their provisions were used up sooner than they expected, and when they got to the buffalo country they had to live on green buffalo meat straight for months. This was a severe diet and made some of them sick.

"This meat they dried and carried with them to use when they left the buffalo country. Later they had elk, deer, salmon and berries. At Fort Hall, where they arrived about the last of July, they had for a change some turnips and fried bread, which was a luxury.

"Crossing the rivers was often difficult and sometimes dangerous.

"At Snake River they found a canoe made of rushes and willows, on which the two ladies placed themselves with their saddles when two Indians on horses with a rope attached to each, swam across and towed them over. She says, 'There is one way of crossing that husband has tried, but I have not, neither do I wish to. Take a stiff elk skin and stretch it over you, spreading yourself out as much as possible, then let the Indian women carefully put you on the water and with a cord in the mouth, they will swim and draw you over.'

"Speaking of how they rested at noon, she says: 'But often our camping places are in some open plain, and frequently a sand plain, in the hot sun, but even here is rest and comfort. My husband, who is one of the best the world ever knew, is always ready to provide a comfortable shade. With one of our saddle blankets, spread upon some willows, our saddles, fishamores and other blankets placed on the ground, constitute our sofa, where we recline and rest till dinner is ready. How do you think you would like this?

"But the six months' journey ended at last, and on the first day of September they arrived at Fort Walla Walla. Here they had a room and bed all to themselves, plenty to eat, melons of all kinds in great abundance and of immense size; various kinds of vegetables, too. Such a contrast that in comparison with what they had experienced seemed almost to have reached heaven.

"During the fall the doctor prepared a cabin on the banks of the Walla Walla River, and early in December they sat be-

side their own fireside, happy and hopeful. The weather was not severe. They were young and healthy, the novelty of their surroundings made it interesting and the winter passed rapidly away.

"The following spring, on the 14th of March, the anniversary of her own birthday, a daughter came to bless their lonely home. She was the first white child born in this State.

"They named her Alice Clarissa Whitman. You can appreciate what an inexpressible joy a child, under such circumstances, brought to the lonely mother, so far from friends, relatives, comforts and all that the world holds dear. She was a healthy and attractive child, and as she developed showed remarkable ability as a singer.

"For two and a half years her presence cheered and brightened the home, and she was the light of the dwelling.

"About 2 o'clock one afternoon, while her parents were reading and she was amusing herself about the door, suddenly she was missing. The Indian domestic was sent to find her in the garden, and not returning immediately, it was supposed she had found her there, where she was getting some vegetables for supper. But a little later some one reported that two drinking cups were down at the river where they got water. This immediately caused an alarm. She was not in the garden. Where was she?

"They ran up and down the banks of the river with intense anxiety, but no sight of her met their eyes. Finally an old Indian entered the water near where the cups were found, and swimming under the water, soon found the body, but the spirit had gone to the God who gave it. You can better imagine than I can describe how utterly crushed was the heart of that lonely mother with her beautiful, fair-haired darling dead. But with characteristic fortitude and resignation that seems almost sublime, she meekly bowed and said: 'Lord, it is right; it is right.'

"She was buried in sight of the door, and her presence seemed to be felt oftentimes, but she thought of her oftenest as in the happy home above, where her joys are perfect.

"Then followed the lonely, lonely days, sometimes her husband gone, and letters from home very few and far between.

It would take three years for her to get a reply from her parents to the letter she wrote to them giving an account of her great sorrow.

"It had been two years after she left her home in the East before she received the first letters written from them. Her health began to suffer seriously. She was now beginning to realize what she had given up for the cause she had espoused. For three years longer they continued their patient toil and labor of love, trying to lead the Indians to a better life.

"Then, in October, 1842, her husband became so impressed with the importance of going to Washington city to help save the country to the Nation, that he bade her adieu and started on his memorable ride across the continent. Can you imagine what she endured during his absence of that year in her lonely waiting? No letter or intelligence from him during all that time. If his ride was an heroic one, was not her stay equally so? But the days and weeks and months went by and about eleven months from the time he left she was thrilled with unutterable joy to see his loved form again and feel his arms around her once more.

"Three more years went by and we see another manifestation of her generous heart. In the emigrant train of that year, which passed her door, there came a family of seven orphan children, the youngest a babe of a few months. Both parents had died. They had no relatives in the train and were entirely destitute and in the deepest distress. Her mother heart was stirred to its depths and she took them all in and adopted the whole family. Some of them still live to revere her memory.

"Another year passed by, and the curtain rises on the last sad act of this drama. It is the 29th of November, 1847. The home, once so small, has grown, and a community of some seventy persons are living there. Some are emigrants who can go no farther that fall, but must spend the winter there. There is quite a school, and all are busy in their various avocations. Suddenly, and without warning, at about 1.30, a band of treacherous savages, to many of whom she has ministered, swarm through the buildings and grounds, and

a massacre of a dozen persons is the result. Let us not try to follow the details of this horrible day, but confine ourselves to the only woman murdered. She is in the room with her husband, who has twice been cut in the head with the deadly tomahawk. With assistance she has laid him on the settee and is trying to stop the flow of blood from his bleeding wounds.

"He knows her not. One of her two adopted sons, also bathed in blood, is on the floor. As an angel of mercy she is going from one to another, giving such aid and comfort as she can to the dying, the sick, and the helpless terrified children huddled together here and there.

"As she passes a window an Indian raises his gun and fires. A ball enters her right breast and she falls to the floor. She slowly rises and crawls to the settee on which her bloody unconscious, but still living, husband is lying, and kneeling at his side is heard to offer her last prayer. She commends her soul to God. Then she prays for her dear children now a second time to be left orphans and about to fall into the hands of her direct murderers, and, lastly, for her dear parents, brothers and sisters far away, that they should be comforted when they shall learn of her untimely end. They carry her upstairs, where with the children and a wounded man they remain some hours in terror. Near night, under promise of protection, she is brought down to be taken to another house.

"As she is carried through the door on a settee a volley of shots riddles the body of the man at the head of the settee, and some of them enter her body. The settee is upset, rolling her to the ground, where, after a few expiring groans, she joins her husband and child, a united family on the other side.

"Thus lived and died one whose ruling motive was to do good to others. One who braved the perils of the wilderness, endured privations and hardships such as would make most of us quail, because inspired by lofty aims and noble purposes. One who was a companion of, and helped to inspire and strengthen, the patriotism of a man who nobly did the duty which opportunity gave him to perform.

"Who more than this devoted pair lived to rescue our State from foreign power, the Stars and Stripes to float over

this our fair heritage. Honor to whom honor is due. May this fountain ever disperse pure water to the thirsty, in commemoration of the deeds done by her in whose honor it is erected by you, her worthy sisters and daughters."

GLIMPSES OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

"ORDER is heaven's first law," says Pope. And order is not only the keynote of creation, but the keynote of nations as well.

The fundamental strength and greatness of our country is due to the respect people generally show towards law, for Americans fully comprehend that the true meaning of liberty is freedom within the law; because liberty without the wholesome trammels of the law becomes lawlessness and license. No more striking example of this fact exists in history than the Reign of Terror in France, when the people inaugurated an era of license, cruelty and wrong; banishing religion and crowning the Goddess of Reason, whom they perverted to the goddess of unreason and treason. Without just laws and the proper enforcement of the same, the State becomes like a boat without a rudder, driven around at the mercy of the waves; or a ship which without a guiding hand to steer clear of the perils of the deep never reaches port.

One of the main causes of the firm foundation on which our country is grounded is the fact that a religious spirit prevailed during its incipency. The early settlers of New England were God-fearing men, imbued with fervent faith, who left their native land to worship God after their own manner in the New World. In New England the settlers first thought was to build a meeting house and a town meeting hall. Respect for religion and respect for law was the characteristic feature of the colonists. In the South the colonists settled on plantations, and adopted the English select vestry system called parishes. And justices of the peace administered legal functions and were appointed by colonial governors. The

principal difference between the local government of New England and the southern colonies was that in the former it was in the control of the voters, while in the southern colonies the reins fell into the hands of the principal men of each parish without election.

English laws were the ground work for American legislation. The English common law was accepted in all the colonies, but modified by statutes to suit the exigencies of each colony. Like a tree grafted and pruned, in a virgin soil, it developed a new growth. Englishmen are independent, and will brook neither oppression or wrong, and have always stubbornly resisted any encroachment on their rights. Their descendants on this side of the water display the same proud, fearless spirit. Runnymede was but the precursor of Lexington and Bunker Hill.

The dominant nature of the Anglo-Saxon race, their strength, enterprise and moral rectitude was inherited by Anglo-Americans. Heterogeneous elements were skillfully moulded into unison. Diverse and even antagonistic races were thus amalgamated, although the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races are like oil and water, which do not readily blend.

New England, Maryland, Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia were mainly peopled by English settlers, while New York and Pennsylvania were peopled by Dutch and German colonists, as well as English; and Delaware by Swedes. French Huguenots flocked to the Southern colonies after the revocation of the *Édict of Nantes*.

The French and Indian wars were a gradual preparation for the Revolutionary War, for the minute men were skilled marksmen. From the first settlements the colonists were obliged to defend themselves against the red man, who considered them interlopers on their domains.

The War for Independence levelled social distinctions, and the advent of the nineteenth century inaugurated the supremacy of the people. As water will find its level, so every free-born American who sprang from the lowliest ranks of society might rise to the highest station in the land and even aspire to become President of the United States.

In New England good man and gentleman were the designations to differentiate lower and higher classes, while in the South the land owners or planters looked down on the "white trash," or poor whites.

At the expiration of the War for Independence financial ruin threatened the Republic, but clever financiers evolved order and system out of the chaotic treasury.

The articles of confederation which had sufficed during the struggle for freedom were inadequate for government in times of peace, so the founders of the Republic met within closed doors and drew up the Constitution.

Not without heart burning and controversy. However, Washington poured oil on the troubled waters of statecraft and was the first to fix his signature to that document.

No better definition of the Constitution has ever been given than Daniel Webster's, who defined it as follows: "It is the people's constitution; the people's government; made for the people, by the people, and answerable to the people."

In 1803 Louisiana became a part of our country, when Jefferson completed the purchase of that province from France. Owing to their ignorance of geography at that time people did not realize that the territory of that province was larger than the thirteen original States. Even Jefferson's detractors were obliged to admit the wisdom of this step, which threw open the passage of the Mississippi, and made that a bonanza for American enterprise.

Restriction on trade was the cause of the Revolution of 1775, and restriction on commerce, enforced by England, brought about the War of 1812. In both encounters America was victorious. The hurriedly built craft of unseasoned wood defeated Great Britain's superb navy.

In 1819 Florida was added to the territory of the United States, through purchase from Spain. Texas followed the needle's course, attracted by the irresistible magnet, and was annexed to the republic. California and New Mexico were also added to our country as the result of the War of 1848 with Mexico.

Slavery was a problem which puzzled the wiseacres of the

republic at an early period. At the close of the eighteenth century it was abolished in Vermont, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island. New York and New Jersey followed the example of their sister States in 1799 and 1804.

Jefferson, although a slave owner, wrote in 1787, as follows: "Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just, and that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Slavery flourished in the South like a deadly upas tree, and brought about a conflict between brothers in 1861. The hydra-headed master of war waged death and destruction for four years, and cost the country a million precious lives.

The period of reconstruction was a trying ordeal for the South. But the breach was closed and the whole country was united in indissoluble bonds, convinced of the truth of the maxim: "United we stand; divided we fall."

Alaska became a territory of the United States in 1867, when purchased from Russia.

Since the War of 1812, several times during this century, war has appeared imminent with England, viz: At the time of the Oregon question, when the Democratic party's rally was: "Fifty-four, forty, or fight!" But concessions on both sides led to an amicable settlement. Then followed the Trent affair in 1861; and there was the Venezuelan "boundary line," in our own day, which brought forth a stirring proclamation from President Cleveland. But the sword has remained sheathed, and we trust that it may never be drawn from its scabbard again, and that peace may be maintained between the two great English speaking peoples, America and the Mother Country. England has carried her flag all over the world, planting the seeds of civilization and progress, and it appears to be America's mission to follow in her footsteps, to bear aloft the torch of freedom and to release alien races from the shackles of oppression.

Our country and Spain were on the verge of warfare more than once. The first difficulty was in 1787, over that bone of contention, the disputed passage down the Mississippi river; then followed the trouble about the purchase of the province

of Louisiana from France, which drew forth a protest from Spain and cessation of diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Spain from 1808 to 1815; followed by the seizure of Spanish forts by General Jackson. But finally an amicable settlement was reached through the cession of Florida to the United States by Spain, on payment of five million dollars, in 1819.

From the beginning of this century Cuban patriots found a home in America and waged a propaganda to free Cuba from Spanish dominion. The subject of the annexation of the Island of Cuba to the United States was brought up in Congress as early as 1847. The Ostend Manifesto was published in 1854, soon after Narciso Lopez's disastrous expedition to free Cuba, when he and fifty Americans were executed. Among those who were shot was Colonel Crittenden. When commanded by his captors to kneel, when they were about to shoot him after a drum-head trial, he proudly exclaimed: "A Kentuckian never kneels except in prayer to his Creator." A proposition to purchase Cuba was made by the United States to Spain in 1858 or 1859, which she proudly refused to consider. The Civil War diverted public attention from Cuba for a number of years, until the disastrous failure of the Virginius expedition in 1873, at which time fifty-three Americans were condemned as filibusters and shot, and American blood dyed Cuban soil in Santiago de Cuba. Their execution came near causing a war between our country and Spain, but finally the breach was closed through diplomatic negotiation, although their death was not forgotten by their countrymen, and served to keep alive the desire to free Cuba from Spanish dominion.

The war cloud grew blacker and blacker, until finally the explosion of the Maine in Havana harbor brought about a climax and the storm burst forth. Like a tropical tempest it soon spent its force, and the sun of freedom shone forth brighter than ever in America, and shed its vivifying rays over her new possessions, the Philippines, and Porto Rico, and Cuba, which entrusted to her guidance. Dewey in Manila; Schley, Sampson and Hobson in Santiago harbor, won im-

perishable renown, and their names will ever remain enshrined in the hearts of all true Americans. Our brave boys in blue were not behind the navy in endurance and bravery and all those noble traits which distinguish true Americans. Shafter, Roosevelt, and other brave commanders; regulars, volunteers and Rough Riders in Santiago, gathered military laurels which will never fade. Miles and other brave men captured Porto Rico after a brief and glorious campaign. Spain was humbled in the dust, all her possessions were freed from Spanish dominion, which had lasted over four centuries in the New World, but at the same time that haughty nation was compelled to admit that her conquerors were both generous and magnanimous, and willing to bind up her wounds with a golden balm.

The battle is won, the victory is ours on this side of the Atlantic, but the fight is still going on in the Pacific, for those strange and alien races do not yet comprehend American liberty, equality and fraternity. Gradually, with a firm yet gentle hand, those alien races should be governed and taught the true meaning of liberty, which is freedom within the law. And they should learn to love the Star Spangled Banner, the flag which stands for liberty, fraternity and equal rights for all.

May the twentieth century inaugurate an era of greatness, peace and prosperity for our beloved land and her new possessions.

MARY ELIZABETH SPRINGER.

OCTOBER EVENTS OF THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Written by Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, Historian of the Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of San Jose, California. Read at the historical meeting of October 12, 1899.]

OCTOBER is rich in historical anniversary days of the American Revolution, and so I shall call your attention to some of the events that occurred in this month. There was the battle

of Germantown, October 4, 1777; battle of Stillwater, October 7, 1777; surrender of Burgoyne, at Saratoga, October 17, 1777; execution of Major André, October 2, 1780; and the surrender of Cornwallis, at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. To make it clear I will briefly go over the early events of the war which led up to these battles.

We all know that Virginia and the five New England colonies, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New Hampshire and Vermont, were among the first to resent the injustice of the King and Parliament.

As early as 1624 the Virginia Assembly declared that the Governor should not tax the colony until the General Assembly gave authority. Each colony differed in their customs and laws through climatic environment and occupation. New York was Dutch; Pennsylvania, Quaker; Maryland, Catholic; New Jersey, Swedish; Massachusetts, Puritan, and Virginia, Cavalier. But notwithstanding their differences they were one in respecting their rights when Great Britain adopted measures to tax the colonies without representation. South Carolina expressed the feeling of the patriots of all the colonies when she said: "The whole country must be animated with one great soul, and all Americans must resolve to stand by one another, even unto death."

When the crisis came, and war was inevitable, from Virginia to Concord there was but one cry, "We must fight!"

And who is not thrilled, even at this day, to read of Paul Revere rousing the country on his midnight ride, with the cry, "The regulars are coming!" And Patrick Henry in the Virginia Convention urging the colonists to arm, which advice they heeded. And Ethan Allen's raid on Fort Ticonderoga, when he ordered the commander to surrender "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress."

And when we think of that long war, and of the noble figure who was Commander-in-Chief, and of how many fainted, and alas, fell by the wayside; and of those who fought nobly to the end, and through cold, hunger and poverty were loyal to their country and leader, are we not honored in being Daughters of the American Revolution?

My paper on the January events of the war of the Revolution told that the war was not commenced to overthrow the authority of the King, but simply to obtain constitutional rights. However, the climax came when Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, declared in Congress that "we should be free and independent States." And when, on July the Fourth, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted by Congress, the United States became a nation. Then the Americans resolved to continue the war until Great Britain should acknowledge them as an independent people.

The war was now on for either defeat or victory. It seemed as if it must be defeat. Our army was so poorly equipped; some of the men had never handled any weapon, but a pitch fork. But what we lacked in money and implements we made up in spirit and resolution. Nobly were our men upheld by wives, sisters, mothers and daughters.

It was now the third year of the war, and the two events of importance were the capture of Philadelphia by the British, and the defeat of Burgoyne by the Americans. Our army was also greatly strengthened by the addition of the Marquis de Lafayette; Barron De Kalb, a German nobleman, and the two Polish patriots, Kosciusko and Pulaski. The beginning of 1777 found the Americans at Morristown in New Jersey, and at Peekskill on the Hudson. The English desired to control the Hudson River because it would shut off New England; and then, too, it was the most direct road to Canada; and they also longed to seize Philadelphia.

Washington waited in New Jersey until he could learn what General Howe intended to do. As soon as he knew that Howe had crossed the Chesapeake Bay he hastened to the defense of Philadelphia, but was twice defeated. In September at Brandywine, and on October 4th, at Germantown. Not daunted, however, he moved his army to Valley Forge, on the Schuylkill, so as to be able to attack the English should they leave Philadelphia. Here they suffered every hardship, but through all the horrors of that season Washington did not despair. Patiently he upheld the courage of his men, confident of final success.

Schuyler and Gates were in New York, and were gaining some victories over Burgoyne, which gradually led up to the famous battle at Saratoga. Ticonderoga was captured by Burgoyne, and Schuyler fell back to Albany, destroying bridges and blocking up the road as he went on. While Schuyler was waiting for reinforcements Burgoyne sent off two expeditions, one to take Fort Schuyler and one to attack Bennington in Vermont. The first was defeated by Benedict Arnold; and Colonel John Stark, of New Hampshire, and Seth Warner, of Vermont, with farmers in their shirt sleeves, gave the second expedition a warm reception. They fled for their lives, shouting "The woods are full of Yankees." This weakened Burgoyne, and the Americans were strengthened by fresh troops. Burgoyne now crossed by the west bank of the Hudson to push his way through the American lines, but he was checked by Gates. Burgoyne was so hemmed in that he could not advance or retreat. The Americans were at Stillwater. On September 19th Burgoyne, who was anxious to reach Albany, advanced on Gates. Both armies fought desperately, but neither could claim a victory. The eventful 7th of October arrived. Morgan opened fire on our side. Arnold, who had quarreled with Gates and had previously thrown up his command could not remain inactive; but put himself at the head of his old command and led on to victory. Could his life have ended there what a fair page in history would have been his! Burgoyne retreated to Saratoga, and there on October 17th, 1777, surrendered. We took nearly six thousand prisoners and a large quantity of arms. This surrender was the turning point of the Revolution, as it broke up the plans of the British government in regard to the war; it secured for us the open aid of France, and it inspired our army with new hope. Well it may be called one of the decisive battles of the world. Lord Mahon said in regard to this battle: "Even of those great conflicts in which hundreds of thousands have been engaged and tens of thousands have fallen, none has been more fruitful of results than this surrender of thirty-five hundred fighting men at Saratoga. It not merely changed the relations of England and the feelings

of Europe towards these insurgent colonies, but it has modified for all time to come the connection between every colony and every parent State." The following May, France sent her messenger with two treaties, one of good will, and the other of defensive alliance, giving us the help of a French fleet. General Gates was the hero of the hour. He, however, is not a favorite with the historians. Many say he schemed to get Washington's place. Whether that is so or not, effort was made to deprive Washington of the chief command; but happily for our country the effort failed; and thus he was able later on to bring the war to a victorious close.

We are now coming to the dark spot in our Revolution, the treason of Benedict Arnold, which led up to the execution of Major André on October 2, 1780. Before this occurred the British went south, hoping to obtain the aid of the Loyalists there. Savannah and Augusta had already been captured by the British. General Lincoln of the American Army was sent by Washington to drive the British out of Savannah, but was badly defeated on October 9, 1779; and the noble Count Pulaski gave his life for our cause in that siege.

I will not dwell upon the atrocities of Colonel Tarleton, the British officer, to the "rebels," as they were called. Such cruelties are not pleasant to speak of.

These were dark days in the country, for the enemy was ravaging Virginia, the Republic was bankrupt, and then came the treason of Arnold.

When the British left Philadelphia, Arnold was given charge of the city, and by extravagant living he was tempted to use public money for his own purposes. Congress directed Washington to reprimand him, which he did. Whether revenge or mortification led him to betray his country or not we do not know. But Judas like, concealing his purpose, he applied for the command at West Point, which Washington, whose honorable mind could think no evil, gave him. Washington had confidence in him because of his previous bravery as a soldier in our cause.

West Point was the most important post in the country, containing ammunition and stores for the whole army. As

soon as Arnold reached West Point he wrote to Clinton and offered to turn the place, and Washington, too, if he could, over to the English for \$30,000 and the position of brigadier general in the British Army. The offer was accepted, and a young English officer, Major André, was sent to West Point to complete the arrangements. Arnold gave him the plans, and André bidding the traitor farewell (little thinking it was eternal), starts for New York, but is captured near Tarrytown by three patriots, who were out doing small services for our cause. How great this service!

Cannot we who are familiar with the Hudson imagine the scene! André had crossed the Hudson at King's Ferry; had safely passed the American post at Verplank's Point on the evening of the 22d of September; had slept, breakfasted, and now thinking all danger past was no doubt riding leisurely along taking in the early brightness of the day. He is near Tarrytown, and is riding up the hill from Sleepy Hollow. The river is gleaming in the morning sun, the woods are taking on the beauty of autumnal tints; no scene could be fairer. The pity of it all that one so young with life before him should be engaged in such a plot! His days are numbered when three patriots accost him and demand his business. All is lost when they ask him to dismount and search him. Nothing is found until his boots are taken off, when the plans of the fortifications of West Point are discovered. He offers bribes, but our patriots are loyal, and he is arrested as a spy. Unfortunately the officer into whose custody he was placed gave him an opportunity to write to Arnold, who escaped into the British lines. Far better had he met the fate of André, for he was despised even by the British. His wife his only friend, can we wonder that from his family crest he erased the word "Glory," which was its motto, and put in its place the single word "Despair." Does history show us a baser man? André was tried by court martial, and was found guilty by his own confession. He was sentenced to be hanged on the 2d of October, 1780. There was much sympathy felt for him, but Washington could not do otherwise than have him hanged. He deserved his fate, for had not our own Nathan Hale met

with a similar one, and yet Nathan Hale sacrificed himself for his country; and André was the tool of an American traitor, with whom he had secretly been corresponding for two months. It is not generally known, I believe, that Washington sought out those patriots and rewarded them. Thus closes that dark chapter in our history. André was buried near the spot where he had been arrested, although later his body was taken to England. Tarrytown and Sleepy Hollow have been immortalized by the pen of Irving.

The war continued. There was still another year before we came to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, October 19, 1781. Clinton desired to subdue Virginia so he sent an expedition from New York to Virginia in January, 1781. This expedition was led by the traitor Arnold. Cornwallis joined the British forces at Virginia and stationed himself at Yorktown. His army numbered eight thousand men. Washington, who was at Peekskill on the Hudson, had word that a large French force was on its way to the Chesapeake to cut off the British in Virginia from any assistance. This was the chance he desired. Concealing his purpose by pretending that he was going to attack New York so as to confuse Clinton, he went rapidly south, hoping to capture Cornwallis before Clinton could hear of it and send relief to Yorktown. Clinton was fooled and did not know of Washington's move until too late to have the British fleet he sent do any good.

Before Washington arrived at Yorktown Lafayette had been reinforced with soldiers from the French fleet and Washington had also French soldiers brought from France by General De Rochambeau. With his army Washington began the siege of Yorktown on the 30th of September, 1781. For three weeks Cornwallis fought desperately, but it was no use, the line could not be broken, as on the ocean stood the French fleet under Admiral De Grasse, and Washington on the land. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis laid down his arms, and surrendered to Washington. It was just four years since the surrender of Burgoyne, and on the 19th the British, with colors cased, marched out between the lines of the American and

French soldiers. They moved with slow and measured steps to the sound of muffled drums.

Washington and his generals showed consideration in every way to the defeated army. This ended the War of the Revolution, although the treaty of peace was not signed until 1783.

The country was full of joy. Congress went to church and gave thanks. Philadelphia was illuminated, and all honor was paid to Washington and his generals.

And now a word of praise for Lafayette and the French soldiers that so cordially helped us. The cry of the oppressed reached their ears, and not in vain. All honor to the Daughters who have contributed to the fund for Lafayette's monument. He was worthy to be loved by Washington and the Americans.

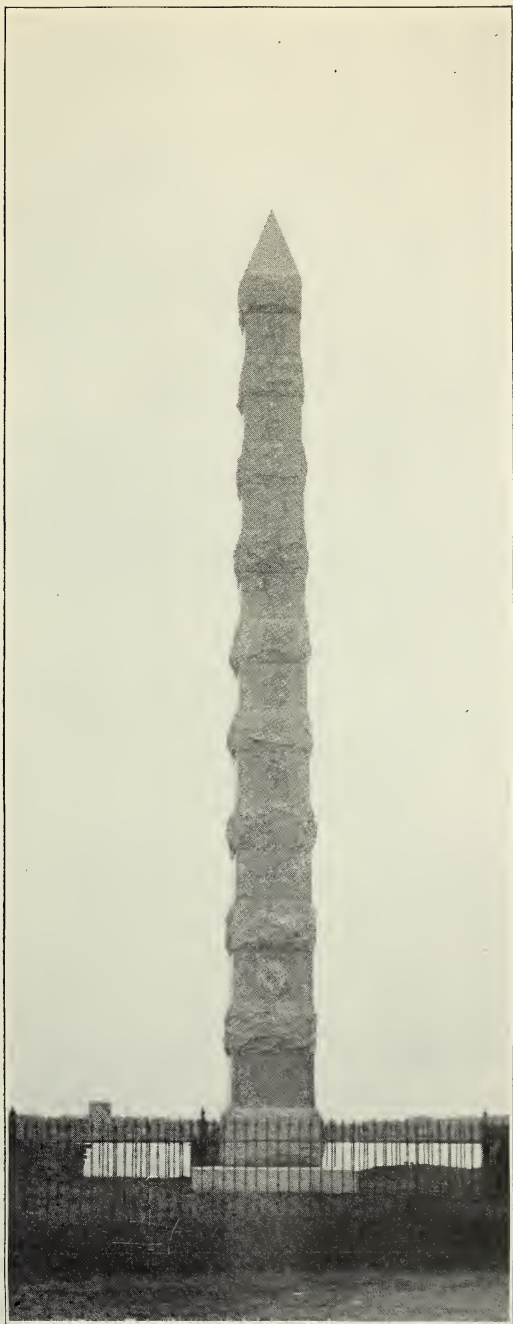
And how truly Franklin spoke when he said that Washington would live in the ages as the Father of His Country. The more the searchlight of history is thrown upon him the clearer he shines as patriot, President and statesman. Few could have surmounted such difficulties. His army was small and poorly provided for. It must have seemed to the world that he would give up the unequal warfare, but no, he bravely went on to the end and when he laid down his sword of conquest the homage of the nations was his. We can say with pride that of all the great men our country has produced he stands first. And of those patriots who fought under him can be said that they were worthy to be led by Washington, and their descendants to-day can rejoice that "they fought like brave men, long and well for God and their native land."

And through all time the thanks of their country will be theirs.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

RECEPTION BY SWE-KAT-SI CHAPTER.—Thursday, October 5, 1899, was an ideal day for the unveiling of Fort La Presentation monument and the attendant exercises. The ceremonies of Thursday will ever live in the memories of those who witnessed them and who listened with attention to the thoughtful and scholarly addresses. Such an occasion cannot fail to instill in the heart of every true American deeper patriotic sentiments and a greater love for country. It was 1.45 Thursday afternoon when a procession composed of the Grand Army of the Republic Post, Fortieth Separate Company, members of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with visiting delegates of other Chapters and several hundred citizens, headed by the City Band, marched to the site of the monument. Nearly 5,000 people were crowded into the space about the monument. Seats in a hollow square around the base had been reserved for members of Ransom Post, Fortieth Separate Company, the City Band and representatives of the press. On an elevated platform on the north side of the square were seated the members of the Swe-kat-si Chapter, the city clergy, city officials, which included Mayor Hall, members of the Common Council, Board of Education and Board of Public Works. The stage was tastefully decorated with flags and bunting and the national colors were displayed everywhere. Dr. Fred Van-Dusen acted as president of the day.

The exercises were opened with a selection by the City Band. Rev. L. Merrill Miller, D. D., offered prayer, which was followed by the singing of "America." As the words of the national anthem arose in the great chorus of hundreds of voices, Miss Mary Hall released the flag which enveloped the



This Monument marks the site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1749 by Abbe Francois Picquet for the protection of his missions among the Indians of the Five Nations.

inscription tablet on the shaft, and as the Stars and Stripes fluttered to the ground there was a moment of silence, followed by applause.

Dr. VanDusen, in a few well chosen and pleasing remarks, introduced the first speaker, Alric R. Heriman.

From a five-column newspaper report we select enough to show the beautiful work accomplished by the members of the Swe-kat-si Chapter. We have not space for Mr. Heriman's address, full of interesting historical incidents that have crowned the years of this locality and of the others that followed, but give the Regent's happy speech when making the formal presentation to the city of Ogdensburg:

Mr. Chairman, Daughters of the American Revolution, Officials of the City of Ogdensburg, Ladies and Gentlemen: In the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter I extend greetings to all. We welcome the Daughters from sister Chapters who are with us to-day; we welcome the many friends, whose presence shows the interest felt in the work undertaken by Swe-kat-si Chapter during the past year. The material aid which many of you have given us, the words of commendation so often spoken, have been most sincerely appreciated. We have before publicly acknowledged that appreciation, but permit me once again to express the thanks of the Chapter to all whose kindly aid has rendered it possible for us to bring our undertaking to a successful termination. One of the avowed objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to preserve and mark all historic spots connected with the early history of the Republic; by this means to inculcate patriotism and to engender a true spirit of Americanism.

Therefore, it is eminently fitting that Swe-kat-si Chapter should endeavor to preserve to future generations the knowledge of where once stood this old fort—one of the last to be relinquished by Great Britain to the American Government and where was erected the first building where now stands the fair city of Ogdensburg.

We have read many times the romantic story of the past—how the Sulpician Abbe, Francois Picquet, one of the most gifted men of his day, with heart and soul fired with zeal, not only for his church, but for his king and France, seeing the many advantages of the position, located here at the mouth of La Presentation (now the Oswegatchie) River, and the fort bearing in history the name of the river, and began his mission among the Indians of the Five Nations.

From this spot, upon which we now stand, under the influence of that master mind, radiated many of the powerful schemes of the French against the English. We have heard how, in the changes and

vicissitudes of war, in turn there floated over this place the flags of three nations. From the time of the erection of Fort La Presentation in 1749 until 1760 it was under protection of the flag so dear to its founder, Abbe Picquet, the flag of his dearly loved France. Then in the fortunes of war the lillies of France gave place to the flag of Great Britain, which floated over it for thirty-six years, thirty-six years fraught with great results to his land. During the latter part of this time was fought the American Revolution. During this time fought, suffered—yes, and died for their country—those ancestors whose memories we, Daughters of the American Revolution, are so proud to honor.

At the close of the Revolution the Forts upon the frontier were to be relinquished by the British, but delay followed delay until, at last, under the provisions of the Jay Treaty, the boundary was definitely settled, and Fort La Presentation, not the scene of important events during the war—having been held as a vantage ground for protecting movements upon the river—was one of the last to be evacuated.

Thus in 1796 was the British flag taken down to be replaced by the Stars and Stripes—the proud emblem which to-day can be seen in every hamlet and upon every hill top in this glorious land of ours reaching from ocean to ocean, and whose protecting folds has ever brought security and good government to us, and will bring the same to the Queen of the Antilles, and her sister island in the South, and to the isles of the sea in the far West. With the ever advancing civilization of the world, with the love which must ever remain in the hearts of the English speaking people for each other, do we to-day lovingly place the American and British flag together and twine in the folds the symbol of the Republic of France.

During the past year I have had the great honor of being the Regent of Swe-kat-si Chapter. The office has brought with it many duties and responsibilities connected with the work we have undertaken. It has also brought many pleasures—the greatest of which is realized to-day when, in the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, I can, through his honor, the Mayor, present to the city of Ogdensburg this monument bearing upon it the inscription which, in a few brief lines, relates so clearly the history of the place—that he who runs may read.

"This monument marks the site of Fort La Presentation, erected in 1749 by Abbe Francois Picquet, for the protection of his Mission among the Indians of the Five Nations.

"Occupied by the British in 1760, evacuated by them in 1796 under the provisions of the Jay Treaty.

"It was the first building where now stands the city of Ogdensburg."

In acceptance in behalf of the city, Mayor Hall said in part:

To the Regent of Swe-kat-si Chapter, Members of the Chapter, Ladies and Gentlemen: The present occasion is one of particular privilege. It is seldom that a man as executive of a city is called to receive from the hands of so honorable and distinguished a society as the Ogdensburg branch of the Daughters of the American Revolution such a beautiful and appropriate memorial as the one which rises before us. It commemorates the foundation of the first building in what is now the prosperous and progressive city of Ogdensburg. In the name of the citizens of this city, of the Common Council and myself, I thank you. This beautiful monument which has been erected to stand through the coming centuries will not only be an ever reminder of Father Picquet and his good works, but it will perpetuate the name of Swe-kat-si Chapter. I trust that all who follow me in executive capacity shall care for the preservation of this shaft with the same pride which we now feel toward it."

Among those from out-of-town Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution who were in attendance were: Miss Flora S. Peck, Regent LeRay de Chaumont Chapter, Watertown; Mrs. George S. Hooker, Chaplain, Watertown; Mrs. William W. Conde, Treasurer, Watertown; Mrs. Delaney Armstrong, Registrar, Watertown; Mrs. Ralph Smith, Historian, Watertown; Mrs. Norman Styles, ex-Regent of the Watertown Chapter; Mrs. Harriet Fairbanks, Watertown; Mrs. G. S. Conger, Mrs. Everett Peck, Mrs. G. N. Henderson, Miss Parker, Gouverneur Morris Chapter, of Gouverneur; Mrs. Ella M. Conant, ex-Regent of Camden Chapter; Mrs. Isaac L. Hunt, Mrs. Pratt, Adams; Mrs. F. J. Hyde, Massena.

Raised on a standard and displayed in full view of the vast audience, Thursday afternoon, was an interesting and valuable relic in the form of the original flag of the Five Nations. The flag is of silk, heavily embroidered with various religious emblems, among them a garland, symbolic of the union between the French and Indian nations. The banner was blessed at Fort La Presentation, May 29, 1752, by Rt. Rev. Henri M. Pontbriand, D. D., Bishop of Quebec. It was carried by the Indians from that date in all their expeditions until 1759. Beneath this banner, blessed by religion, the Indians went

fearlessly to battle. They carried it in the capture of Fort Necessite, of Fort William Henry, at the battles of Monongahela, in the capture of Fort Lydius and Corlar, and finally in the capture of Fort Oswego. It was again found on the Plains of Abraham, and was to be folded only when there were no more victories to gain. It was loaned for yesterday's celebration to Bishop Gabriels by Rev. Father Daniel, of Notre Dame, Montreal.

A reception was held at the town hall Thursday evening from 8 to 10 o'clock by Swe-kat-si Chapter. About two hundred guests were present. Mrs. William H. Daniels, Mrs. James R. Bill, Miss Harriet L. Hasbrouck, Mrs. Charles Dillingham, Mrs. George B. Shepherd and Mrs. Henry C. Deane received. The large hall was beautifully decorated and elaborately furnished. Conspicuous in the decorations was the national flag, which was draped everywhere. There were many palms and flowers. The floor was strewn with rugs and the room arranged with tables, chairs, divans, pictures, etc. The punch bowl was on the landing at the entrance and was presided over by young ladies. Supper was served in the corridor of the opera house. It was an exceedingly pleasant social event and a fitting end to the observances of the day. The opera house orchestra discoursed music throughout the evening.

WONDERFUL GAVEL.—Immediately after the formal opening of the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution at Lancaster, Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman of the Gavel Committee, asked for a question of privilege and read her report. The gavel which she presented is to be used in the State Conferences and is composed of pieces of wood and silver as follows: From Miss Lillian M. Evans, Regent of Witness Tree Chapter, a piece of the Witness Tree; a silver spoon which was the property of Hon. Amos Slaymaker, a member of the Continental Congress from the Lancaster District; from Mrs. James M. Munyon, Regent of the Merion Chapter, a piece of wood from the floor of the Merion meeting house, the oldest church in Pennsylvania, built in 1695; from the Merion Chapter, a piece of the original stairway of Car-

penter's Hall, Philadelphia; from Mrs. Benjamin Thompson, of Merion Chapter, a piece of wood from the ramparts of Valley Forge; from Mrs. Joseph Philip Mickley, Registrar of the Liberty Bell Chapter, the following: A piece from the Treaty Elm, under which Penn signed the treaty with the Indians; a piece from the first ship that carried the American flag, "The Ranger," commanded by Paul Jones; a piece from the Charter Oak, Connecticut; a piece from Fort Duquesne, Pennsylvania, built in 1754; a piece from Thomas Jefferson's house, where he wrote the Declaration of Independence, Philadelphia; a piece from Independence Hall floor; a piece from William Penn's malt house at Pennsburgh, Pennsylvania, built in 1684; a piece taken from the house of John Jacob Mickley, of Mickleys, Whitehall township, built in 1764; also a piece of wood from the house belonging to the Chairman's great-great-grandfather, a Revolutionist. The report was signed by Miss Minnie F. Mickley, Chairman; Mrs. James M. Munyon and Miss Lillian M. Evans.

The gavel was presented to the State Regent, who accepted it in a few words on behalf of the delegates.

Following the acceptance of the gavel, Miss Lillian M. Evans, of Witness Tree Chapter, read a short history of the Witness Tree.

Miss Mickley did the greater part of the work of collecting and assembling this wonderful gavel, which was a task of no small dimensions.

KANSAS STATE CONFERENCE.—Tuesday was a delightful day for all in attendance at the State Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which was held at the home of Mrs. Eugene Ware, in Topeka, Kansas, beginning early in the morning and lasting until late at night. The first half hour of the morning was devoted to the business of the Topeka Chapter, which elected its officers for the year. Mrs. A. H. Horton was made Regent; Mrs. A. T. Daniel, Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. A. Johnston, Secretary; Mrs. F. M. Kimball, Treasurer; Mrs. N. F. Handy, Historian, and Miss L. B. Mattoon, Registrar.

The out-of-town delegates, from the three other Chapters in the State—Ottawa, Lawrence and Wichita—did not arrive till 10 o'clock. Mrs. Katherine Lewis, of Wichita, was re-elected State Regent, and reports were read from each Chapter.

A committee was appointed, consisting of the Regents of the four Chapters and the State Regent, to petition the Legislature for an appropriation with which to improve and keep in order one of the important historical spots in Kansas, namely, Pawnee village, in Republic County, near White Rock, where the American flag was first unfurled in Kansas.

Another committee, composed of Mrs. C. S. Baker and Mrs. N. F. Handy, was appointed to draft resolutions of condolence to be tendered Dr. Harriet Adams and Miss Zu Adams on the death of their father, Judge Adams.

Luncheon was served at noon and a social hour intervened before the afternoon program, which opened with a piano solo by Mrs. C. S. Gleed. Mrs. George D. Hale, ex-Regent of the Topeka Chapter, delivered the address of welcome, and Mrs. Lewis, of Wichita, responded in place of Mrs. C. M. Barnes, State Regent, of Oklahoma, who was unable to be present.

Papers were read as follows: "What Are We Doing?" by Mrs. Lewis; "The History of Our Flag," by Mrs. M. M. Miller; "The Dames of the Revolution," by Mrs. A. H. Horton; "The Restoration of Mount Vernon," by Mrs. M. L. Ward, Regent of the General Edward Hand Chapter, of Ottawa.

Mrs. M. E. Haskell, Regent of the Betty Washington Chapter at Lawrence, extended an invitation to the members of the Topeka Chapter to go to Lawrence next October as guests of that Chapter.

The "play time" of the conference came in the evening, when at least two hundred guests thronged Mrs. Ware's home, and it was a distinguished company, including the members of the Topeka Chapter, the visiting delegates and others from out of town who came especially to attend, and the Sons of the American Revolution and their friends.

The decorations consisted chiefly of American flags and American beauty roses.

ALGONQUIN CHAPTER, of St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, was organized May 25, 1898, on the anniversary of the massacre of Fort St. Joseph. At a meeting held previous to its organization, Mrs. Fitzhugh Edwards, the State Regent, was present and gave an interesting and valuable talk upon the object and work of the National Society, as well as that of local Chapters. Miss Stella S. Winchester was appointed Regent, and through her untiring and enthusiastic efforts the "Twin City Chapter" was organized with nineteen charter members. Mrs. Winchester appointed the following officers: Vice-Regent, (Mrs.) Helen S. Fyfi, St. Joseph; Recording Secretary, Miss Sophronia Whitehead, Benton Harbor; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Cora B. King, St. Joseph; Registrar, (Mrs.) Florence Bailey, Benton Harbor; Treasurer, (Mrs.) Grace V. Canavan, St. Joseph; Historian, (Mrs.) Bell C. Smith, St. Joseph. At its first regular meeting the name, "Algonquin," was chosen because of the numerous Indian tribe which occupied or held the greater portion of the land in this vicinity. The Chapter has made an earnest endeavor to further its high aims. Through its various open meetings, patriotic spirit has been quickened in young and old and a livelier interest created in this locality made sacred and memorable by the early missionaries and explorers. An anniversary meeting (May 25, 1899,) was held on the lawn at the home of the Registrar (Mrs. Bailey). The day was an ideal one and the scene upon the lawn most picturesque, with "Old Glory" everywhere conspicuous and inspiring. Two prizes were awarded to the High School pupils of the "Twin Cities" for the best essay on "The American Revolution." A school-mate paid a touching tribute to Miss Reubena H. Walworth, who sacrificed her young life in the Cuban War. At the close of the short program a social hour was enjoyed and a Maryland luncheon served. The Algonquin is the only Chapter in Southwestern Michigan and has grown from a membership of nineteen to thirty-three in little more than a year. The Chapter contemplates publishing, in the near future, a pamphlet containing its by-laws and a brief history of this locality in an early day when Allonez Marquetti, La Salle and Tonti navi-

gated Lake Michigan and the St. Joseph River and established at this point a mission and a fort.—BELL C. SMITH, *Historian*.

MARY BALL CHAPTER (Tacoma, Washington.)—In this new Western State, far from all revolutionary associations, there are not many historic places to mark, nor persons to commemorate. But the same patriotic spirit that animates the Eastern Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution lives and burns in Mary Ball Chapter, as shown in the completion of a work they have been engaged in for the last two years, a memorial fountain to Narcissa Prentice Whitman, perhaps the only historic woman of our State. As the story of her life will appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY we will briefly sketch the work done. In the center of beautiful Tacoma is Wright Park, a memorial of the public spirit of the late C. B. Wright, of Philadelphia. Here the children play all summer and fall, and on the many bright days of winter. The park commissioners had long desired to place a fountain here for their use, but so many necessary improvements were needed that no funds were available. Here seemed to be the opportunity for the Chapter to place their work, as Mrs. Whitman's life work was for children. The schools of Tacoma, both public and private, were called on for contributions, which were refused by none. Very near the city is the Government School for Indians, the Puyallup Indian School, and by invitation of Mrs. Lida W. Quinby, Vice-President National Woman's Indian Association, Washington, and who also holds the Government appointment of Field Matron of the State, and an interested worker of our Chapter, I spent the day at this school. The chapel was decorated with flags and the pupils assembled to listen to a patriotic address I had been asked to give and I also extended an invitation to take part in the dedicatory services of the fountain. It was an unique experience, giving such an invitation to a race whose forefathers had massacred the person commemorated. The school was represented by a band of twenty pieces, all native Indians, except the leader, Mr. Philips, Assistant Superintendent of the school. So many donations of service were given

that it is difficult to tell the exact cost, but it was nearly \$400. The largest individual donation was \$20, the smallest ten cents. The fountain was ordered from J. L. Mott, of New York. It is of iron, beautifully bronzed, the base of conventional design, the water within imminent reach of the children, the whole surmounted by a graceful water-nymph. The two tablets are of brass, one inscribed as follows: "Erected under the auspices of the Mary Ball Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, as a memorial to Narcissa Prentice Whitman, a pioneer teacher, a Christian martyr, massacred by the Indians at Waūlatpu, Washington, November 29, 1847. Her last prayer was for the children whom she had taught and loved." On the opposite side is the other tablet, with these words: "Erected A. D. 1899, by contributions from the school children, citizens, Sons of the American Revolution, Daughters of the American Revolution and Park Commissioners of Tacoma."

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The exercises took place October 28, 1899. The band stand in the park was gracefully and profusely decorated with flags and bunting by Mrs. O. G. Ellis and Mrs. Mary S. Temple, and the fountain veiled with a large flag, arranged in artistic folds by Mrs. J. E. Noel and Mrs. Harrison G. Foster. Upon the platform were representations from all the schools. The Mayor of the city, with Councilmen, members of the Park Commission and wives, a delegation from Rainier Chapter, Seattle, who brought as their guest Mrs. John Boyer, of Walla Walla, whose brother gave the land on which Whitman College now stands; Mr. Ellis, whose father was associated with Mr. Whitman in his work, and many of the older citizens. The program began at the band stand as follows: Music, "The Stars and Stripes Forever," Puyallup Indian School Band; invocation, Rev. S. M. Freeland; introductory address, Mrs. C. W. Griggs, State Regent, who, being detained by illness in the family, sent her address, which was as follows:

"The Society called the Daughters of the American Revolution was founded in the city of Washington, District of Columbia, about nine years ago, with less than a thousand mem-

bers. It now has nearly thirty thousand members. Its insignia is a wheel and distaff; its motto, 'Home and Country.' It teaches patriotism by the erection of monuments in historic places, by the preservation of historical records, by the observance of patriotic anniversaries, and by encouraging and honoring institutions of learning. In memory of the only historic woman of our State, this fountain is erected for the comfort and enjoyment of the children who will play in this park. Fortunately we have among us one who remembers this historic woman, and to him we turn for a sketch of Narcissa Prentice Whitman.

Mr. Edwin Eells then gave the sketch, printed elsewhere. The High School of Tacoma was represented by Miss Joy Massey, who recited "Whitman's Heroic Ride" in a most thrilling manner. The program at the stand closed with "America," led by the Indian Band, and sung with great spirit by the school children and the entire audience.

At the draped fountain stood Miss Jacqueline Noel, Secretary of the Mary Lampler Society, Children of the American Revolution, and Master Hart Gibson Foster, grandson of our Senator and son of the President of Alexander Hamilton Chapter, Sons of the American Revolution, of this city. These two did the honors of the occasion and lifted the flag, to the immense delight of the many children who had thronged around, what from that hour they call their fountain. The bright sunshine and enthusiastic crowd, amid the brilliant autumnal foliage of the park made a beautiful picture which will long be remembered by all present. The presentation speech was made by the chairman of the fountain committee, as follows:

"General Bradley and Gentlemen of the Park Commission: It is my pleasant duty and privilege to present to you to-day this fountain, the result of two years' work of Mary Ball Chapter. It has been said that the memorials a city erects are a fair criterion of that city's standard of what it most values. Our beautiful young Tacoma can well stand that test. Its memorials are the Fannie Paddock Hospital, the Annie Wright Seminary, the beautiful stone Chapel of St. Luke's,

and this memorial fountain. It is a fact worthy of mention here, that all these commemorate the work, or the worth of women. In the name of the Chapter I thank you for the generous contributions given and the unfailing courtesy and kindness with which you have aided us in this work."

General Luther P. Bradley, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and also representing the Park Commissioners, responded eloquently, thanking the Chapter for the gift and charging the children to care for it. Mrs. Dunbar, a visiting Daughter of the American Revolution, recited, in a very impressive manner, the Mission Hymn to the United States, closing with the last verse—a beautiful prayer, to which the "Amen" was chanted by many others. Five hundred copies of the program had been printed in blue and white, the Chapter colors, and were distributed by Miss Wheeler, who also acted as treasurer of the fountain committee in a most satisfactory manner. The exercises were presided over by Mrs. H. M. Thorn, as the Regent, who was also chairman of the entertainment committee, and with the Secretary, Mrs. Mary Shelby Stallcup, entertained the visitors at luncheon with true southern hospitality. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Frank Allyn, at the close of the exercises, threw open her home adjoining the park, where a reception and musicale was held, a fitting finale to a most enjoyable day.

Whitman College, at Walla Walla, and a handsome stone monument, will ever tell of the patriotism and unselfish work of Marcus Whitman, and the ever flowing water of the memorial fountain in Tacoma will keep in remembrance the equally heroic and loving work of his wife.—JANE CLARKE HARVEY.

ST. PAUL CHAPTER.—A special meeting of the St. Paul Chapter, delightful both intellectually and socially, was held on the afternoon of September 20th in the parlor of the Aberdeen, which was brilliant with flags, flowers and brightly-gowned women. After the usual opening exercises and a cordial welcome to our guests by our Regent, Mrs. Beals, the Chapter listened to a valuable paper by Mrs. J. F. Wade,

wife of General Wade of the United States Army, now in command of the military department of Dakota, on the topic, "The Regular Army." Mrs. Wade presented many interesting facts pertaining to the regular army, tracing it from its inception, when, at Washington's request, ten companies of riflemen—six from Pennsylvania, two from Virginia and two from Maryland—were called out by Congress, who should serve three years, or until the close of the war. She spoke of the skill of these woodsmen with the then new weapon, the rifle, as contrasted with the inaccurate and unreliable smooth bore musket of the Continentals and British troops, of the difficulty of obtaining a large body of troops who would enlist for three years; of the consequent melting of Washington's army and its recruiting with infinite pains and expense; of the hardships of these first troops—cold, hunger, insufficient clothing and small remuneration; of their obstinate resistance to English tyranny nevertheless and their final triumph in face of an apparently overwhelming foe. At the close of the Revolutionary War the army was reduced to eighty men. These were retained for the garrison at West Point, which was selected as a military post in 1778, afterwards purchased by the Government as a permanent post and finally made the seat of the West Point Military Academy.

After some interesting details concerning the mode of life and duties of the cadet and enlisted soldier, Mrs. Wade, apropos of that much criticised institution, the canteen, said: "The opposition to it is from a temperance standpoint. Now I abhor drunkenness as much as any one, but I believe the canteen has helped to do away with drunkenness in the army. It is true that beer is sold there, but no man is allowed to buy enough to make him drunk. I presume that no one will deny that the men in the army who do not drink beer are in a very small minority. Now the argument in defense of the sale of beer in the canteen is that a moderate consumption of beer is not injurious, and that if men will have beer they had better buy it where nothing stronger is sold. The canteen is always under the supervision of an officer, and disorderly conduct is not allowed. It is not a government institution and belongs

to no department. It is in fact a club for the enlisted men to which, at garrisons remote from towns, a store is added in which are kept for sale such articles as are desired by the men, at a very narrow margin of profit. The canteen has a lunch room; a reading room, where four or five daily papers, the best weekly and illustrated papers and many of the magazines are always accessible, and an amusement room where all kinds of games can be played, fitted with pool tables, though gambling is not allowed. The profits, after the running expenses of the canteen are paid, revert to the soldiers, swell the mess fund, buy the uniforms, bats and balls for the base ball teams, and in many other ways add to their comfort and pleasure. You see that it is a clear case of eating the cake and still having it. The almost unanimous testimony of army officers is that the canteen is a benefit rather than a detriment to a garrison."

Respecting army homes, Mrs. Wade says: "Garrison homes are always comfortable, generally attractive and often elegant, and army hospitality has become a proverb. After an experience of more than twenty-five years I am inclined to declare that the prevailing habit in garrisons is genial good fellowship, and a pronounced desire to have a good time. It is a paradise for girls and even grandmothers are not entirely pushed to one side. All the accessories are there—golf, tennis, croquet, horse-back parties, dinners, hops, Germans, private theatricals and the ever-present card party, and I must not omit the two fascinating military functions of each day, guard-mounting and dress parade. But alas, deserted and forlorn posts testify that those charming garrison days are of the past, and as we contemplate Cuba, Porto Rico and far Manila, we say sadly to each other, will those pleasant times ever return? It was indeed a jolly life. But in spite of that it is quite true that the regular army has no real holidays. In garrison from year's end to year's end, the bugle sounds the same calls at the same hours. Nothing is allowed to interfere with prompt attention to duty, and routine remains unbroken. By this means, whatever emergency arises, it finds our troops alert, ready to march out, fit for duty, whether to protect life

and property in the great cities from mob rule, to repel marauding bands on our long Mexican frontier, or follow the wily Indian through the mountains of the far West."

The speaker closed with a glowing tribute not only to the superb work accomplished by the regular army in our war with Spain, but to the patriotism and valor of that vast throng of untrained soldiers who pressed forward in defense of liberty and right.

Succeeding this address, an interesting paper on "Patriotism up to Date," was read by Dr. Helen W. Bissell, who served as army nurse at the Leiter United States General Hospital at Chickamauga during the Spanish War, being selected for the Government by the St. Paul Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is a member. She brought before us the soldier as she saw him; his bravery, which consists in action, not sentiment; his trials; his faithful performance of humdrum duties, and his loyal and patriotic devotion to his country. She extolled especially the Ninth and Tenth colored infantry, who pressed close behind Roosevelt and the Rough Riders, sustaining and preventing them from being cut to pieces in their renowned rush up San Juan hill—these negroes fighting with the bravery and skill of the Rough Riders themselves. She told us of the soldier's patient and uncomplaining endurance under intense suffering, and gave some glimpses of his religious life. Late one evening Dr. Bissell read to a patient under her charge, who was desperately ill and depressed, a letter which proved to be, not from mother or comrade, but from his Sunday-school teacher, and the fact developed that this soldier boy was an ardent member of the Epworth League. "The darkness relieved only by a flickering candle, together with the intense listening of the suffering and dying men in the surrounding beds to the beautiful words that were almost a prayer, made the few moments seem more like those of a solemn service than the reading of the words of a friend."

Dr. Bissell lauded the devoted work of the trained nurses at the front. "In all my experience I never knew one to

flinch from any duty on account of the danger incurred; in fact the greater the peril, the larger the number of volunteers." She gave great honor to the young signal service man, who must advance to the firing line with his battery, coolly sit still, a choice target for the enemy, and click, click his messages so accurately that there is no chance for mistakes; and to the patriotism of the boys of our own Thirteenth Minnesota in Manila, who were divided into groups for the difficult and dangerous work of protecting the railroads and bridges, where the attacks were made in the night again and again to the thorough exhaustion and almost despair of our men.

During the afternoon we were favored by excellent and appropriate music furnished by local talent. Refreshments were served at the close of the exercises and all tarried for a social hour.—FRANCES G. BATCHELDER, *Historian*.

GANSEVOORT CHAPTER.—Since last April Gansevoort Chapter, Albany, New York, has been rejoicing in the possession of a Real Daughter, Mrs. Alfred B. Street, widow of America's poet of nature. A special meeting was held at that time in the home of the Regent, Mrs. Samuel L. Munson, in order to welcome Mrs. Street to the Chapter. About fifty members assembled and after disposing of the minutes of the previous meeting, an exceedingly entertaining paper was read by Mrs. William A. Wallace on "The Weed Ancestry." A poem, entitled "The Sacred Flame," written by Mrs. Street's husband, was then read by Miss McEwan, and a song, "Old Thirteen," also from Mr. Street's pen, was sung by Mrs. Bartlett Hydorn. A selection, "The Carrigon Village," was given by Mrs. Jenison, after which Mr. Bendall rendered a violin solo. Then followed the presentation of the spoon by the Regent, who made a short address, as follows:

"The Gansevoort Chapter meets to-day under very unusual and felicitous circumstances. Of the men of '76, our ancestors, through whose patriotism and valor we obtain our right to style ourselves Daughters of the American Revolution, not one remains with us.

Their bones are dust,
 Their good swords rust,
 Their souls are with the saints, we trust.

Although these gallant men who builded even better than they knew have all long since passed to their reward; although it is one hundred and twenty-four years since Bunker Hill and one hundred and sixteen years since England acknowledge the independence of the Old Thirteen, it is a remarkable fact that some of their immediate descendants are still with us. This Chapter is proud of the fact that we in our membership form a living chain, binding together the men who at Lexington 'fired the shot heard round the world,' and the men who at San Juan and El Caney fought and died for oppressed and suffering humanity.

It is an additional gratification to us that our Real Daughter, besides her own personal graces and accomplishments, was the wife of one of the greatest poets of America in the nineteenth century, Alfred B. Street.

Mrs. Street, it is my duty and also my very great pleasure, as Regent of this Chapter, and on behalf of the National Society of Daughters of the American Revolution, to present you with this spoon which has been suitably engraved. As the metal of which it is composed is esteemed the most valuable, so its bestowal upon you constitutes the highest honor within the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution. We ask you to accept with it the assurance of our sincere regard, and we trust that the Lord will spare you yet many years to witness the growth and prosperity of this mighty Republic which your father helped to establish, and also to receive the acknowledgment of the respect and affection with which our most distinguished member will ever be regarded by her sisters of the Gansevoort Chapter."

Mrs. Street in a few words then acknowledged the honor done her and the meeting closed with a social half hour over the tea cups.

Mrs. Street comes from Puritan and patriotic stock, her grandfather, Benjamin Weed, Jr., and her father, Smith Weed, both having served in the Revolution. Smith Weed was for three years a soldier and issuing commissary in the Connecticut Line, serving under Colonel Gould and Captain Brown.

He made application for pension on August 29, 1832, at which time he was seventy-seven years of age and residing in Albany. He left his pension money for the use of the Government after his death. He was wounded in the skirmish at Danbury, Connecticut, when that place was burned and pillaged by the British General Tryon, and was with difficulty removed from the field. He carried the bullet in his body through life. After recovery from his wound he served as commissary in Colonel Waterbury's command.

Sergeant Benjamin Weed, Jr., the grandfather of Mrs. Street, was in the service, and as the records show, taken prisoner by the British when he was eighty-one years old. Truly there were patriots in those days.

SANTA YSABEL CHAPTER.—The record of the Santa Ysabel Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution of San José, California, begins with the 12th of November, 1896, when through the efforts of the then State Regent, Mrs. Maddox, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib, and Mrs. Pedro Merlin Lusson, a first meeting for organization was held at the residence of Mrs. Leib. Previous to this, however, an informal meeting had been called, presided over by Mrs. Maddox, when the Chapter name was suggested. This name was considered appropriate because here in this Santa Clara Valley we are surrounded by the range of mountains called by the Spanish settlers Santa Ysabel. It is thought probable that the Spaniards arrived in the valley on Saint Isabel's day, and so in honor of the Queen Isabel, who was named for that saint, they called the range Santa Ysabel. It was but right that they should remember her. Had it not been for her interest and financial aid Columbus would have given up in despair the effort to discover land on the Western Hemisphere and our American history begins from the discovery of America by Columbus. It seems but fitting that I should remind you that to-day is the 12th of October and so is the anniversary of the discovery of America, as it was on the 12th of October, 1492, that Columbus first saw land.

[Columbus sighted land the 11th of October and landed the 12th of October.—ED.]

The name of these mountains is now known as the coast range, and the highest peak is called Mt. Hamilton, which is the site of the famous observatory presented by James Lick to his adopted State. He is buried in the base of the great pier. Could a man desire a greater or more lasting monument or a more beautiful spot for his last resting place? The observatory stands upon the summit, and below is this fair valley. What grandeur and power rest on the mountains? Surely no name for our Chapter could have been more appropriate, surrounded as we are by these everlasting hills, so beautifully named by the early Spaniards here. And although the name does not commemorate any hero of the Revolution, still it is but right that on this western shore, "where the course of empire is taking its way," we should perpetuate these mountains we love, and resolve to be loyal Daughters of the American Revolution, even if the name of our Chapter is Spanish and not American. Indeed, we owe those Spanish settlers thanks for opening up this beautiful valley, and these noble hills we all love. At the informal meeting the names of the officers for the new Chapter were suggested and at the formal meeting of organization, after the meeting was called to order the name of the Chapter was voted upon and unanimously accepted. Then the officers were voted for and elected, and so with fifteen charter members the Chapter was born, and has been growing ever since. Nine members have been added since then, and a number will enter as soon as their papers have been verified.

Mrs. Leib has been our Regent and has done much for the Chapter in all our social affairs, as her home is always open to us. We have had many delightful social and historical meetings the past year.

Washington's birthday was fittingly celebrated at the charming home of Mrs. Paul Page Austin. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presenting to each Daughter by Mrs. Austin of a photograph of some view of Mt. Vernon.

In April, before parting for our summer vacation, Mrs. Kittredge gave a large reception to the Daughters. Spring-

time and roses were with us, and the beauty of the day added charm to a delightful afternoon.

As a Chapter we are particularly rich in possessing a most precious historical gavel. It was presented to our Chapter by Mrs. Charles Harrison, of Philadelphia; and is made from a piece of the beam of Independence Hall, under which the Declaration of Independence was read. It has been banded with silver and engraved.

We also have a beautiful flag presented by our Recording Secretary, Mrs. Ballou, to our Regent. The Daughters assisted in sewing on the stars one afternoon when they were invited to a charming informal afternoon given by Mrs. Ballou.

As a Chapter we hope to grow in patriotism so as to do honor in every way to the fathers of our Republic. And we must seek to teach our children of their deeds as examples for them to emulate. This, indeed, should be the object of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

The Chapter met for an historical meeting at the residence of Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith, who is the Chapter Historian, on the afternoon of October 12th. There was a full attendance of the Daughters and the meeting was called to order by the Chapter Regent, Mrs. Samuel Franklin Leib. An interesting program was given as follows: Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith read a paper on the history of the Chapter and all that they had been doing since the Chapter organized. She welcomed the Daughters to her new home in Santa Clara, which is only three miles from San José, and thanked them for their kindness and appreciation of her work as their Historian. Then followed music by Mr. Perrin, and "America," sung by all the Daughters. A paper on "The October Events of the War of the Revolution," written and read by Mrs. Leigh Richmond Smith; military march, by Shubert, on the piano by Mr. Henry and Mr. Perrin; a copy of the original draft of the Declaration of Independence, by Jefferson, read by Mr. Leigh Richmond Smith; music and song by Mr. Henry. After the program was over Mr. Henry played a march and the Daughters marched out to the

dining-room through the hall, then on to the court piazza and into the dining-room, which was decorated with chrysanthe-mums. A large open fire added beauty to the room. The house is most interesting, being built in old Spanish style around a court. The national colors were displayed in hall and dining-room. Souvenir programs tied with the blue and white of the Society were given to the Daughters.—H. LOUISE SMITH, *Historian*.

JANE DOUGLAS CHAPTER (Dallas), at its last regular meeting, voted to contribute its funds "in sight," \$50, toward the Texas gate memorial at Mount Vernon, \$10 each toward the statues of Washington and Lafayette, now being prepared by the National Daughters of the American Revolution for the Paris Exposition, and a sum not yet determined to the Continental Hall to be built in Washington, District of Columbia. This latter structure is also the undertaking of the National Daughters of the American Revolution and is designed as a National Museum of Continental and Revolutionary relics, as well as a fitting home for the general offices with their thousands of volumes of records and historical documents. The building will be a handsome one, an ornament to the capital and a credit to this body of patriotic women.

ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER.—Houston has had the reproach of not being represented in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution taken from her at last. A Chapter was formed in the western parlor of the Capitol Hotel at a meeting presided over by Mrs. Seabrook W. Sydnor, who had been appointed Regent for this city by the authorities at Washington, D. C. To meet her, were Mrs. W. C. Crane, Miss J. C. Hutcheson, Miss W. L. Lane, Mrs. Thomas H. Franklin, Mrs. James Journey, Mrs. Henry Lummis, Mrs. Paul Simpson, Mrs. M. H. Foster and Mrs. H. F. Ring. Others unable to attend sent in their papers duly made out and accepted at headquarters. Among these were Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Mrs. Mary Botts Fitzgerald, Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Mrs. C. L. Fitch and Mrs. R. F. Dunbar. These will be

the charter members of the Chapter, to which, no doubt, other names will soon be added.

The name chosen for the Chapter was that of the brave Anthony Wayne, not only because it was the suggestion of the State Regent, Mrs. Sidney Fontaine, of Galveston, but because there was no other Chapter of that name on the list; this is the third notable instance in which Texans have taken the lead in thus naming their Chapters. The remarkable instances were those of the George Washington Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Galveston, and the Robert E. Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, of Houston. These were the two first Chapters named for these, the greatest soldiers of American history. The Anthony Wayne Chapter has taken for its motto: "The Fort is Ours," which was the countersign given to the little darkey who peddled strawberries in and out of the fort at Stony Point—and the strawberry blossom has been chosen for its Chapter flower. Mrs. Sydnor appointed the following officers to act with her: Mrs. W. C. Crane, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Mary Botts Fitzgerald, Recording Secretary; Mrs. M. H. Foster, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. D. F. Stuart, Treasurer; Mrs. Thomas R. Franklin, Historian; Mrs. W. R. Robertson, Librarian; Mrs. W. L. Lane, Curator, and Mrs. J. C. Hutcheson, Registrar. A pleasing incident of the meeting was a telegram of congratulation from Mrs. William Grace, Regent of the sister Chapter of Galveston, which was read and thoroughly appreciated.

GEORGE WASHINGTON CHAPTER.—Galveston, Texas, has the distinction of having the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the United States that was named in honor of George Washington. Mrs. Sidney Fontaine, a descendant of the Washington family and a resident of Galveston, was the first Regent of that Chapter. She was appointed by headquarters to organize the Chapter. In the selection of names for the different Chapters it is customary to use a title honoring some distinguished character of the Revolution. Up to the time of the organization of the Wash-

ington Chapter in Galveston the most prominent character of the Revolution had been overlooked.

Mrs. Fontaine served for three years as Regent, the last two years by election, and at the last Congress she was appointed State Regent. She was succeeded by Mrs. Thomas Jared Groce, the present Regent, who is of a distinguished Texas family, prominent not only in the revolutionary struggles, but also in the making of Texas history.

The Galveston Chapter has the honor of having as a member Miss Eugenia Washington, of Washington, District of Columbia, who is one of the four members to whom Congress voted medals for appreciation of service in organizing the National Society. Miss Washington is a life Honorary Vice-President General of the National Society, and represented the Galveston Chapter at the last Congress.

The gavel used was presented to the Galveston Chapter by Mrs. Fontaine, who had it fashioned from family relics in her possession. The handle was made of a piece of timber used as flooring for the little old house in which Washington had his headquarters at Valley Forge. The head was made of a part of one of the pillars that upheld the old North Bridge at Concord, Massachusetts, on which spot the first shot of the Revolution was fired—the shot that was “heard round the world.” The head of the gavel is banded with silver, and the handle is tipped with the same metal, all of which was once in use as a tablespoon in General Washington’s family. That part of the spoon on which is the originally engraved “W.” ornaments the handle. On one of the silver bands around the head is engraved in Old English lettering the motto, “Ubi Ibi Libertas Patria” (where liberty dwells there is my country). This motto was inscribed upon a seal worn by Lafayette. When that distinguished French gentleman last visited this country in 1824, he was entertained at the home of a relative of General Washington. Just prior to leaving he called to his knee a boy nine years of age and placed around his neck a ribbon from which was suspended his seal upon which the motto was inscribed. That little boy was the father of Mrs. Fontaine.

The main work of the George Washington Chapter during the last two years has been toward the fitting and furnishing of a Texas room at Mount Vernon. Last February the Chapter had the pleasure of entertaining Miss Anna Maxwell Jones of Saratoga, a member of the Saratoga Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and also a member of Sorosis. Miss Jones gave an interesting resumé of the work of her Chapter during the late war, and outlined its project to erect a monument to Rubena Walworth, the Daughter who sacrificed her life in nursing the sick and wounded.

ELIZABETH PORTER PUTNAM CHAPTER.—At a reception tendered the Elizabeth Porter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Putnam, by the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, of Willimantic, Connecticut, Monday, April 10th, Mrs. Mary Medbury, Regent of the Putnam Chapter, made the following reply to the toast "Our Guests," her address being of special interest because of its account of the progress of the work of raising money for the purchase of the Putnam Wolf Den:

"In responding to the toast assigned me, after the splendid reception you have given us and the bountiful repast you have spread for our physical delectation, I feel that my first duty or rather privilege is to return our collective thanks for the same.

"It seems a rather singular coincidence that these two Chapters, neighbors as it were, and so knit together by sympathy and friendship, should be presided over, in one case by a 'Bugbee' by marriage and in the other by a 'Bugbee' by birth.

"In comparison with our feeble entertainment of your Chapter at the historic spot around which the interest of the Daughters has centered for the past two years, we feel that you have overwhelmed us with your bounty.

"To many of us, this will be known as the first reception tendered us by the Willimantic Daughters; but my mind reverts to the long ago, when the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Litchfield, conceived a Chapter in Putnam. A little more than two years ago Mrs. Shaw and myself were admitted as members of your Chapter and while the association with you was greatly enjoyed, we felt that it would be for our good to have an organized Chapter with us, and on May 14, 1897, fifty of our qualified ladies assembled for or-

ganization with our beloved Mrs. Kinney, to officiate, assisted by Mrs. Litchfield.

"The name selected as you know was Elizabeth Porter Putnam, she being the mother of the famous general.

"Many times we were asked what we expected to do as a Chapter, and for awhile I scarcely knew what to answer, but it soon became evident that there was a work of great magnitude.

"We met to arrange for the work, and decided to present the matter to the Willimantic Daughters, and as this could be more easily understood where the ground could be looked over, we arranged for a picnic; and, ladies, this is in a way an explanation of how we came to entertain you at the Wolf Den.

"Upon the united opinion of both Chapters that it was desirable to obtain this property, circulars were issued and sent to patriotic societies and individuals soliciting aid, and contributions have been made of over \$1,900, the Willimantic Chapter contributing very generously. This amount is needed to pay for the property and the accrued interest; and now we own it, we desire to make an attractive entrance. We do not intend to change the natural beauty, but to improve the approaches, and we hope in a few days to have the ground looked over with reference to a new entrance at the foot of the hill on our own land, which will save more than a mile of rough and hilly road.

"And now, having acquainted you with the progress of our work, which I know has enlisted your warmest sympathy as well as your substantial coöperation, I want to again remind you how much we are enjoying this occasion. We shall consider it one of the red letter days of our Chapter, the memory of which we shall ever cherish. I wish all of our members could be privileged to enjoy it. We shall have a large story to tell them.

"We are glad in the words of the poet to

'View you near, at home,
Where all your worth and pride is placed,
And where your hospitable fires burn clear.'

"And now in conclusion let me wish you one and all, prosperity and happiness, and accept for Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter the most earnest expressions of good will and loyal support from

'YOUR GUEST.'"

HETUCK CHAPTER.—November 24th occurred the monthly meeting of Hetuck Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newark, Ohio, at the home of the Regent, Mrs. William Neal. There was an unusually large attendance, the affair being a basket supper. The program opened with the

national hymn and the Lord's Prayer. Letters were then read by the Corresponding Secretary and three new members were elected, Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Strayer, who are Real Daughters, and Mrs. Elizabeth Moore. An article published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY on "Joseph Chandler," was read by Mrs. L. B. Wing; "History of Our Flag," was read by Miss Nellie McCune, followed with the song "The Red, White and Blue." "Historic Spots in Ohio," written by Mrs. Buell, of Marietta, and published in the October number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, was read by Mrs. Charles Miller and "The First Thanksgiving" was read by Miss Alice Wilson. After the transaction of some business the ladies adjourned to the dining-room and after the baskets were unpacked all sat down to an elaborate lunch. Mrs. Margaret Moore, of Sunbury, Pennsylvania, was the guest of the Chapter.—*Regent.*

COLONIAL TEA.—The evening of October 26th saw inaugurated the first of a series of delightful entertainments that will charm Frederick's "four hundred" this coming winter. These functions are to be given to send a handsome memorial fund in memory of their late esteemed and beloved Regent, Mrs. B. H. M. Ritchie, in aid of the memorial building to be erected in Washington by the Daughters of the American Revolution of this country. The reception by the Daughters of the American Revolution to their guests on Thursday evening was at the residence of Mrs. E. S. Eichelberger, the Historian of the Chapter. The Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests were mostly garbed in the colonial gowns that graced the solons in the days of General and Mrs. Washington. The heroic men who rated no hardships too great to endure for freedom and the noble women whose unselfishness, courage, refinement and culture smoothed the rough travel through those early years in our history, and brightened its darkest hours, would have been proud of the beautiful women and brave men, their descendants, who constituted the Daughters of the American Revolution and their guests. The Eichelberger home was beautiful with boughs of brilliant,

many-tinted autumn leaves and lovely flowers, and the fire on the hearth, and the mellow glow of many candles recalled most forcibly "ye olden times." Through the evening refreshments, consisting of salads, ices and coffee, were served in the dining-room, where Mrs. F. G. Thomas, Miss Potts, Miss Eschbach, the Misses Williamson and others dispensed hospitality.

The Regent, Miss Eleanor M. Johnson, was gowned in a superb pink brocade which had seen some happy times and great men, when worn by Sarah Lee Potts, the daughter of Philip Lee. Miss Caroline Ross was arrayed in a lovely gown, over whose beauty only 128 years had passed. Miss Potts wore a quaint gown with a cape of most exquisite embroidery, handed down from some great-great-grandmother, whose dainty fingers had made it the thing of beauty it was. Mrs. Eichelberger wore white satin, whose old-fashioned paniers, pointed stomacher and lovely old lace cape and sleeves told of its antiquity. The Misses Maulsby's costumes were such exact reproductions of some 1776 grandmother's, even to the coiffure that it was hard to realize that they had not just stepped out of the frame of some portrait, save for the young faces under the powdered hair. President Monroe and wife were represented by Dr. William Crawford Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, the doctor wearing the costume that Monroe wore when he represented this country at the French Court. Miss Bertha Trail's handsome white brocade with its lovely filmy lace cape was a wedding gown in the dear long ago and over it and around it was the fascination and glamour that the associations of lover and happy wedding scenes only can throw as we look backward down the long vista of the years. There was only one red coat in the company, Mr. F. Baughman, but being alone and defenceless, he was given the right hand of fellowship. There were many other handsome and quaint costumes, which, had they been given tongues, would have held the guests of the Daughters of the American Revolution spell-bound with their thrilling revolutionary reminiscences. The powdered hair gave added beauty and piquancy to the older and younger faces alike. The Daughters are indeed

to be congratulated upon this their first effort, and if it is an earnest of what they will offer, socially, as the winter grows more heavy, anticipation will surely rob the season of its gloom.—A GUEST.

OGLETHORPE CHAPTER held its first meeting for the winter at the home of the Regent, Mrs. E. P. Dismukes, on November 2d. Quite a number of the members were present, each one filled with enthusiasm for the winter's work.

Our Year Book for 1899 and 1900 is quite an attractive one. The cover is of pure white with silver letters, seal, etc., and inside we find a study of Georgia, a work that is dear to us all.

At a floral parade held in our city during the first week in November the float decorated by the Oglethorpe Chapter was the winner of the first prize offered for floats. A description, perhaps, would be interesting to our readers, therefore I will send an extract from the morning's paper, the *Enquirer*, Sunday, November 12, 1899: The colors used were those of this Society, blue and white. The sides of the float were painted with scroll work of white, and the letters "D. A. R." in a shield of blue and gold. A canopy was made at the back by a trellis of blue, with Mary Washington roses climbing upon it, while blue morning-glories were twined on either side. On the top of the canopy was a white and silver butterfly, under which stood Miss Julia Lumpkin, dressed as the Goddess of Liberty and looking brilliantly beautiful. A spinning-wheel of blue with "D. A. R." in gold letters and thirteen stars in gold. A distaff of silver thread, a laurel wreath surrounding the whole, and knotted at the bottom with wide blue satin ribbon. Posed upon the float were thirteen young ladies representing the original States. The costumes worn were white in colonial style with fichus, silver belts, powdered hair and each wearing a white satin ribbon bearing the name of the State she represented in silver letters. The horses were magnificent white ones, with white harness and garlands of white roses and blue morning-glories.—MRS. C. I. GROOVER, *Historian*.

DONEGAL CHAPTER (Lancaster, Pennsylvania).—The November meeting of the Chapter was held at the home of Mrs. A. C. Kepler on Wednesday afternoon, November 8th, and was entertained by Mrs. Mary S. Kepler and Miss Grace Woods. The house was beautifully decorated with flags and flowers. The meeting was called to order by the Regent, Mrs. J. H. Wickersham, and the usual business transacted. The program was opened by singing "America." Miss Alice Herr played a most charming instrumental solo, which was followed by Miss Nona Brown reading "The Lonely Grave in Wayne," from the Magazine. Miss Shenk sang a solo and Miss Ella McIlvaine recited a very interesting poem entitled, "The Soldier Boy." Miss Harran sang a solo and the program was concluded by Miss Sarah Long reading "A National Hymn." An elegant luncheon was served. The afternoon was a most delightful one, much enjoyed by all.—MARGARET SLAYMAKER, *Historian*.

DEBORAH CHAMPION CHAPTER, of Adams, New York, has heretofore been very modest and retiring, but now having reached years of discretion and having passed her second annual meeting it is well to bid adieu to the old adage that children should be seen and not heard and let her light shine before men. At the beginning of this year the membership is fifty-four, a gain of twenty in less than one year, our charter being presented in February, this year. The increase in membership is due largely to the untiring efforts of a few members, but principally to the good influence of the Chapter. Several ladies have stated that their conversion was due to an entertainment of a high order, given by the Chapter on July 4th, and though somewhat late to report, we send the program for publication:

Madam Regent and Ladies: I am happy to present to you this report as Chairman of the Musical Committee. A very enthusiastic meeting was held by the Deborah Champion Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the morning of July 4th, at the Baptist Church, which was filled to overflowing, it being necessary to open the chapel to ac-

commodate the people. Many have signified their approval of the Daughters' efforts to rescue the day from the prevailing tendency to indulge in undignified sports. The ladies of the Relief Corps, gentlemen of the Grand Army of the Republic and Sons of Veterans were specially invited guests of the occasion and attended in a body. There was also a general invitation extended to the community. The church was beautifully decorated with blue and white, the colors of the Society.

On one corner of the rostrum was placed a flax wheel, which was decorated with blue and white flowers. On the other corner was a handsome stand holding a magnificent bouquet of white lilies and larkspur, a gift from the Misses Hart. On the piano was a large jardiniere filled with blue and white bachelor buttons, a gift from Miss Bessie Clark. The long spurs of cattail and the green leaves of ferns added greatly to the effect. Truly the decorations of the church by the Daughters was a work of art and should have been seen to have been appreciated. Surely the Daughters may be pardoned if they take considerable pride in the evident success of this their first public meeting. In the absence of the Regent, Mrs. V. H. Legg, First Vice-Regent, presided. At 10.15 the meeting was opened with the following officers on the stage: Mrs. V. H. Legg, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. H. H. Taylor, Registrar; Mrs. A. H. Ingraham, Chaplain.

The following program was rendered without a break: Music, Adams Band; singing, "Red, White and Blue;" devotional exercises, Mrs. Ingraham; piano solo, "Star-Spangled Banner," Miss Taylor; address of welcome, First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Legg; remarks by Registrar, Mrs. Taylor; reading, "Declaration of Independence," Mrs. Legg; illustrated song, "Why Don't You Speak for Yourself, John," Marie Thompson; Mary Nickelson as John, Georgia Bell as Priscilla; paper, "Israel Putnam," Mrs. M. Clark; quartet, "Ode to Science," Mrs. Ira Clark, Mrs. Legg, Mrs. Wright and Mrs. Thompson; reading, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill," by Mrs. Bell; song "Stars and Stripes," Miss Thompson; Georgia Bell, representing Betsy Ross at work on the

flag; recitation, "Independence Bell," Jessie Legg; violin solo, "National Airs," Lillian Brown; singing, "America," congregation.—MRS. FANNIE LEGG, *Chairman*.

NEW JERSEY REGENTS ENTERTAINED.—Miss E. Ellen Batcheller, New Jersey's State Regent, entertained the Chapter Regents of her State at the handsome home of Mrs. E. G. Putnam, Elizabeth (Regent of the Boudinot Chapter). Twenty Regents were present, including Mrs. Depue, former State Regent. Miss Batcheller made a highly interesting report. She has organized seven new Chapters since her election in February and was complimented by a unanimous renomination, which is equivalent to an election. Mrs. Washington A. Roebling was also unanimously renominated for Vice-President General for New Jersey. The Chapter Regents reported very satisfactory progress in their work. An elaborate luncheon was served and the meeting adjourned.

The State meeting will be held in Camden on the 16th. Mrs. Daniel Manning, President General; Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Vice-President of New Jersey; Mrs. Clement A. Griscom, Vice-President General of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Charles Curtis Harrison, Mrs. Thomas Alden, President of Colonial Dames, will deliver brief addresses after the welcome extended by Miss Batcheller, State Regent, and Miss McKean, Regent of the Nassau Chapter at Camden. After luncheon an opportunity will be given to all who wish to visit Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

GENESEO CHAPTER (Geneseo, Illinois), was organized February 6, 1899, with nineteen charter members. Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Emilie A. Bickel; Registrar, Mrs. Abbie F. Steele Fisher; Secretary, Mrs. Minerva Benedict West; Treasurer, Miss Alice M. Thomas; Historian, Mrs. Edith Dunham Foster. But little was done until fall, when the Program Committee published a neat program for the year, with topics on revolutionary matters.

The November meeting was an interesting one, two topics

—"Causes Which Led to the Revolution," and "The Battle of Lexington," being well brought out.

November 24th was celebrated as charter day, the State Regent having appointed Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Regent of Constitution Chapter, Washington, District of Columbia, to present formally the charter to our Chapter. As Mrs. Foster has aided the Chapter in many ways, a progressive luncheon was given in her honor at the home of Mrs. W. W. Cole, after which Mrs. Foster eloquently presented the charter, which was accepted by the Regent, Mrs. Ella N. Taylor. A short musical and literary program followed, and a most enjoyable and profitable time was enjoyed by all present.

It is hoped that ere long a room in the new Hammond Library will be used by the Chapter, where many old pieces of furniture, pictures, etc., owned by its members will help to furnish a suitable and pleasant meeting place. Already eight new applicants are only waiting to be accepted, and a flourishing and enthusiastic Chapter is anticipated.—MRS. ELLA N. TAYLOR, *Regent*.

NORWALK CHAPTER.—Lafayette's visit to America was the subject of the program at the meeting of the Norwalk Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, Thursday, November 16th. Next year a statue to Lafayette will be unveiled at Paris, the gift of the American people to the French. The money for this purpose was raised by popular subscription, the school children all over the country having a part in raising the fund as well as the patriotic societies.

Mrs. H. H. Barroll, Regent of the Danbury Chapter, read a most interesting account of Lafayette's tour of the States, including his visit to the tomb of Washington as related by his private secretary, and the description of the famous ball in Castle Garden, which was one of the most brilliant functions of the day.

Miss D. S. Pinneo read a paper prepared by Samuel Richards Weed on Lafayette's trip through Connecticut in August, 1824. His reception in Norwalk was described from the account in the *Norwalk Gazette* of that date.

The town was at dusk. The carriage was driven to the Norwalk Hotel, accompanied by the military and a band of music. Lafayette alighted amid a discharge of musketry and roar of cannon.

Thousands of people had assembled from the surrounding country to join in the welcome. The General was conducted to the hotel parlors and introduced to a large number of Norwalk ladies and gentlemen, "whom he most familiarly and affectionately took by the hand and expressed repeatedly his thanks for their attention."

The feelings of Lafayette's son on this occasion were also powerfully excited by the Norwalk reception. "In answer to an inquiry whether he was not very much fatigued, the young man replied, 'O, how can I be fatigued while so much honor is paid to my father?'" Lafayette and his suite resumed their journey, it being past 8 in the evening, and as they crossed the bridge stopped to gaze on an arch which had been erected during the day and was brilliantly illuminated by thousands of lights. The arch bore the inscription, "Welcome Lafayette."

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The first meeting of the year was held on the fourth Monday of October at the home of Mrs. E. L. Bowers.

The newly-elected officers were all present and the usual routine, and considerable new business, was transacted.

The Chapter received with great pleasure, from a member, Mrs. Potter, who has been with her husband, Doctor Potter, in the Philippines, a gift of a beautiful gavel made by a native prisoner from wood from a tree growing in the prison yard at Cavite.

Several applications for assistance from various organizations were received. Ten dollars were subscribed for The Yankee Doodle House, and others will be considered at the next meeting.

Several stirring selections were charmingly rendered by Miss Bender, who was followed by the Historian, Miss Catlin, who spoke at some length on "Conditions and Affairs in Connecticut During the Revolution."

Over the dainty refreshments offered by the hostess, the guests expressed their delight at being together again and that the new year for Chapter work had opened so pleasantly and hopefully.—AMELIA G. CATLIN, *Historian*.

CINCINNATI CHAPTER (Cincinnati, Ohio).—On July 1, 1899, a tablet commemorative of the courage, patriotism and discipline of the Sixth United States Infantry and one to the memory of the fearless General Harry E. Egbert were unveiled at St. Thomas, Kentucky, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens and patriotic, civic and military organizations, among them a delegation from this Chapter.

The tower at the entrance to the grounds on which the tablets are fixed was the center of attraction. At its base and surrounding it were the great wreaths of oak, palm and laurel sent by patriotic societies and individuals. The memorial to the regiment was inspired by its gallant conduct in the assault at San Juan hill and testifies the enduring esteem in which the Sixth will be held.

Less than one hundred days had passed since the heroic death of General Egbert, but the same spontaneous generosity that prompted the tablet to the Sixth, placed one to his memory near that to the regiment he led in the battle that won its laurels. This tablet was flanked by palms and wreaths sent by the Army and Navy League and the Cincinnati Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, of which Mrs. Egbert has long been a valued member.

The wreath sent by the Chapter was a victory wreath three feet high of palm leaves with a large bunch of long-stemmed lilies at the base tied with broad blue and white ribbons.

Of General Egbert it can truthfully be said he was a true knight and gallant gentleman. Of the Sixth United States Infantry that is was a typical American organization, ready to do and die at the call of patriotism.

To introduce chorus singing by the people at the park concerts, the Cincinnati Chapter published last spring a small collection of national songs for open air singing, in order to place these songs in the hands of the audiences, hoping

thereby to cultivate a knowledge and love of these stirring words. Four thousand of the books were donated for this use, and they were cared for, distributed and collected by the park officials. A good beginning has thus been made in chorus singing, and the Chapter feels that the first year's growth has been a healthy one. Besides this donation the books have been placed on sale and many dozens and hundreds are now in use in various Chapters throughout the country. One Regent writes, "I felt the need of just such a book at my last meeting when many members failed to be familiar with even 'America.'" And another, "They are quite invaluable for our purpose. I congratulate your Chapter upon the 'happy thought' and the artistic manner of their getting up." Any one desiring information on the subject will receive a sample copy and price list by sending their address and six cents in postage, to the Chairman of the National Songs Committee, 2904 Vernon Place, Cincinnati, Ohio.—MRS. AUSTIN GOODMAN, *Historian*.

ANN STORY CHAPTER (Rutland, Vermont).—The principal work taken up by the Chapter this year was in the way of a petition to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen of this city, in regard to the improving of the Old North Street Cemetery, where about thirty revolutionary soldiers lie buried. The city in response appropriated one hundred dollars, and at an adjourned meeting in October, 1899, our Chapter voted thirty dollars to assist in the work. The cemetery has been fenced and the grading and other work to put the cemetery in proper condition is going on towards completion. The Chapter, with other patriotic societies, was invited to Montpelier by Governor and Mrs. E. C. Smith, where they were cordially received by Governor and Mrs. Smith, and entertained at a delightful reception on the afternoon of November 4th, and later joined the Sons of the Revolution in their festivities at the Pavilion, where they held their annual meeting and banquet, which, according to the Montpelier *Daily Journal*, "was a delightful and most successful social event. The Sons and Daughters are a fine-looking body, and evidently of the best

stock of the State, noted for its fine men and women. Membership in the order includes many of the most socially and politically prominent people of Vermont, and the gathering of last evening in point of intellect, beauty and position, would be hard to duplicate."

This, with a charming reception given to the Chapter by the Regent, at her home, Dyer Place, in June, are the only social functions of the year participated in by the members of the Chapter.

Our plan of literary work for the year has been carried out by a special committee, each monthly meeting being cared for by its own committee. We have had excellent programs consisting of interesting papers prepared by the members, and readings and recitations. We have had a number of interesting bits of history of revolutionary ancestry in the genealogical papers, which adds interest to our Society. And new members coming in this year have added more interesting matter to that already recorded. We have gladly added our mite to the monument fund as a memorial to Miss Walworth, who was a charter member of the National Society, and daughter of one of the founders. We look upon it as a precious privilege to help build up a monument to show to the world of what kind of women the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is made, loyal to their country and humanity, even to the laying down of their lives.

The Chapter voted to give five dollars towards the fund for building a suitable monument at Saratoga, and fifteen dollars and fifty cents being given by voluntary contributions of members, made the sum forwarded twenty dollars and fifty cents, in recognition of which the Saratoga Chapter invited the officers and members to be present at the unveiling of the monument on Wednesday, October 18th.

Among the applicants this year, whose papers were sent to Washington for acceptance, was Mrs. F. H. Chatterton, a Real Daughter, but before the application was acted upon her mission on earth was accomplished, her death occurring on September 24th. Her papers have been returned to Mrs. Baldwin by the Registrar General, with the word that Mrs.

Dyer had notified her of the death before the meeting of the National Board of Management.

In closing this record of work I would like to mention that our Regent has personally given three prizes, \$5, \$3 and \$2, to the boys and girls in our schools, for the best papers written on revolutionary topics and best examinations in American history.—CHARLOTTE S. HARRIS, *Historian*.

GENERAL JOSEPH BADGER CHAPTER (Marlboro, Massachusetts).—Members of the Chapter and many guests including gentlemen, gathered in the hospitable home of Mrs. A. M. Page, a member, on Monday afternoon, November 20, to hear an admirable paper by Marion H. Brazier, of Boston, on "Paul Jones, the Dewey of the Revolution." Miss Brazier as the founder and Regent of the Chapter named for Jones, has made a careful study of this naval hero and had her subject well in hand. It was delivered with her usual pleasing and magnetic manner and to add to the interest, several flags in fac simile of the ones he carried, and a number of illustrations were shown. Miss Brazier before beginning her talk, presented the Chapter through its Regent, Mrs. Hattie Manning, with a large portrait of Jones in the uniform of vice-admiral, as wore by him in the Russian navy. She paid a glowing tribute to Churchill for giving Richard Carvel to the world and presenting some charming sidelights on the picturesque sea-fighter and to Augustus C. Buell for his authentic and pleasing biography (to come out in book form in 1900). At the close of her talk she was warmly congratulated, especially by prominent men and women whose opinion is valuable. There were songs by Miss Goddard, of Westboro and instrumental music by Miss Beau, of Marlboro.

HUNTINGTON CHAPTER (Huntington, Indiana).—The Daughters of the American Revolution held their November meeting at the home of Mrs. J. T. Alexander, Saturday afternoon.

It was a fitting place for the gathering of a Chapter whose "aim is to foster a spirit of patriotism," as both host and hos-

tess are descendants from old Colonial families. Mr. Alexander's grandfather was a member of the organization known as the North Carolina Minute Men, and was in the battles of King's Mountains and Guilford Court House. A great-uncle after whom he was named, fell at the first charge of the British, at Guilford Court House. His father belonged to the troops that were sent to fight the Indians in the War of 1812. Mr. Alexander was in the Union Army during the Civil War, and was wounded at Missionary Ridge. Mrs. Alexander's great-grandfather was a revolutionary soldier, and she had near relatives in six different wars for our country's honor.

The day was commemorated as the anniversary of the evacuation of New York by the British troops. The literary exercises began by the singing of "America" by the Chapter. The Regent, Mrs. W. W. Hawley, gave a very comprehensive history of the occupation of New York by the British troops, and their final evacuation, November 25, 1783. The "historic talks" are a very interesting feature of the program.

Mrs. Frank Felter told a story of a "marriage at Bridebrook Creek." In the colonial days a brave man and a fair lady loved and desired to wed, but could find no one in the Laybrook settlement qualified to marry them. Though the cold, winter winds were howling dismally, and the snow had fallen in huge drifts all over the land, the lover journeyed to distant Hartford, where he, who was afterwards Governor Winthrop, lived, and he sought his services. To his sorrow he was told that he could only marry in the Connecticut Colony. Pitying the disappointed lover, the good man told him if he would bring his sweetheart to the little creek on the boundary line, he would meet them there and make them one. The lover hastened home and brought his betrothed to the trysting place where good man Winthrop tied the knot in good old Connecticut style. The brook was christened Bridebrook in honor of the event. The incident was wrought into a song by the poet Lathrop. Mrs. Felter recited the poem in connection with her story. The narrator being a

descendant of the happy couple, gave the story an added interest.

Mrs. Frank Windle played a charming instrumental number and Miss Sadie Kenower sang two beautiful solos and received merited encores. Mrs. Charles Lewis accompanied Miss Kenower and also gave three instrumental selections which were so heartily applauded that she was compelled to respond to their wishes for more.

The Chapter and guests were invited to the dining-rooms where two long tables were spread. Pink and white carnations and fairy ferns contrasted prettily with the spotless linen. Twenty-four ladies surrounded the tables and did ample justice to the delicious three-course lunch served by the Misses Edith Spencer and Ethel Lamont, who were clad in white. Pink and white carnations were given each lady as souvenirs.

After the lunch the hostess announced that she had invited a number of distinguished guests who had been unable to come, but had sent their cards. The cards tied with a knot of pink ribbon were passed around with the blank side up. The guests were instructed to choose one and hand it, without looking at the name, to an attendant who pinned them on their back. They were to learn their names by the questions asked them. The "Princess of Wales" was asked when she returned from Copenhagen. Whether the report that she was about to separate from her husband was true or not. "Mrs. McKinley" was commiserated on account of her poor health, and "Patti" was urged to favor the guests with a song.

Mrs. Brown, from Dayton, Ohio, and Mrs. Smith and Miss Boulden, of Huntington, were the guests of the Chapter.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan).—The second meeting of the Genesee Chapter, met at the home of Mrs. W. L. Smith on Thursday, October 12. The attendance as usual good. Before taking up the program, resolutions of sympathy and condolences were offered for Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, one of our Chapter members, who had been called "from death unto life" since our last meeting. The resolu-

tions were adopted and ordered placed on file in our minutes, also copies to be sent to the friends of the deceased, and a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY for publication.

The topic of the day, "The Drama of the United States" was given Mrs. C. C. Hyatt, who followed the subject from its early beginnings down to the present time. It was a most complete history of the American stage. A sketch of each prominent actor was presented in an instructive, as well as entertaining manner. Miss Olcott contributed a "Storiette" and read a copy of the last will and testament of Abigail Olcott, who was one of the pioneer settlers of Hartford, Connecticut.

November 10th, Mrs. Davidson and daughter opened wide the doors of their hospitable mansion for the Chapter meeting. It proved to be one of the most instructive and enjoyable sessions of the year. From glorious sunshine at the opening of the Chapter, the heavens changed to clouds of gloom, and down pour of rain at its close, but it did not mar the harmony of the meeting.

After the usual opening exercises, the order of new work was taken up. On motion by Mrs. Keeny, that the Chapter labor with the authorities of the public library and see if it be possible to secure its opening to the public one evening in each week, for the benefit of the men who are employed in the city manufacturies during the day. The motion was carried and committee appointed to take charge of the matter at once. Another motion was made, that a sum of money be set aside each year for the purchase of books of reference, the nucleus or beginning of a library belonging to the Chapter. The motion was adopted unanimously. We then listened to a most instructive paper given by Mrs. Dr. Burr, on "The American novel, and its relations to American history." The paper indicated a great amount of research, commencing with the early colonial fiction down to the present day. Cooper and Mrs. Stowe were especially dwelt upon. Storiette at the close was given on the bravery of the Minute Men, their heroism and brave deeds, and the great pity that the record

of their bravery was not more faithfully kept.—G. E. DAYTON MAHON, *Historian*.

ONWENTSIA CHAPTER (Addison, New York).—The second Saturday in December, 1897, with somewhat of awe and gladness, two Daughters from an adjoining town met as charter members with a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution just formed in the city of Hornellsville, New York. Two short happy years passed by and on a lovely October day, bright and fair as only October days can be, one of these Daughters with pleasant greetings welcomed that Chapter, the Kanestio Valley, to her home in Addison, New York, while the other presented to her former Regent a new Chapter for organization. The hours passed only too quickly away, when the visiting Daughters must return to their homes. But the new Chapter remains, and the village of Addison, nestling among the hills of old Steuben, can now boast of a Chapter with a membership of sixteen persons and more coming. An Indian word, Onwentsia, meaning "Our Country," has been chosen as the Chapter name. Mrs. Horace Dyer Baldwin, Regent; Mrs. Mary E. B. Landers, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. W. O. Feenaughty, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. George I. True, Secretary; Mrs. David B. Winton, Treasurer; Mrs. Rufus C. Baldwin, Registrar; Mrs. Delmar M. Darrin, Historian; Mrs. Fred C. Tabor, Chaplain; Mrs. Charlotte I. McKay, Mrs. Delbert Orr, Mrs. Josiah Curtis, Mrs. Minnie C. Smedley, Mrs. Edward M. Welles, Miss Jessica K. Turner, Miss Bessie Hinman, Miss Katharine E. Darrin.

XAVIER CHAPTER.—On the 10th of October, 1899, the Xavier Chapter, of Rome, Georgia, met with Mrs. Charles D. Wood. It was the date for the annual election of officers, and Mrs. M. A. Nevin, who had served the Chapter faithfully for five years positively declined to permit her name on the ticket for nomination. The following new officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Charles D. Wood; Vice-Regent, Mrs. William Graves; Secretary, Miss Fannie Wood; Corresponding Secre-

tary, Miss Callie Spurlock; Registrar, Mrs. M. A. Nevin; Treasurer, Mrs. James O'Neil; Historian, Mrs. W. E. Whitmore.

The past year has been one of great prosperity and harmony. One or two names have been transferred and several applied for admission. A very delightful part of the exercises is the social feature. At every meeting the most tempting refreshments are served, prepared mostly by the hostess in a manner famous to the South. Music and literary numbers fill the program; also the history studies being especially fine.

The Chapter is invited to hold its next monthly meeting with Mrs. B. F. Haynes, and then the program, including historical studies and essays, will be announced. Mrs. B. F. Haynes, the hostess, is a daughter of General Kirby Smith, and was transferred from the Dolly Madison Chapter, of Memphis, Tennessee, two years ago.—ETHEL H. HARRIS.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY

A REPRESENTATIVE STATE REGENT OF THE DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVO- LUTION.

THE Batcheller family is of Norman extraction. The first record is of Gilbert A. Bacheler in 1195. They went to England at an early date. E. Ellen Batcheller, the subject of this sketch, was born in Freetown, New York. The founder of her family in America was Hon. Joseph Batcheller, who came from Canterbury, England, in 1636, with his wife, Elizabeth,



E. ELLEN BATCHELLER.
State Regent of New Jersey.

one child and three servants. He was deputy to the first General Court, in Boston, 1644, and first representative from Wenham. David Batcheller, his son, held many prominent offices, while Miss Batcheller's great-grandfather, Abraham, son of David, married a Scotch girl, and was a captain in the Revolutionary Army. Their son, Abraham, Jr., was a lieutenant.

Next in line was Miss Batcheller's father, Charles Batcheller, a personal friend and co-worker with Gerrit Smith and Wendall Philips. Too old to enter the army in the time of the Civil War, he sent his only son, who was a martyr to the cause.

Miss Batcheller is also eligible through two grandmothers, Rebecca Dwight and Sarah Norton, to membership in the Mayflower, Colonial Dames and Huguenot societies. She is vice-president of the Revolutionary Memorial Society; but her chief patriotic work has been with the Daughters of the American Revolution, organizing the General Frelinghuysen Chapter, remaining Regent until elected State Regent, in which position she has been eminently successful, organizing seven new Chapters in as many months. Few, if any, families have more illustrious members—Whittier, Daniel Webster, Caleb Cushing, General Dearborn, Senators Morrill and Allison, and many others. A sister of Miss Batcheller married James Jared Elmendorf, a descendant (fifth generation) of Sobieski, King of Poland. The family silver and seal in their possession bearing the royal coat-of-arms; he was also a grandson of General Frederick Frelinghuysen. The Batcheller coat-of-arms has the motto, "Sol justicie exoritus." Miss Batcheller is a staunch Episcopalian, has traveled extensively in her own country, and resides in Somerville, New Jersey.

PALATIAH WEBSTER—A STATESMAN AND PRISONER OF THE REVOLUTION.

[Read before Independence Hall Chapter, National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, at its meeting on October 10, 1899, by Dr. Ruth Webster Lathrop.]

"WERE the genealogy of every family preserved there would probably be no person valued or despised on account of their birth," yet it is praiseworthy and eminently proper to investigate and then hold in remembrance the life and character of a worthy, self-sacrificing, liberty-loving ancestor whose words and deeds were uttered and executed to aid in releasing from

bondage the American colonies and in establishing and fostering a Republic whose humanity and justice founded upon the principles of sound reason and liberty have made it an asylum for all politically oppressed who come to it, and which, as the sun among the surrounding planets, has now become the sun in the constellation of nations.

Palatiah Webster was born in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 24, 1726. Graduated from Yale College in 1746. With him graduated Ezra Stiles, subsequently president of Yale College—a man of much erudition, and one who with pen and voice ardently devoted himself to the cause of American Independence. Another class-mate was John Brainard, who, though less distinguished than his brother David, became a devoted missionary to the Indians. Another was Lewis Morris, afterward a delegate from New York to the Continental Congress, subsequently a member of the United States Congress. Five of his sons were officers in the Revolutionary Army. With these class-mates during their college course originated a friendship which in succeeding years unity of purpose and sympathy in achievement strengthened.

After graduation Mr. Webster studied theology for two years, was ordained December 20, 1749, and for several years was pastor of a church in Greenwich, Massachusetts; resigned his charge in 1755. At this period of his life he removed to and settled in Philadelphia, and by a turn in his private affairs went into a mercantile business, "rather [he writes] from necessity than inclination," and adds, "my old habits of reading and thinking could not be shaken off, and I was scarcely ever without a book or some subject of discussion ready prepared to which I could resort the moment I found myself at leisure from other business." With this inclination and devotion to study, while continuing in trade during the years 1763-1766 inclusive, he taught in the Germantown Academy, first as master of English, then as master of Latin. During the few succeeding years, through unremitting devotion to trade, he accumulated what at that time was considered a fine estate, but the "first operations of war" greatly affected his connections in trade and partially threw him out of his busi-

ness; "leaving me leisure," he writes, "to contemplate these occurrences and perhaps render effectual service to my country by examining them; reducing them to their original principles, explaining their nature and pointing out their operation and probable effects."

The first emission of Continental currency, which was the sole supply of the public treasury, was made in 1775. In October, 1776, it had so multiplied in quantity as to create alarm. Realizing that this currency must of necessity greatly increase in volume, but decrease in value, and that the soldiers in the American Army would be the greatest sufferers therefrom unless its redemption was positively assured, Mr. Webster directed his studies to the finances and resources of the country.

In October, 1776, in the *Philadelphia Evening Post*, over signature of "Financier," he published an essay upon "The danger of too much circulating cash and the propriety of pledging the public lands for its redemption." This with other of his essays of like character have been republished in large editions, notably during the period of the Civil War, and also in the years that the expansion of our currency to an almost unlimited degree, by the issuance of treasury notes, and in the years in which free silver coinage has been strongly urged by misleading politicians.

His arguments against an irredeemable currency have lost none of their force in a century and a quarter of our Republic's life, and that they were thoroughly sound in 1776 is evidenced by the facts that September 1, 1777, the value of one hundred dollars Continental and one hundred hard (or Mexican) dollars was equal:

January 1, 1778, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 67.85 hard dollars.

January 1, 1779, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 12.85 hard dollars.

January 1, 1780, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 3.40 hard dollars.

January 1, 1781, \$100 Continental currency would buy only 2.45 hard dollars.

In the Spring of 1777 Mr. Webster's "connections in trade"

were again disastrously affected, not only by loss of property, but for a time loss also of personal freedom. Having loaded a vessel of his own with a cargo of flour and iron, he sailed for Boston, and on April 6th was unfortunately taken on the passage by the English frigate "Orpheus," and carried into Rhode Island, where he writes, "After one month's imprisonment I was released on exchange, having lost my whole vessel and cargo, to the amount of about £2,000 hard money, for which I had not the least compensation." Upon his release from prison in Rhode Island he immediately returned to Philadelphia, and remained in the city when it was taken, September 26, 1777, by the British. Among other reasons for so remaining, he "had a child sick with the small-pox who could not be removed." "But," he writes, "I did not enjoy the least friendly or confidential interviews with the British troops." "For three months my time was spent in visiting the American prisoners in the gaols of Philadelphia, and in procuring for and carrying to their relief such food and clothing as I could collect, at a time when their distresses were beyond all description and when it was deemed a crime to show compassion to them. On February 6, 1778, I was taken out of my bed at 11 o'clock at night by order of General Howe, and committed to gaol. I was under great apprehension that my daughters—one a little under, one a little over twenty years of age—would go out of their senses with their fright and their unprotected condition.

"I suffered a most severe confinement and my property to large amount was seized and conveyed into the King's stores. I could not obtain any knowledge of the causes for these acts; the presumption generally admitted was that my constant and careful attention on the American prisoners was thought to imply too strong an attachment to Americans to be compatible with the duty or protection of a British subject."

After the evacuation of the city, 1778, June 18th, Mr. Webster recovered liberty and a part of his property, but sustained a loss of £500 hard money. His zeal and labors for American Independence were in no degree diminished by the suffering they had induced.

Early in 1779 he dedicated to Congress an essay which con-

tains these words: "We are now on the brink of ruin, and, the worse disgrace, in danger of loss of liberty, hitherto nobly asserted, and in danger of subjecting to shameful slavery, to enemies most cruel and insulting in themselves; and all that heightened in them to madness by the determined opposition we have given to their scheme of tyranny over us."

From 1779 to 1783 the gains from his mercantile pursuits he distributed with generous hand for the individual comfort of soldiers and with a broader and more far reaching philanthropy and patriotism for the maintenance of the war and for the establishment of American Independence. Nor during these years was his pen entirely laid aside, for he was the author and publisher of several essays which constitute an important contribution to the early political and commercial literature of our country. His dissertation upon "The political union and constitution of the thirteen United States of America," first published in 1783, has been republished by the Historical Society of New York, by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and by the Boston Atheneum. In Irving's biography of Washington it is recorded "that it was a great satisfaction to Washington, on looking around for able advisers, to see James Madison among the members of Congress; Madison, who had been with him in the Convention, who had labored in the *Federalist*, whose talents as a speaker and calm, dispassionate reasoner, whose extensive information and legislative experience destined him to be a leader in the House."

Of Mr. Madison it is recorded that he often consulted with Mr. Webster upon financial and political concerns. It is also a matter of record that members of Congress were in the habit of spending their evenings with Mr. Webster discussing finance and political questions, with the result that several suggestions made by him were adopted in framing the Constitution of the United States of America.

He died in the city of Philadelphia September, 1795.

He whose life we have just reviewed was a man of discerning intellect, of sound judgment, of lofty patriotism.

PHILADELPHIA, *August 3, 1899.*

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

1900!

STRANGE indeed the figures look that head this page. Dear old 1800! many a year we have summered and wintered under thy guidance and guardianship. We have gone to the mountain tops of pleasure and into the valleys of disappointment with thee for our companionship. We have come to the parting of the ways. The mile-stone of a new century says to us, thus far and no farther, can this, comrade, be yours.

He has conducted you to the gates, and even his name cannot be taken with you—henceforth, it will only a memory, but with the children of men, he leaves the result of a hundred years as a trust.

We have learned to love thee, old 1800, and we hesitate over the farewell. We would hold the hand of the old friend until the grasp of the new has become familiar. Alas! the years will not be so many, and shall we ever know 1900, as we know the old century of 1800?

The AMERICAN MONTHLY has rounded out the century, and bids her readers good morning in the new day of a new century!

M. S. L.

CHAPTER HINTS.

MANY newly formed Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, or persons thinking of forming such Chapters are anxious for information and suggestions regarding the aims and methods of Chapter work.

In considering how to form a new Chapter, the first questions usually asked are "Who shall be asked to join?" "Whose applications should be accepted?"

Personal respectability and "proven descent from a recognized patriot" are, of course, indispensable.

It is desirable to secure as charter members of a Chapter those whose character and standing would inspire confidence in the purposes of the organization. Yet while these *lead*, others should be encouraged to follow, and eventually render such services as they shall prove themselves competent to perform. Only by this means can *all* women of distinctively American descent be combined in this great National Society, and others be led to realize their inherited responsibilities and to use their united influences for the good of the Nation. Social distinctions give way before this high endeavor, permeating all classes with the principles for which our fathers fought, the faith that upheld them.

It should be noted, to avoid a frequent misapprehension, that twelve persons living in one locality must be *accepted members* of the National Society *before* they can organize as a Chapter.

After organization, the first thing undertaken by a Chapter is usually the quickening of the intelligent interest of its own members. They are called upon for papers on the causes of the American Revolution, its most significant events, the framing of our government, &c., &c. Family relics, incidents of individual history, all that throws light upon the period of our struggle for independence when brought forward at Chapter meetings will be found helpful.

A new Chapter will sometimes place in a postoffice, or other public building, a copy of the Declaration of the Independence.

It will take some steps to encourage among children and youth the study of American history; to stimulate the rising generation to a thoughtful consideration of our formation period, and the Divine purpose that shaped our destiny as a people.

Great attention should be paid—especially in the original

States—to local history, so often forgotten, and the aid of the local press should be secured for bringing before the public all that might induce a high standard of principle and patriotism.

Then all that tends to unite us to the great and rapidly increasing number of Daughters, and leads to combined effort should be encouraged. Our great strength lies in our being actually, as well as in name, a National Society.

The members of a Chapter should be invited to subscribe to the official organ of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution—the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in order to keep abreast of all that is done or planned by the organization as a whole, and to be in touch with other Chapters. In this connection should be considered the special claims of our eagerly anticipated Continental Hall, which will be a noble bond of union between all sections of our country, a strong and constant stimulus to remember our great historic past as an incentive to present duty.

The celebration of noted anniversaries of those of local events often almost unknown at the present day is far more important than we have been accustomed to realize. Such celebrations should be so planned as to win the coöperation of the community to which the Chapter belongs. To confine them merely to its own members is to throw away a great opportunity for enlightening and uplifting those outside its ranks; for impressing upon those their personal responsibilities; for promoting the true welfare of the Nation. Even a request made through the press, that flags shall be raised in memory of a national anniversary arouses general enthusiasm.

Little need be said as to the preservation of historic places, documents, &c., or the making of historic sites. The few years during which the various patriotic societies have taken up this duty have shown conclusively the imperative necessity for preserving such memorials of our past for the sake of their influence upon our future.

Greatest, perhaps, of all the opportunities awaiting the loving service of a Chapter, are those comprehended under the

general head of educational work. This is almost boundless in its scope and its importance.

It is alike our duty and privilege to carry this forward first of all in our *own homes*. Then, we should see that our schools in number and efficiency supply the needs of our rapid growth in population. We should take to the Sunday-school, the asylum, the prison, the slums the principles of true Christian patriotism. It is our fitting work to bring these principles to the masses of our foreign population, by translating into their various languages what will help to prepare them aright for citizenship.

Let us remember here, that no race has a stronger claim upon us as members of a national organization, than the early Americans, the Indians. To their reservations; their schools; to every possibility for winning their confidence and reaching out to them our sympathy and help, we should turn with eagerness. In so helping them upward, in leading them to feel our friendly attitude, we can do our part towards solving a grave problem that has long confronted the Nation.

As we touch upon this great possibility, we realize that even within the past year fresh duties, fresh responsibilities have come to us. We, who pledged our services to the Nation in time of war, cannot fail now to meet the crying needs of the islands for which as a result of the war we are now responsible! They are awaiting in sore distress for what we can do for them!

And surely we can never fail to realize the claims of our Army and Navy—especially the need of pure, elevating literature for camps and hospitals.

This article must be necessarily too brief to enter into detail. It can only indicate the various lines of work now open to our Chapters and our membership as a whole. We should stand in relation to these "ready, aye ready," to use the watchword of a Scottish clan. Numbering nearly thirty thousand, growing steadily, much may depend upon our faithfulness, our earnestness, our consecration.

Underlying all that has yet been done by this Society is reliance upon the Divine guidance and help of the Conti-

mental Congress; the meetings of the "National Board" and of a large proportion of the Chapters open with prayer. Usually, religious exercises are a part of the patriotic celebrations promoted by the Daughters. If this spirit shall continue and animate each new Chapter, then indeed we may trust that "our work shall be established upon our hands," and that through our efforts the Nation we love shall become purer and nobler.

On one of the days when our great welcome to the hero of Manila was being given in New York, the writer, waiting in an adjacent railway station, watched the surging throngs all animated by a common interest. There were "all sorts and conditions of men," plain elderly people evidently from rural districts, young girls wearing miniatures of the Admiral, family groups with children who proudly carried flags. It was not alone the presence of a hero that swayed all with enthusiasm. They honored him because he had nobly served a noble Nation! So, as the crowds passed by, the thought came vividly to mind that to blend such as these, with their varied conditions, into one grand, harmonious whole, to so foster and stimulate patriotic feeling, that what was that day a strong impulse should become a steadfast, abiding principle—that is and must continue to be the high purpose of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MARY ISABELLA FORSYTH.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE DIFFERENT OFFICES AT HEADQUARTERS.

It has seemed for a long time that the members of the Society at large had not a correct knowledge of the vast amount of work accomplished by the active officers and their corps of efficient assistants at headquarters.

Members of the Board who come to Washington once a month to attend Board Meetings, come into touch with more or less of the result of the work; but we doubt if many of them could give a detailed account of all the work done in any one office.

It has seemed well, in justice to the members of the Society who have no way of knowing or seeing the busy brains and hands at work, day after day and month after month, what the duties are; what is accomplished and why money is needed to carry on so stupendous a work, and more—that the heads of the offices, who work the year around without recompense, should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the public are intelligent on the kind and quality of work accomplished, and that it is really no sinecure.

We have gone to some pains to get as correct a statement as possible to present to the members, and we feel assured that they will be gratified at the result.

The first room we will enter is the Board Room. All the Board meetings are held in this room. A conception of the manifold work of the Board can be arrived at best by a careful reading of the minutes of all meetings in the AMERICAN MONTHLY. In this room the Recording Secretary has her desk, and also that of the official stenographer.

The Corresponding Secretary's desk is here, and some idea of the work carried on in this room can be gained by the following summaries:

RECORDING SECRETARY.

The Stenographer to the National Board of Management acts as Clerk to the Recording Secretary General. Her duties are as follows:

Take short-hand notes of the Board, committee, special and other meetings and transcribe the same; *

Give due notice of all meetings of the National Society or National Board of Management, committees, conferences, etc.;

Notify State and Chapter Regents of all votes, orders and proceedings appertaining to their duties, authorized by the National Board;

Prepare all notifications of committee appointments, and send out same;

Have charge of the seal; applying the same to all certificates of membership issued by the National Society (these average four hundred monthly);

Stamp application papers and cards of admission to membership (four hundred each monthly);

Assist with the correspondence of the Recording Secretary;

Type-write all legal documents required by the National Society;
Aid in the preparation of special reports, when necessary;

During the sessions of the Continental Congress perform the duties of Official Stenographer (thus saving the expense of employing a stenographer), in order that daily reports may be read at the opening of each day's session.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

The Corresponding Secretary General is charged with conducting all correspondence of the Society and of the National Board that does not specifically affect the assigned duties of other officers.

All letters received by her are recorded, answered, filed and copies kept of all answers.

Application blanks, Constitutions, Membership circulars, Officers' lists, Caldwell circulars, and all printed matter for general distribution are sent out by her and a report made monthly of the supplies issued.

To this office is also assigned the duty of promulgating each year, sixty days in advance of the Congress, all proposed amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws.

As Chairman of the Committee on Hotels and Railroads she contracts with the various roads as to rates, gives notice by circular to all State and Chapter Regents, and is required to identify the visiting delegates and countersign all railroad certificates.

In addition to the general correspondence of the Society and National Board there is often much special work occasioned by this officer being appointed on various committees.

The Corresponding Secretary is allowed the assistance of one clerk.

The next room is given up to the Curator and the Business Manager of the Magazine.

The duties of the Curator are necessarily manifold. Among the most important are the following:

She has charge of all supplies, records, documents and other property belonging to the National Society placed in the rooms of the Daughters of the American Revolution and for which she is responsible.

Has custody of all articles sold by the National Society, fills orders for rosettes, Lineage Books, Directories, ribbon, Statute Books, etc., and receipts for all money received. Keeps a regular set of books and renders monthly accounts to the National Board.

Has charge of all stationery and supplies for the office; keeps record of amount of stationery used by officers and clerks; fills orders for stationery from National Officers and State Regents and purchases all envelopes bearing United States stamps from the post-office;

keeps office and officers supplied with stamps, paper, ink, pencils, files, and other incidentals; keeping an itemized account of all office expenses and making a monthly report of same to the Treasurer General; prepares all application papers for binding; answers letters addressed to the office and letters on matters not specifically pertaining to any officer; re-addresses letters to members sent to the office for that purpose; keeps office open from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., and receives all visitors, messengers, etc., and answers their inquiries.

A careful reading of the Treasurer's report will give an insight into the routine and detailed labor of this work-shop.

TREASURER GENERAL.

This office combines two kinds of work which naturally belong in separate divisions. The first is the division of accounts proper. The second keeps the records of admittance, initiations, transfers reinstatements, resignations, deaths, marriages and changes of address of nearly 30,000 members. Yet the work is done by but three women, the Treasurer General and two clerks.

The method of work is as follows: Each letter that comes to this office is opened by the Treasurer General in person, who takes out the remittance and endorses upon the back of the letter, the date, amount enclosed, signer of check, bank on which drawn, and the State and Chapter from which it comes. As she lays it aside she writes on a tally sheet the kind of enclosure, the amount, the name of Chapter and State and the purpose for which the remittance is intended, whether for charter, life membership, initiation fee, annual dues or a gift to some special fund. When the opening of the mail is finished; there is at her right hand a pile of endorsed letters, in the center of the desk a pile of checks, on the right a pile of letters which had no enclosure, and in front of her the long list of small entries on the tally sheet.

The pile at the right is at once given to the clerks, who look up the matters involved and answer the letters according to the needs of each. Meanwhile, the Treasurer endorses the checks, drafts, money orders, etc., affixes the stamp which makes them payable to the bank and makes out duplicate deposit slips. If the remittances are made payable to "Treasurer General," no endorsement is necessary, the stamp suffices. But if her full name and title appear on the face of the check, the same must be written on the back. Such checks, therefore, double the work, when the writing of any unnecessary word costs precious time.

The remittances are now arranged in order, beginning with the smallest, and counted. The sums on the tally sheet are added, and all three amounts must agree. If they do not, an error is manifest, and must be corrected. As every Daughter who comes to the city

eels a natural interest in the disposition of her money, there is sometimes a stream of people going and coming through the room all day, talking to the clerks and to the Treasurer. If she happens to be adding a column or setting down figures at the moment, her attention is distracted and some error results in one of the three counts. The whole must be gone over again most carefully, item by item, until the error is discovered. Much valuable time is thus consumed. But the work is necessary, because the clerks have nothing but this record to follow, and it must be correct.

When the three accounts finally tally, the checks are given to one clerk, the endorsed letters to the other and each counts the items independently. They always find the two amounts identical. In this way, the sums passing through the hands of the Treasurer each day are verified by two witnesses. She now deposits the amount in bank, and the responsibility for its safety is off her shoulders.

For each remittance, she then addresses an envelope, makes a receipt in duplicate, folds two blanks for future remittance, writes a card for each new member whose initiation fees were sent, and encloses all with the original letter in the unsealed envelope, ready for the attention of the Record Clerk. The latter, meanwhile, answers, looks up records for inquirers, and makes out transfer cards, ready for the Treasurer's signature, and notes the amounts of rebate for which checks must be drawn by the Treasurer later in the day.

As fast as these other duties permit, she takes the mail as finished by the Treasurer and compares the receipts with the entries on the backs of the letters, and the cards with the names in the letters. She removes the cards and arranges them in alphabetical order, and gives to the second clerk the accounts which seem likely to be most easily adjusted. Each clerk then goes carefully over the Chapter rolls involved in her share of the mail, and checks off each individual payment, transfer, resignation, reinstatement, marriage or death mentioned in the letters. As Chapter Treasurers rarely arrange their closely written lists alphabetically, it is necessary to go back and forth from one end of the alphabet to the other many times in checking these items for a large Chapter. But nearly four years' experience has taught the Record Clerk such accuracy of hand and eye, such rapidity of work and such concentration of mind under confusing circumstances that an error is almost never made.

When Chapter Treasurer's report members as "resigned" or "dropped for non-payment of dues," the Society must know the future status of each, for resignation or dropping from a Chapter does not involve resignation or dropping from the National Society, unless the member so elects. A stock of mimeographed circular letters of inquiry is kept on hand to meet these cases and one is sent with a bill for dues to each delinquent member reported. The Constitution requires that no member be dropped from the Society until two

notices of her arrears have been sent her. Such letters are generally sent out by the second clerk.

The frequent changes recently made in the Constitution cause much confusion to Chapter Treasurers, who fail to understand conflicting rulings in successive years. Too much or too little money is often sent in consequence. The surplus must be refunded, or the deficit made good. In either case a letter is required to explain the ruling now in force. Sometimes five or six letters are required for the adjustment of one account. When money is refunded, a check for the full amount of surplus sent is returned. This requires both a revenue and a postage stamp. For each dollar check thus returned, the Society pays four cents, or, in other words, one dollar for the ninety six cents received. This can hardly be called a business-like transaction, but is obligatory under the existing laws of the Society. In the course of a year, many hundred dollars are thus refunded and the expenditures of the National Society are thereby made to seem much greater than they would under better considered laws. The correspondence involved in these and kindred matters, averages at least fifty letters a day.

All gifts are acknowledged by the Treasurer in person, and all matters involving friction or ill feeling are brought to her for settlement. She attends to these personally. When the visitors depart, and the office is closed after 4 p. m. she is at last able to finish her work in the quiet necessary for the accuracy. The items of the day's receipts are now slowly and carefully entered in the great cash book and checked off in the morning's tally sheet, each in its proper column and in alphabetical order by Chapter, a reference being made for each, in red ink, to the page in the ledger where it is to be posted next morning.

Any bills which have been authorized by some National Officer and approved by the Finance Committee, are now paid by check. No others are considered and no bill is paid in cash. The vouchers are stamped with a request for their return, endorsed with the name of the department to which they belong, the date of payment, and the number in consecutive order.

These expenditures are now entered in the cash book, with the number of the check opposite each, and the account is balanced. If the sum of the receipts, minus the sum expended, does not equal the amount in bank as shown by the bank book, the whole must be gone over again, to find what has been omitted. It is often after dark before the Treasurer can go home.

Next morning, before visitors come and the confusion begins, the Record Clerk, who is also the ledger clerk, posts in the ledger each item set down by the Treasurer the night before in the cash book. The second clerk now verifies the posting with her. In this way each item is gone over six or eight times, and an error is almost impossible.

As application papers are generally sent to the Registrar General, and fees to the Treasurer, neither officer could intelligently coöperate with the other without frequent comparisons of accounts. Several times a week the Registrar's clerk brings to the Treasurer's office a large pile of papers, to have the payment marked upon them.

The temporary cards made by the Treasurer in preparing the mail, now come in play, as they are in alphabetical order, the clerk can readily find any name corresponding to those on the application papers, by simply running over the cards, in case the money has been received. If the desired name is found on a card, the paper is marked "paid" and the card taken from the file to await further action.

As soon as the Registrar's clerks have finished numbering the papers of the new members admitted at each Board meeting, the Treasurer's clerks transfer the numbers to these cards. While one clerk marks the numbers, the other verifies the entry. As fast as possible the names are then transferred to their proper places in alphabetical order on the Chapter rolls, the two clerks comparing and verifying each name. The cards are then destroyed. All this sounds very easy. But it requires an immense amount of time, and cannot be done hastily if the record is to be correct.

Three times each year, the Chapter Treasurers are required to make a report of all increase and decrease in their membership, on blanks furnished for the purpose in duplicate. As there are now about seven hundred Chapters, and the number is constantly increasing, the examination and comparison of these seven hundred reports three times a year is something of a task, and requires most patient care. It is very rare that a report is correct. When not correct, letters must be written explaining the error. Sometimes a report must be sent back four times, before the difficulty is adjusted. It is wonderful that so much time should have to be thus wasted. But there seems to be no help, for the membership would be hopelessly confused, if it were not for this tri-yearly adjustment.

Every summer, when the mail is reduced, the opportunity is seized for filing the accumulated papers, which our present force has not time to deal with during the rest of the year. Holes are punched through the papers and they are now placed in alphabetical order by States and Chapters in filing cases, having metal rods which pass through the punched holes. This prevents any paper from slipping away out of the sight. At this time, also, individual bills are sent to the 2,000 or 3,000 members-at-large. A month is usually required for this, as each address has to be looked up afresh in the card catalogue.

Just before and during a Board meeting the room of the Treasurer is a scene of confusion. The mail at this time is about three times as great as usual. The Registrar's clerk, who has also been inundated with work at the last moment, rushes in to have papers marked.

Chapter officers come to ask why papers have not been passed. The typewriters rattle.irate members come with grievances, and everybody wants everything at once until the place buzzes like a swarm of bees. Of course no book-keeping can be done under such confusion. Irremediable mistakes would occur if it were attempted. The mail is therefore placed in the safe until after the Board meeting, when comparative quiet is restored. It is then so considerable that a week's hard work is needed to get the mass assorted, enter it on the books, give the receipts and assign the letters to the clerks.

At the end of each month, a detailed report of receipts and expenditures to be read at the next Board meeting is made. The Treasurer and the Ledger Clerk go over their respective books and make a report, each independently; that of the Ledger Clerk is known as a trial balance. If they tally, there is evidently no error in the posting or in the report. If they do not tally, search is made until the error is found and corrected. These two are then copied into the proper books and all the financial papers of the month are submitted to the inspection of the Auditor. As he is an expert in the United States Treasury, his scrutiny is very close, and the slightest error would cause his comment.

After the minutes of a Board meeting have been approved, they are sent to the Magazine for publication. The proof of the Treasurer's report must now be carefully read and corrected by the Treasurer and her clerks, lest a cipher or a decimal point go astray and vitiate the whole account, after all their care. As the Treasurer is under a heavy bond, an error in the published report might involve everything she owns, for she is judged by her reports and a mistake once printed is almost impossible to correct.

All the processes here detailed involve most patient care and an expenditure of time, anxiety and nervous energy almost incalculable. The most trying feature of the work is that an account rarely stays settled. The membership is migratory, and the same member may be moved from the roll of one Chapter to that of another as often as she pleases.

Another fruitful source of trouble is in the frequent change of Chapter Treasurers, and a lack of coöperation between them and the Chapter Registrars. Half the correspondence and expenditure of time, stationery and postage might be avoided if there were a better understanding between these officers, and if all members would read and follow the changes in the Constitution made by their own Congress.

The adjoining room is occupied by the Vice-President in Charge of Organization and the Registrar General. A very important part of the business of the Society is accomplished in this room.

VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.

Chapter Regents are presented to the National Board of Management through the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters, having been appointed by their respective State Regents. Previous to presentation, their names must be looked up in the Treasurer's records to see if they are in good standing and members-at-large. After their presentation to the Board, each Chapter Regent is notified of her appointment, and their respective State Regents also notified. Their names are then recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files and a Chapter Regent's commission, signed by the President General, Recording Secretary General and the incumbent of the above named office, with the official seal attached, sent them.

When a Regent is elected a request is sent to the National Board of Management for formal authorization to organize a Chapter, and upon confirmation of such request, notice is sent to the Regent; their Chapter recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files, and the Chapter Regent's commission sent. Before being presented all names in the Chapter must be compared to the records, to be assured that they are members of the Society.

All resignations and expirations by limitations (time being two years) of Chapter Regents are presented to the Board, and such resignations and expirations are recorded in the Chapter Ledger, Chapter Card Catalogue and Chapter Files.

The date of organization of Chapters, names of Chapters, and marriages and deaths of Chapter Regents must be recorded in the Chapter Ledger.

The Chapter Card Catalogue which contains a record of all Chapter officers with the date of their election, is arranged by States, and then by Chapters, alphabetically; organized Chapters being in one drawer and unorganized in another.

The original lists of officers received from the different Chapters, after being type-written, are filed in the Chapter Files—such lists being kept from year to year.

The name of each State Regent is recorded in the Chapter Ledger; likewise their appointment, election, resignation or death.

Charter blanks are issued to all organized Chapters, and are returned filled out with the Charter members, officers, date of organization, etc. The members' names and national numbers are verified by their application papers, and the question of their Charter fee having been paid looked up in the Treasurer's records. A Charter number is given, and after passing through the engrosser's hands, is compared, signed, sealed and dated, and sent to the State Regent for her countersignature. A letter is sent by the same mail to the State Regent ask-

ing her to sign and forward or present the Charter to the Chapter; also one to the Chapter Regent* notifying her that it has been sent to the State Regent. The name of the Chapter, number of the Charter, and date of issuance is recorded in the Charter Ledger, which is arranged by States and then by date of issuance.

A type-written alphabetical list of Chapter names is kept up to date so as to avoid the duplicating of names.

At the monthly meetings of the National Board of Management a resume of the month's work is submitted.

To keep these records up to date and answer letters in this department necessitates a great amount of correspondence. All letters received are recorded, date of answer noted and filed, and all important answers copy pressed. Certificates of membership are dated also.

The Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters being Chairman of the Credential Committee this year, adds to the correspondence and work in this office. Each name on the Credential blanks must be looked up in the Treasurer General's books, to see that they are members of the Chapter which they represent and are in good standing. Three type-written Credential lists are made, arranged first by States, then by Chapters, alphabetically; with the names of the Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates thereon reported—one for the Congress Reader; one for the Credential Committee and one for the Chairman of the House Committee. All are alike and up to date as far as possible.

Work done by clerk in charge of Card Catalogue, which work is under the supervision of the Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters:

A card (on which is full name, address and Chapter to which member belongs) is made for every applicant admitted to the National Society at the monthly Board meetings, and placed alphabetically in Member's Catalogue.

Every ancestor that is claimed by said applicants, is recorded; if not already in Ancestor's Catalogue a card is made with full record of service and the name and national number of descendant placed thereon: if ancestor's card is already in the Card Catalogue, the papers of said applicant are compared with those of the other descendants, and services verified; the name of said descendant being placed on this card.

All lines of genealogy are carefully watched and discrepancies noted.

Every resignation is noted on the membership card of each individual and the same noted on her application paper.

Every death is noted on the membership card of each individual and the same is noted on her application paper.

Every marriage is noted on application paper of member recently married; a new card is made out in married name and maiden card destroyed.

Every change of address *that is sent to headquarters* is noted and new card accordingly made (the old one being destroyed).

Every transfer from one Chapter to another, or to "at large" is noted on member's card.

Par parenthesis: 3,803 membership cards have been made and entered alphabetically in the Member's Catalogue from November 22, 1898, to November 1, 1899, inclusive.

Each membership card, being made out from the personal signature of the applicant, makes the catalogue a correct reference bureau and thus simplifies the work in the other departments in many instances.

The Registrar and the Vice-President in Charge of Organization occupy the same room.

On account of the serious illness of the Registrar's mother a summary of this work cannot be given. The rush of work in this department has occupied all the time of the assistant, but some conception of the work can be imagined when the members of Chapters consider what it is to do their part in the preparation of applications and confirming records and genealogies. Every application must go through some eighteen processes before complete and when four and five hundred are passed upon some months, searches made and genealogies verified, some idea of this work can be gained.

The Historian General and her assistants occupy the room with the Librarian and her assistant.

LIBRARIAN GENERAL.

The Library of the Society is technical, chiefly composed of State, county, town and family histories, genealogies, lists of revolutionary soldiers, and such books of reference as throw light on the part taken by the different States, communities, and individuals in the Revolution and establishment of our Government. It is used to facilitate the work of verifying the papers of applicants, and thus forms part, and an important part, of the offices of the Registrar General and the Historian General.

The appropriation for the purchase of books is so small that the Librarian General depends almost solely on gifts and exchanges, and for a long time these bequests were upon the shelves, of little use to Historian and Registrar. It requires library training to make the

card catalogue and index these books. The indexer who is doing this work is indefatigable in her labors, and her knowledge and zeal march apace. There is hardly a day but applicants in this office are assisted by her in tracing their genealogy and service, for who could be better equipped than the person who had indexed the books. Indexing has been well described by William Oldys, who in 1687 said, "Ye Labor and ye Patience, ye Judgment and ye Penetration, which are required to make a Good Index is only known to those who have gone through this most necessary and painful, but least praised part of a publication."

The indexer is also applied to when the work of any department of the office requires additional help.

The duties of the Librarian General are to obtain desirable books, to acknowledge receipt of all accessions with expressions of thanks to the donors, to maintain a general superintendence of the library, to make monthly reports of its condition to the Board of Management, and an annual report to the Congress; these reports including such special notices of the books added to the library as may seem suitable, and to conduct the correspondence. This involves letters to the officers of Chapters throughout the Society in the earnest endeavor to interest the Chapters to secure books in their respective localities, either as gifts, or in exchange for the publications of the National Society.

The prompt and generous response from Chapters, and the coöperation of Chapter officers has been most advantageous to the library, and is gratefully appreciated by the Librarian General.

THE HISTORIAN GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

In the Historian's department the Lineage books are prepared for publication. Three volumes a year; each volume containing one thousand national members.

The descent of each member is first copied from the records, then the names of ancestors are compared with the Card Catalogue, marking on each paper all who have entered the Society on that man or woman. The assistant who so ably fills this position combines accuracy with speed. The compiler then reads the service in all the records referred to and consults all the references given. She compares the genealogy from all the information she can procure, thus perfecting as nearly as possible the record of each member. These carefully prepared records are then type-written and afterward the compiler compares them with the original papers. When explanations are required and errors found letters are always

written, so that each lineage can be corrected before publication. Hundreds of these letters are written in the preparation of each book.

A knowledge of genealogy, history, editing, proof-reading and indexing is necessary for the workers on these books. The publications would be worthless without revision, and it requires long experience to detect errors. When the records are ready for print they are given to the Historian General, who carefully reviews them. When the book is published a postal card is sent to every Daughter whose name appears in the current volume. It is readily seen that this work requires expert service.

I have wondered since going through the detail of all this work and the paraphernalia at hand to facilitate it, and the expert assistants to further the perfection of these records, how the first Lineage book ever had a birth. The writer was historian and compiler. We had no reference books—no Card Catalogue—and no experts in those early days that knew the most approved manner of making out application papers. Not a day of assistance from any one and not a letter written but what the Historian wrote.

Much of our work in the early days had to be experimental, and the old adage, "that fools rush in where angels fear to tread," might fit; and yet, while many in the light of to-day could make out "lines" not recorded, it answered the purpose. And if some were disappointed they probably to-day would not spell an ancestor's name three different ways in one application paper, and then arraign the Historian because she failed to choose the way of spelling they liked best.

The birth of the Lineage book was not ignoble certainly, or it could not have evolved so creditable an offspring—from small things greater things have grown. The seed planting was timely and the harvest has been abundant.

The same situation pertains in every department. Every assistant here has become an expert in her line of work. It is all high class work and only those of unusual attainments could keep the record up to the high water mark that characterizes all work at headquarters. It would be impossible

now, as the work has so multiplied and the lines become so far reaching, to secure the supervision of a board of ladies to watch over and care for the interest of the Society, if they could not have the assistance of clerical service from expert hands who understood every minutia of demand.

We hope no Daughter will come here without giving some time to the study of the work accomplished in these departments, for when once understood it would be very apparent that a curtail in force must needs be a reduction of work accomplished and a narrowing of the Society's influence for good. The wheels of such an enterprise should not be made to stand still or move backward.

MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

WASHINGTON, *December 14, 1899.*

TO-DAY is the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, and the patriotic societies of the District of Columbia have arranged a memorial service to be held this afternoon in Epiphany Church. The first suggestion of this appropriate observance of the day came from the Daughters of the American Revolution, and it was cordially met by the other patriotic societies. The committee of arrangements is: General Thomas M. Vincent, chairman, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Mrs. Beverly W. Kennon, Society of the Colonial Dames; Mr. Charles F. T. Beale, Society of the Colonial Wars; Mrs. Charles H. Alden, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution; Rev. Randolph H. McKim, D. D., Society of the Sons of the Revolution; Dr. Marcus Benjamin, Society of the War of 1812; Miss Mary Desha, Secretary, Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and Mr. William H. Pearce, Grand Marshal, Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The orator is Mr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State.

The hospital ship "Missouri," to which the Daughters of the American Revolution launch is attached, arrived at Manila on November 28th. All on board were well. It is

probable that she will make a trip to San Francisco in January, with sick and convalescent soldiers.

The December meeting of the National Board was held last week and brought a number of members who have not been here since last Spring. Mrs. Manning has recovered and presided as usual. Several State Regents were present—Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Belden, of New York; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Page, of Virginia. A number of Vice-Presidents whose husbands are in the Senate have returned to the city, among them Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye and Mrs. Burroughs. The winter meetings of the National Board, with the increased attendance of Vice-Presidents and State Regents, brings relief to the members who live in or near Washington, upon whom much of the necessary routine work falls, especially in the Summer months when the Board is not in session. Besides the regular duties of the National Officers the work is done by committees, of which there are eleven: Executive, Printing, Supervising, Auditing, Purchasing, Finance, Magazine, Chapter By-Laws, Prison Ships, Credential and Continental Hall. So difficult is it to find members who will be in town to attend to the business that the few available ones have too much to do. For instance, the present Regent for the District of Columbia, who is in Washington eleven months of the year, is a member of seven committees. It sometimes happens that Chapters cannot get their business attended to promptly because it is utterly impossible to call together the committee which has the matter in charge. Nominally the National Board is large enough to manage the affairs of the Society, without making it a burden to any one, but when there is taken into consideration the number of State Regents who cannot possibly attend the monthly meetings, and the Vice-Presidents in distant States, who hold the position simply as an honor, it is seen that the management of the growing business of the National Society is really a problem. At least, so it seems to an outsider.

The ten Chapters in the District of Columbia gave last week an entertainment for the Continental Memorial Hall Fund, which they hope will prove a financial, as it was an artistic, success. It took the form of a Colonial Tea on Thursday and Friday afternoons, with music, tableaux and dancing in the evenings. All the ladies receiving or assisting in any way were dressed in the style of revolutionary times, which gave opportunity for the display of many heir-looms in gowns, jewelry and miniatures. Other valuable relics, such as old documents, silver and china, were exhibited in cases in one of the rooms, while in another music was furnished by harp and violins, the players clad in Colonial livery. A.

"I recommend that Lieutenant George H. Shields be brevetted for gallantry on the field."

Thus wrote Captain Evans, of the Twelfth Infantry, in his report to his commanding officer.

It was at the battle of English, in the Philippines, August 16th, that young George H. Shields, Jr., of St. Louis, distinguished himself. He is First Lieutenant of Company C, Twelfth Infantry, regulars, and is a son of General George H. Shields, a veteran of the Civil War. It will be remembered that he went to Porto Rico with Battery A, of St. Louis, and that he was a corporal in that organization. Not content with the short service in the Porto Rican campaign, he entered the regular army as first lieutenant in the Twelfth Infantry, which was stationed at Jefferson Barracks last winter. He has seen real fighting since then.

At the battle of August 16th Lieutenant Shields led his company, as his captain was too ill with fever to leave his tent. When the opportunity came this young officer was ready for it.

Placing himself at the head of his men he led the charge. They pushed to the front with all speed. Through swamps and rice fields they went, sometimes with water and mire above their waists. The enthusiasm of a sudden dash was not theirs; it was heavy pulling, and the enemy's Mauser's were flying.

With shouts of encouragement Lieutenant Shields pressed forward. At the edge of the rice field he paused for his men to come up and form in line. He looked back. Ten men were struggling toward him!

Company C, Twelfth Infantry, was represented at the battle line by a gallant young lieutenant and ten privates.

Their ammunition was far behind, hopelessly mired in the treacherous swamp. Their comrades were lying in that black ooze, wounded and entangled in underbrush. With only the loads already in their guns, they dashed on. Other companies came up, and the enemy was dislodged.

It is no wonder that First Lieutenant George H. Shields is recommended for a brevet for gallantry on the field.

Lieutenant Shields lives with his men; he eats and sleeps with them; he shares all their hardships. This is the report brought back to St. Louis by a brother officer in the Twelfth Infantry. On and off the battlefield the young St. Louisan is proving that he is a worthy descendant of revolutionary ancestors.

It is a pretty story which Lieutenant Shield's friends tell of how his mother received the news of the recognition of her son's bravery.

The postman who serves that part of Westminster Place, where is the Shields home, has a kindly interest in the young soldier. When a letter bearing the Manila post-mark comes to him he puts it on top of the bundle of mail which he hands in at the door. He knows which is the most important of all the letters that come.

The morning that the news came of Captain Evan's recommendation for a brevet, there was a meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution of the State of Missouri at Mrs. Shield's house.

"Go into another room, open and read this letter, but do not tell me what is in it until after the meeting. You know I must preside."

She would do the duty that lay nearest, and she must not be unnerved. This was the thought that inspired her brave reso-

lution that ever-to-be-remembered morning. She is the brave mother of a brave son!

When her friend returned to the conference room the State Regent, presiding over the meeting, searched her face with her anxious mother heart beating fast with anxiety. One glance reassured her. A smiling face met her's.

This is the bright side of the picture of that battle of August 16th. It has a very, very dark side.

Company G, Twelfth Infantry, was not called out in that action, but the officers and men did what they could in assisting those already on the way to the front.

First Lieutenant Williams, of Company G, took Lieutenant Shield's horse and rode forward to the relief of the wounded, who were feebly crawling out of the mire. Here one grasped at the thick vines, and here another supported himself on his useless gun.

Careless of his own danger, Lieutenant Williams rode into the rice field to help bring in the wounded. He had accomplished much when a Mauser bullet struck his cheek, ploughed through his throat and lodged behind the opposite ear. He was taken to the hospital at Manila, where his wound was cared for, but the bullet was not removed. Miss Annie Wheeler, General Joe Wheeler's daughter, was his nurse there. He was placed on a returning transport and brought home. At Denver he telegraphed to Mrs. Shields, according to promise to her son at Manila, and he was taken to her home on his arrival at St. Louis with his nurse and tenderly cared for. He was in the house, weak and suffering, when the letter came to Mrs. Shields from the wife of Captain Baker, telling her of the recommendation for a brevet for her son.

Lieutenant Williams was the son of Doctor Williams, of Asheville, North Carolina. His father was too ill to come to him, but his sister journeyed to Philadelphia, whither he went from St. Louis. There the bullet was removed.

Last Friday Mrs. Shields received a telegram from Miss Williams, saying: "Bullet extracted. Operation successful. There is a fighting chance for life."

Saturday morning another telegram came: "He is dead." He had been brevetted for bravery on the field by the Great Commander-in-Chief of all.

Lieutenant Williams has been promoted.

Mrs. C. H. Holmead, Recording Secretary of American Chapter; Mrs. Patty Stocking, Regent, gave a most enjoyable tea and reception to the District Daughters, December 14th, which was largely attended. A pleasant feature of these gatherings is that it gives an opportunity of making more intimate acquaintances among the members of the Society.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES YEAR BY YEAR.

1492.—Columbus, with three vessels, sails from Palos in Spain and discovers sights in the Bahamas, 11th of October, and lands 12th of October. Discovers Cuba, 28th of October. Hayti, 6th of December; builds a fort; leaves a settlement of 39 men.

1493.—Returns to Spain, 4th of March. Sails from Cadiz, 25th of September; discovers Porto Rico.

1494.—He discovers Jamaica, 3d of May.

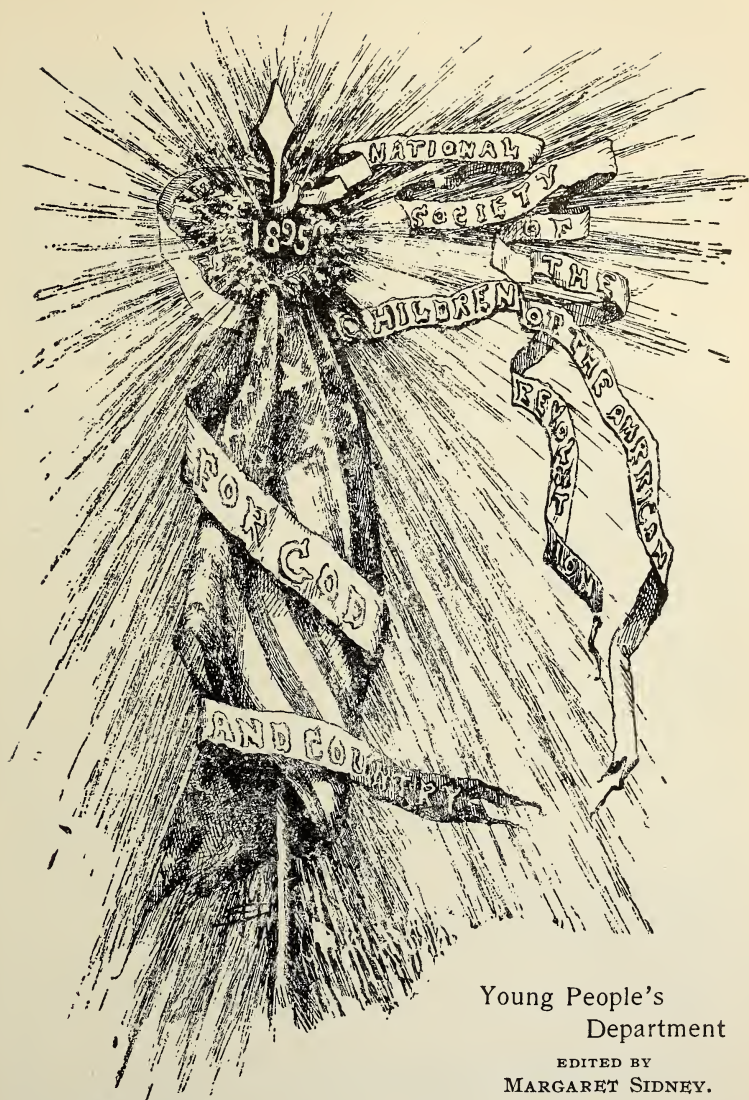
1497.—John and Sebastian Cabot (24th of June) sail along the coast of North America 900 miles.

1501.—Henry the Eighth issues a patent to colonize the New World. Never acted on.

1512.—A Spanish expedition from Porto Rico, under Ponce de Leon discovers the east coast of Florida and claims the country for Spain.

1513.—Balboa crosses the isthmus of Panama and discovers the Pacific ocean, 25th of September.

1514.—Santiago in Cuba founded.



Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held in the reception room of Columbian University on Thursday, December 7th, at ten o'clock. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, National President; Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Hamlin and Mrs. Benjamin.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

The reports of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization and the Corresponding Secretary were read and approved. Thirty-one application papers were read and accepted. The Vice-President in Charge of Organization presented the following names for confirmation: Mrs. Maria P. S. Beale, as State Promoter of North Carolina. By Mrs. Hodge, State Director of Ohio, Mrs. Frederick Shedd, as President of Oliver Shedd Society, of Columbus, Ohio, both of whom were accepted.

It was moved and seconded that the Vice-President in Charge of Organization order cards to be printed and send to all State Directors announcing date of Annual Convention, and a request to send reports in by the 20th of February. Carried.

The Vice-President in Charge of Organization was authorized to order badges in three sizes similar to those used at the last Annual Convention.

The National President presented to the Board for its consideration the program of exercises for the entire week of said Convention, which was highly approved. Discussion followed and many important details were settled.

There being no more business the Board adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

CAROLYN GILBERT BENJAMIN.

By some oversight two items were omitted from the report of the Recording Secretary of the November meeting. There were fifty-one new members accepted, and the National President announced the appointment of Mrs. Robert C. Talbott as State Director of Kentucky.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

The Annual Convention will be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 17th to 24th. The following is the program for the week. A few details may necessarily be changed, but the main features will be according to these dates:

Saturday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Welcoming reception by the National Officers. All members will register and receive their badges.

11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers. Reports of State Directors, embodying the reports of local Societies.

2. p. m.—Reports continued, etc.

Sunday, February 18th, 3.30 p. m.—Public patriotic service. Due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 19th.—Historic trips in and around Washington under careful and intelligent guidance.

Tuesday, February 20th.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday Morning, February 21st.—Historic trips continued. The annual reception given by the officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be held as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

On Tuesday or Wednesday the annual reception of the President and Mrs. McKinley to the members will take place.

Also on one of these days the Halls of the Ancients, one of the fine educational features of Washington, and a splendid reproduction (as its name indicates) of Rome, Athens and Egypt in their glory is secured for the entire day by the National Society in order that the members and their friends can get the benefit of a reduced rate of tickets of admission.

Thursday, February 22d, 10 a. m.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theatre, F street.

Friday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society of the Children of the American Revolution Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic meeting on Washington's Birthday, which will be in the Columbia Theatre, on F street, as usual.

These dates have been selected for this Young People's Convention in order that the Presidents of the local Societies may be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large proportion of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, those certainly at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make

this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital, replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

The Historic trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895 have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantages of a week in Washington to the young members. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their service in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the Nation to its members. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

MEMORIAL SERVICES

UNDER the auspices of the patriotic societies of the District, impressive memorial services in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington were held at 4 o'clock p. m. yesterday in the Church of the Epiphany, on G street.

The church interior was appropriately decorated with American flags, which were draped on either side of the sanctuary, covered the fronts of the side and rear galleries and were looped between the windows. The attendance was large and distinguished. The Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, bishop of Washington, officiated, assisted by the rector of the church, Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim; Rev. Dr. Alexander Mackay-Smith and Rev. Dr. T. S. Childs, chaplain of the Sons of the American Revolution; Rev. Dr. John H. Elliott, chaplain of the Sons of the Revolution, and Rev. C. R. Stetson, chaplain of the Society of the Colonial Wars. The music was rendered by the Epiphany choir, under direction of E. A. Varela. The congregation was supplied with pamphlets containing the complete order of the service, including the hymns, Scripture readings, Psalms and the prayers, which included a collect for peace and petitions for the President of the United States and all in civil authority; of special thanksgiving; for the patriotic societies and of St. Chrysostom. Societies of the Children of the American Revolution of the District had seats reserved in front. The "George Wash-

ington" Society, President Miss S. G. Hickey, was the banner Society in point of members and made a neat appearance, as they marched up the aisle.

The service opened with a prelude on the organ, Beethoven's "Funeral March on the Death of a Hero," followed by the singing of the processional hymn, "Thy Name, O Jesus, Be Forever Blest." Rev. Dr. Elliott read selections from the Scriptures; the 148th and 150th Psalms were sung by the choir and the people, and the lesson was read. The anthem, "He Giveth His Beloved Sleep," was rendered by the choir.

The prayers were offered by Rev. Dr Mackay-Smith. One of the special thanksgiving petitions was as follows:

O Lord, who art the resurrection and the life of them that believe, who art always to be praised in them that live and in them that are departed, we give Thee humble thanks for thy servant, George Washington, and for all others, thy servants, through whose valor and patience the liberties of our country were established; beseeching Thee to grant that we, using to Thy glory the gifts of Thy goodness, may, with all those who are departed in Thy faith and fear, rise again to eternal life and glory; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

The collect for the patriotic societies was the following:

O Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic societies represented here to-day, and the blessing which has hitherto attended them. And we pray Thee to continue to aid them in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also shall have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience: in favor with Thee, our God; and in perfect charity with all the world: All which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

After the very effective rendition by Miss Halley of Kipling's Recessional, set to the music of Reginald de Koven, Rev. Dr. McKim introduced Mr. David J. Hill, Assistant Secretary of State, who delivered an eloquent address, which was attentively listened to. Commencing his address, he described how Columbus, facing the darkness of an unknown sea, had found far in its mysterious solitudes another continent which was destined to become the home of a new civilization and the scene of the larger life and higher discipline of a new era of history. The hopes of humanity sought the land of promise through the gales of the western sea, and it became peopled with the brave, and the self-reliant, and the earnest and faithful. As the colonies grew it became the purpose of the colonists in the name of their king to provide civic government in which every citizen could

take part, and, he declared, after 150 years of political experience, the colonies were the best educated communities in public affairs that ever existed. Government of themselves was no experiment of the colonists when they rebelled. They had long made and had long honored their own laws.

The revolution was no miniature affair; no scheme of ambitious men to further their own schemes and purposes. It was the deliberate and reluctant determination of the people to be rid of a relation of independence that brought them no protection and much humiliation. It was the conviction of the greatest jurists on both sides of the sea that the resistance of the colonists was justified by all traditions of English liberty.

Sketching the outbreak of hostilities, Mr. Hill described the selection of Colonel Washington as commander-in-chief of the army, how he declined all compensation, declaring he would only accept his exact expenses, and would keep a careful record of those. With that outbreak, declared the speaker, the cry "God save the king" died away forever in the hearts of patriots and the garnered liberties of a hundred years burst forth in the impassioned cry "God save the people."

"It is in his representative capacity, his interpretation of his opportunity, and his part in the national development that Washington belongs to his country, to the world, and to all time," said Mr. Hill. We think of him as the first of American patriots, but his greatness lies in his relations of leadership rather than in a lonely isolation; for indissolubly connected with him are the minute-men who answered to his call under the ancient elm at Cambridge, the tattered heroes, who, with him, hewed their way across the ice-blocked Delaware, and the weary, unpaid troops who bade him farewell at Newburg, when the war was ended and the hard tasks of peace lay before his impoverished army. In celebrating him, we cannot forget the unfaltering fortitude and bravery of those who suffered at Valley Forge and bled in the great struggle for the Hudson."

Further on he said:

"By instinct a nation builder, Washington perceived that without diversified industries America would always continue in a relation of dependence upon Europe. In his first address to Congress he advocated the fostering of industrial enterprise, and wrote elsewhere: 'The promotion of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may be naturally expected from an energetic government.'

"He clearly grasped the great principle that, while there is a natural limit to the capacity of mankind to consume the fruits of the earth, there is no limit to the use of mechanical productions. Together with Hamilton, he founded a policy which has enabled the country to absorb an immense population, and filled it with the music of happy industry. It is this development, augmented by the substitution of

mechanical power for muscular energy, which has built our 450 cities, where only six or eight thousand inhabitants then existed, and created the expanding forces which push our commerce into distant oceans, clamoring for admission to the markets of the world.

" 'It is not in the power of the proudest and most polite people on earth,' wrote Washington, at a time when the revolutionary statesmen wore homespun made of their own wool, in their own homes, by their own wives and daughters, 'to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable and a commercial nation, if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves.'

"And now that we have become a commercial nation, with no limit, to our production, except the demand for our commodities, would the great statesman counsel indifference to our future growth? And how shall we continue to be 'faithful to ourselves?' Surely not by suffering the door of trade, opened by negotiation and secured by solemn treaties, to be closed against us; nor by alienating territory that has come under the benign sovereignty of the United States by the law of nations; and still less by permitting anarchy or despotism to disturb the peace and prosperity of communities brought under our protection."

Bishop Satterlee then read the following exhortation from Washington's farewell address, prefacing it with the words: "Dearly beloved brethren and fellow-citizens: Suffer a word of exhortation in the name and the very words of that great man, the father of our country, in whose memorial we are met together to-day:

" 'Be Americans: The name which belongs to you in your national capacity must exalt the just pride of patriotism more than any appellation derived from local discriminations. Let there be no sectionalism, no north, south, east or west; you are all dependent, one on another, and should be one in union. Beware of attacks, open or covert, upon the Constitution. Beware of the baneful effects of party spirit and of the ruin to which its extremes must lead.

" 'Of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are indispensable supports. In vain would that man claim the tribute of patriotism who should labor to submit these great pillars of human happiness, these firmest props of the duties of men and citizens. The mere politician, equally with the pious man, ought to respect and to cherish them. A volume could not trace all their connections with private and public felicity. Let it simply be asked, where is the security for property, for reputation, for life, if the sense of religious obligation desert the oaths, which are the instruments of investigation in courts of justice?

" 'And let us with caution indulge the supposition that morality can be maintained without religion. Whatever may be conceded to the influence of refined education on minds of peculiar structure, reason

and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in exclusion of religious principle.' ”

Dudley Buck's anthem, "Sing Alleluia Forth," was rendered by the choir, the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by all, and the service closed with the recessional hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," and an organ postlude, Handel, "The Dead March from Saul."

These exercises were so fine and so adapted to our young members, it was considered best to print here at length, thinking they might be used in the local Societies' meetings.

THE Capital Society of Washington, District of Columbia, have held two notable meetings within the last few weeks; under their enthusiastic President, Miss Yatman. The last one was a patriotic excursion to Chevy Chase, Maryland, to visit a historic mansion one hundred and twenty-five years old, containing relics and objects of historic interest. The owner leads a sort of hermit-like existence. He has loaned many valuable articles to the National Museum at Washington. Miss Yatman proposed to take her Society there again at an early date, as they have by no means exhausted the interesting study.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. MARY S. PFOUTS.—In the death of Mrs. Mary S. Pfouts the Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, loses one of its oldest and a greatly valued member.

Mrs. Pfouts died at her home in Buttonwood, Wilkes-Barre, on Wednesday, November 8, 1899, aged nearly 83 years. She came from a pioneer family and was one of the oldest and best known residents of this vicinity.

MISS INEZ GUDGER AND MISS SARAH LOVE.—At a meeting of the Dorcas Bell Love Chapter, Waynesville, North Carolina, June 8, 1899, the following memorial resolutions were adopted:

Inasmuch as it has pleased God in his wise providence to remove from our midst two of our charter members—Miss Inez Gudger and Miss Sarah Love—we their friends, in sincere sorrow at our sudden loss, would record these resolutions.

Resolved, That, as a Chapter, we mourn the loss of two earnest, interested, conscientious workers, who were in full accord with the aims and interests of this Society.

Resolved, That we extend our sincere and heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved families.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting. That a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.

MISS ELIZABETH F. BRISCOE,
MRS. ROBERT D. GILMER,
MRS. HOLMES CONRAD, JR.

MRS. SARAH E. LIGHTNER.—It is with deep sorrow that we, the members of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, of Danville, Pennsylvania, record the death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Sarah E. Lightner, who died September 23,

1899, aged 77 years. Through her efforts our Chapter was organized in 1894. She was then made Regent, and has held the office ever since; always enthusiastic and devoted to any work connected with the Chapter.

MRS. LOUISE K. P. WYMAN.—Entered into rest at Manchester Centre, Vermont, on October 30, 1899, Louise Kimball Phelps, wife of E. L. Wyman, M. D., and daughter of the late Rev. Alanson Phelps, of Painesville, Ohio.

At a meeting of Ormsby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 22d, a committee was appointed by the Vice-Regent to present suitable resolutions on the death of Mrs. Wyman, and the Secretary was instructed to send copies of the same to the family, the AMERICAN MONTHLY and the town papers.

WHEREAS, God in his allwise Providence has seen fit to remove from our midst our Chaplain, Mrs. Louise Phelps Wyman; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Ormsby Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, extend to the family our sincere sympathy and love in their irreparable loss; a loss shared by us as a Chapter.

MRS. MARY L. LONNOR,

MRS. EMILIE C. PERKINS,

MISS SUSAN S. BUCKLIN.

MRS. GENEVIEVE MCNEERY.—Resolutions of the Genesee Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, on the death of Mrs. Genevieve McNeery:

Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, one of the charter members, entered into her eternal rest on the morning of September 24th. She was one of our most efficient members, taking always an active part in all work belonging to the Chapter. "Truly a shadow has crossed our threshold." Mrs. McNeery was one of our most brilliant members too, and our loss is well nigh irreparable.

Mrs. Genevieve McNeery, an honored member of our organization, by a mysterious Providence, has been called from our midst. We desire to pay our tribute of love and appreciation, ere we pass on from her presence. Her death comes to us as a personal grief and an irreparable loss.

She possessed kindness of heart, gracious dignity and pleasing manners, which won for her universal affection. The marked esteem in

which she was held by our Society is evidence of her high character and nobleness of heart.

ANNA M. SMITH,
ANNETTE M. BURR,
HARRIET L. BROWN,
Committee.

MRS. HANNAH S. DAVIS.—After a long and useful life of one hundred and four years, lacking one month, a life full of good deeds, our Father called his daughter, Hannah Somers Davis, home on August 22, 1899. Mrs. Davis was a valued member of the General Lafayette Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Atlantic City, New Jersey, and one of the oldest surviving Real Daughters of the American Revolution.

“Father, in Thy gracious keeping,
Leave we now Thy servant sleeping.”

MISS SARAH M. HERR.—In the death of Miss Sarah M. Herr, Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, has met with a severe loss of one of its charter members. She had chosen for her life work the practice of medicine, and in her devotion to her calling sacrificed her young life.

MARY A. WYLIE.—Miss Mary A. Wylie is the first Chapter Regent in Michigan to pass away, and in her death the Muskegon Chapter has sustained a double loss in that of its Regent and most valued member. The organization of this Chapter was effected at her house October 16, 1898, solely through her unremitting zeal and energy.

She passed away after but a week's illness of fever, on September 30, 1899, in the home where she had spent the thirty-five years of her life. It was there, on the afternoon of the following Monday, that the largely attended funeral services were held. The Muskegon Chapter went in a body, accompanying the procession to Oakwood Cemetery, where she was laid beside her father, who died many years ago.

On Tuesday, November 7th, the Chapter held a memorial

meeting for its Regent, whose loss is a deeply personal one to every member. At this meeting was unfurled the new Chapter flag, in the construction of which she took so deep an interest; her pastor, of the Congregational Church, delivering the address. Also, then, were passed the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Muskegon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, desiring to give expression to our sorrow at the death of our Regent, Miss Mary A. Wylie, and to manifest our respect for her memory; therefore, be it

Resolved, That as a Chapter and as individuals, we express our sorrow at this sad event which has taken from us one who was in fullest sympathy with the aims and interests of this Society, and for whose sterling qualities of mind and heart we entertain the highest appreciation; and

Resolved, That we express our sincere sympathy to the family, especially the mother in her great bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be engrossed and sent to the family, and that they be spread upon the record of the proceedings of this Chapter.

MRS. CLARA H. ELLIOTT.—

WHEREAS, God in his infinite love and wisdom has called unto himself Mrs Clara Hall Elliott, one of our youngest, most gifted and beloved members, who passed through death into the more abundant life on Saturday afternoon, November 4th.

Resolved, That we, members of the Anne Wood Elderkin Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, have sustained an irreparable loss not only in being hereafter deprived of her talented contributions which were so generously given for the pleasure and profit of the Chapter meetings, but in that a woman of rare qualities, of high ideals and pure motives is no longer with us to bless us with her sweet presence and beautiful life.

Resolved, That in her happy, hopeful life, her courage and patience in suffering and her triumphant death she paid a most noble tribute to Christian womanhood.

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to her husband and to her family in their great bereavement.

Resolved, That these resolutions be recorded in the minutes of the Society and a copy be sent to Mr. Elliott and to her immediate family at South Wilmington and also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

FIVE DAUGHTERS.—The Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter has, during the year, lost five of its most valued members: Our Chaplain, Mrs. Emily J. Kimball; Mrs. Louise Hart Ingraham, Mrs. Mary Frances Wilcox, Mrs. Virginia Farnsworth Wilson and Mrs. Mary C. Gould.

MRS. MARY C. GOULD, wife of Charles F. Gould, died November 11, 1899. In the death of Mrs. Gould the Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Portland, Maine, loses an honored member.

WHEREAS, Our heavenly father has seen fit to take to his own care after a lingering sickness, which she bore with her characteristic patience and remarkable courage, which was not more than her zeal and patriotism.

Resolved, That in the death of our sister our Chapter mourns the loss of one of its most faithful members, and we extend to her husband, brothers and sisters our sincere sympathy in their loss and an assurance that her memory will long be lovingly cherished by us.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved husband, and a copy be spread upon the records; also to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

M. A. ROBINSON,
A. L. McDONALD,
S. B. BEDLOE,

Committee.

MRS. ELIZABETH DAVIS, wife of Benjamin M. Davis, a member of the Chicago Chapter, died 1899.

MRS. LUCINDA FIELD HEATH, of Galesburg, Illinois, a member of the Chicago Chapter, died in Galesburg, July 11, 1899. Mrs. Heath was descended from three noble men who fought in the army commanded by Washington in those dark days of our Nation's early history.

MRS. THOMAS WORTHINGTON.—At the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution much sorrow was expressed upon the death of one of its members, Mrs. Thomas Worthington; and the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. Worthington the Society has lost one of its most estimable members and the public one of the most exemplary Christians.

Resolved, That we tender to her family our deepest sympathy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MRS. N. W. TRIMBLE,

Historian.



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OF THE

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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed :

"*Resolved*, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.' "

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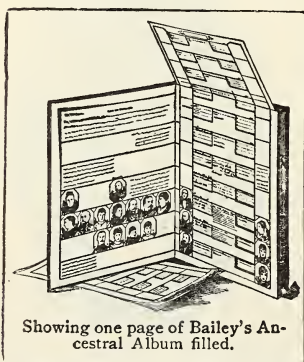
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MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

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FEBRUARY, 1900



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MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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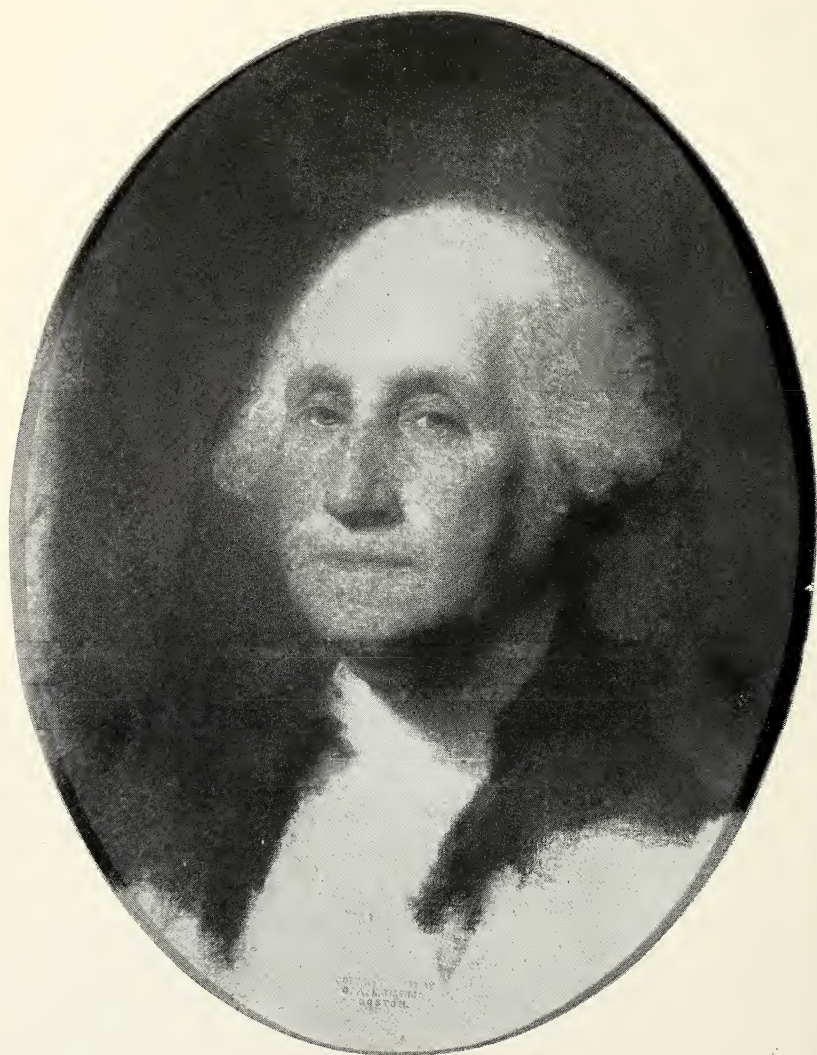
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STUART'S HEAD OF WASHINGTON.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1900. NO. 2.

GEORGE WASHINGTON AS THE INTERPRETER OF HIS TIME.*

Members of the Patriotic Societies and Honored Friends:
When the caravels of Columbus turned their eager prows westward to face the night of an unknown sea, the last rays of a declining sun had fallen upon the broken and scattered columns of the middle ages; but when his ships rested, the dawn of a new day for humanity burst upon the solitude of another continent. Behind him lay the fragments of mediaeval empire, the spoil of a new race of kings. Before him stretched an untrodden wilderness, destined to become the home of a new civilization, the scene of the larger life and higher discipline of a new era in the history of mankind. The jewels which the faith of a generous queen had cast into the sea were restored to her hand set in the keys of empire, and henceforth the hopes of humanity sought the land of promise by the pathway of the western seas.

The quest for gold and the search for an El Dorado were the first dreams that filled the vision of a generation which had not learned that the true secret of wealth and happiness lies in the bosom of man himself. At first, adventurers came to claim possession by despoiling nature and the rule of subject races; but at last, a band of exiles, urged on by nobler aspirations, pushed forward through storm and darkness in search of freedom beyond the sea. Not for the conquistador or the buccaneer, but for the pilgrim and the planter was the new world predestined; and the lasting conquest of the con-

*Address of Hon. David J. Hill, LL. D., delivered before the patriotic societies of Washington, on the hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington, December 14, 1899.

continent was reserved for those who carried within them the true secret of mastery—the native strength of mind and purpose to make it theirs by honest toil and sacrifice. They came with their Bibles, their families and their flint locks—a trinity of safeguards to the pioneer. The first taught him high standards of duty, the second filled him with incentives to frugality and virtue, and the third offered protection against the wild beast and the lurking savage. The highest type of man came into contact with the most stimulating influences of nature, and there followed the development of a firm, resourceful and indomitable manhood, fitted to create a new epoch in the history of the world.

Superiority in the realm of thought offers endless resources, and the American colonists possessed the self-directing power which habitual thoughtfulness bestows. In the name of their king they organized civil governments in which every citizen became a participant, and multitudes rose to the level of high statesmanship by the long habit of justice and liberty. A hundred and fifty years of political experience rendered the colonies the best educated communities in public affairs that had ever existed, and when the War for Independence began, self-government was no experiment, but the inheritance of five generations of Americans who had made and honored their own laws in the spirit of obedience to their profoundest convictions of duty.

The Revolution was, therefore, no immature fruit of political philosophy, no sudden plunge into the uncertainties of an untried freedom, no scheme of ambitious leaders to secure personal advantages, but the deliberate and reluctant determination of the people to be rid of a relation of dependence that brought them no protection and much humiliation. The colonies were ripe for independence, capable of assuming those responsibilities to the family of nations which independence implies, and of maintaining that condition of public peace and private justice without which no government has the right to exist. Throughout twelve years of public debate, which preceded the final act of separation, it was the conviction of great jurists on both sides of the Atlantic that resist-

ance to the encroachments of the Crown and the Parliament was justified by all the traditions of English liberty.

When the battle of Lexington gave the signal of revolt, Congress, no longer hesitating, sought a commander-in-chief of its scattered forces and unanimously selected Colonel Washington. The choice inspired the whole seaboard with confidence and a general thrill of hope swept away all doubt. "If you speak of solid information and sound judgment," said Patrick Henry, "Colonel Washington is unquestionably the greatest man upon the floor." Rising in his place, the chosen leader modestly thanked Congress for the honor, declining the offer of compensation, and added, in words which deserve to be written in the heart of every holder of public office: "I will keep an exact account of my expenses; those, I doubt not, will be discharged, and that is all I desire."

As the commander-in-chief hastened northward to unite the resistance of the whole country by taking command of a New England army, the shout of "God save the King" died away forever in the hearts of the patriots, and the garnered liberties of a hundred years burst into the impassioned cry of "God save the People!" From the moment when one of their own number, distinguished from his fellow-citizens only by the preëminence in which he shared their qualities, marshalled the scattered bands of militia into an effective army and held them in rigid subordination to the civil authority, the sovereignty of the people became an established fact.

It is in his representative capacity, his interpretation of his opportunity, and his part in the national development that Washington belongs to his country, to the world, and to all time. We think of him as the first of American patriots, but his greatness lies in his relations of leadership rather than in a lonely isolation; for indissolubly connected with him are the minute men who answered to his call under the ancient elm at Cambridge, the tattered heroes who with him hewed their way across the ice-blocked Delaware, and the weary, unpaid troops who bade him farewell at Newburg, when the war was ended and the hard tasks of peace lay before his impoverished army. In celebrating him, we cannot forget the unfaltering fortitude and bravery of those who suffered at Valley Forge and bled in the great struggle for the Hudson.

When we consider the condition of the colonies, their meagre resources, and the imperfect discipline of the army, so poor in munitions of war that Franklin seriously proposed the use of bows and arrows, we are filled with amazement at Washington's splendid genius for construction and organization. But beyond our wonder at his matchless skill in marshalling his unequal forces, rises the admiration of his sublime patriotism when, in the moment of triumph, turning from the vision of empire, he placed the crown of the victorious colonies, offered to himself, upon the brow of a sovereign people, and modestly termed his final success "a signal stroke of Providence." And yet the exaltation of Washington's character is not the explanation of the Revolution. Behind him and within him were unseen forces pushing on to their fulfillment and linking his agency with the great principle of progress as the instrument of the power which in all ages is working out the destinies of man.

The new world was to bear its ripened fruit of a new polity. The scattered seed of freedom and self-rule was to be garnered in a harvest of mighty States. The War for Independence, with all its glories of hardships and victory, was but a little thing upon the great scale of political development. From Paul Revere's midnight ride, when the flashing lights in the old church tower kindled the fires of revolution, to the close of the heroic struggle, when the town crier's call, "Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown and all's well," rang out upon the night; the seven years of battle and suspense, the seven fateful years which told the story of American fortitude at Bunker Hill, at Ticonderoga, at Saratoga and at King's Mountain,—all this was but the severing of an ancient bond, the birth-pang of nativity. But the time of trial came in those critical years of the young republic, after peace was concluded and the sword was sheathed, when all Europe scornfully smiled at the misfortunes of the liberated colonies, now free to consume their folly, with a worthless currency, a ruined credit, a condition of unrest and rivalry between the States, and a confederation without power to enforce the laws of Congress.

Then it was that Washington, who had disbanded his army

and retired to his estates at Mount Vernon, wrote to Jay: "We cannot exist long as a Nation without having lodged somewhere a power which will pervade the whole Union in as energetic a manner as the authority of the State governments extends over the States." All that was provincial in his sympathies had been cast aside when he drew his sword at Charlestown. A devoted Virginian, he was yet the first to see that the only hope for republican institutions lay in a strong and consolidated union, binding the divergent interests of local communities with a single and inseparable bond of nationality.

Called by the love and confidence of the people to be the chief magistrate and guardian of the Constitution, he was confronted with a group of States timidly and reluctantly united, and suspicious of all central authority. At a time when Hamilton was stoned, Jay burned in effigy, and apostles of sedition were in arms against the government, nothing but the prudence of Washington could have accomplished the colossal task of national organization. It has been said that Abraham Lincoln was "the first American to reach the lonely heights of immortal fame." Shall we not rather say, that when he ascended to his place in history his highest honor was to enter into fellowship with the founder of that Union whose completion he accomplished? Without the one, the rising walls would have crumbled and fallen; without the other they would have remained uncrowned by the splendid dome of nationality.

It was not the needs of the moment only which filled the clear vision of Washington. Far away westward, beyond the Great Lakes, to the Mississippi, stretched the vast Northwest Territory, and beyond it an unknown land extended to the ocean. Here uncounted millions were about to follow the paths of the great waterways to create new homes in the wilderness. What was to be their destiny? Was it to become the scene of jarring and petty sovereignties, or should the protection of the Constitution extend its blessings over this vast area? Inspired by this hope, Washington had journeyed into this western country and, returning, resolved to bind it inseparably to the Union. The projects undertaken, the long

story of settlement and development by which this region became the seat of rich and populous States may well furnish a subject of reflection at this moment, when the movements of that earlier time are tested by the fruitful issues of a hundred years. How vast, how impossible of utilization, seemed those boundless reaches of forest and mountain and prairie! How helpless was man before the stupendous magnitudes of that continental solitude, now teeming with a happy population and held in the grasp of a system of transportation that makes the distance from ocean to ocean like a journey between the borders of a single State!

By instinct a nation-builder, Washington perceived that without diversified industries, America would always continue in a relation of dependence upon Europe. In his first Address to Congress he advocated the fostering of industrial enterprise, and wrote elsewhere: "The promotion of domestic manufactures will, in my conception, be among the first consequences which may be naturally expected from an energetic government." He clearly grasped the great principle that, while there is a natural limit to the capacity of mankind to consume the fruits of the earth, there is no limit to the use of mechanical productions. Together with Hamilton, he founded a policy which has enabled the country to absorb an immense population, and filled it with the music of happy industry. It is this development, augmented by the substitution of mechanical power for muscular energy, which has built our four hundred and fifty cities, where only six or eight thousand inhabitants then existed, and created the expanding forces which push our commerce into distant oceans, clamoring for admission to the markets of the world. "It is not in the power of the proudest and most polite people on earth," wrote Washington, at a time when the revolutionary statesmen wore homespun made of their own wool, in their own homes, by their own wives and daughters, "to prevent us from becoming a great, a respectable, and a commercial nation, if we shall continue united and faithful to ourselves."

And now that we have become a commercial nation, with no limit to our production except the demand for our commodities, would the great statesman counsel indifference to

our future growth? And how shall we continue to be "faithful to ourselves?" Surely not by suffering the door of trade, opened by negotiation and secured by solemn treaties, to be closed against us; nor by alienating territory that has come under the benign sovereignty of the United States by the law of nations; and still less by permitting anarchy or despotism to disturb the peace and prosperity of communities brought under our protection.

A course of events which no human mind could have foreseen has forced upon the American people a weight of responsibility such as they have not borne since the proclamation of Lincoln threw upon them the recognition of an emancipated race. Twelve millions of human beings, swept into the sheltering embrace of this great Nation, demand in their experience and helplessness what our institutions can do for them. It is a tragic moment in the history of this people, a moment whose issues demand a supreme elevation of thought and a masterful effort of unselfish action. We have said by the imperative voice of our army and navy that these wards of the Nation shall no longer suffer the domination of a corrupt colonial system, nor be left to the mercy of crude and self-constituted despots who would profit by their political immaturity.

But soon will begin a task which armies and navies cannot accomplish, the task of enabling these liberated millions to understand and enjoy the blessings of liberty and order. At such a moment the American people may well draw inspiration from the calm, disinterested and magnanimous patriotism of Washington. Having broken oppression and scattered anarchy, American heroism is now called upon to solve the problems of the greatest trust ever confided to a generous people. Shall the hand which has wrought the liberating work of war hesitate to bestow the lofty policies of peace? In the presence of new emergencies, we instinctively look to the past for counsel. Let us thank God that in so doing we can turn to a fountain of high wisdom and pure patriotism in George Washington; and catching his spirit, casting aside all selfish and partisan prejudice, rising to the splendid height of his self-forgetfulness, looking only to the interests of this

great nation and those whom it has gathered under its protection, we shall see with a clearer vision and act with a more resolute will.

Around the tomb at Mount Vernon the rude winds of December have scattered the leaves of a hundred dead summers, but the silent, flowing river has never ceased to seek the sea. Let us learn the lesson which the genius of the place inspires, that nations, like men, become great, not by the goals they rest in, but by the transitions which must mark their growth.

TRADITIONS OF THE REVOLUTION.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

PEOPLE ascribe great value to tradition in matters of historical inquiry. On the other hand, the more a man studies history, as he advances from the age of twenty to that of thirty and so by successive decades to four score, the more he distrusts tradition. The most distinguished president of the Massachusetts Historical Society before our time was a very amusing illustration of this hatred of what was not written down in its time.

It occurs to me that some personal reminiscences of mine, connected with this subject, may have a little interest, though they may be of no use; and I entrust them to the sympathetic care of the editor of the AMERICAN MONTHLY. If they have neither interest nor use, she will pass them by with much else which deserves to be forgotten.

I was born in Boston, which is a town of revolutionary memories, in 1822. So I may say that I was born about midway between the Boston events of the Revolution and the successive memorials of them at the end of a century. The quarter-millennial of Boston came on in 1880, two hundred and fifty years from the time when Winthrop, with five-and-twenty families, established himself on this peninsula. People interested in history here brought together the materials for a Memorial History of Boston, under the charge of a very distinguished historian, Mr. Justin Winsor, who was good enough to assign to me the chapter called "The Siege

of Boston." I need not say that I did the work as well as I could, and put on paper the best which I knew on that subject—a subject which had always interested me. This article had the careful revision of Mr. Winsor, who had all the opportunities which the collections of the Boston Public Library and the Library of Harvard College gave him. With the full notes which he contributed to it, I have a right to say that it is a valuable fragment of the history of the time.

Now how much does tradition give to such a study of eleven months of history? I had the curiosity, a year or two afterward, to count up the statements made in it which I made from my own personal information as a Boston boy and a Boston man. There were thirteen such incidents, which at the expiration of a hundred and four years from the events described, I was able to put on paper.

The reader should remember that no period of history, perhaps, has been more carefully studied than the history of those eleven months. Boston had been for half a century a center of historical study; there are very admirable collections, in Boston and in other places, of the documents of the time; and there is a very strong local pride in the fact that in Boston the American Revolution began. On the one hand we have such documents as General Howe's Orderly Book, with every detail which was permitted to transpire from the headquarters of the English Army, and we have access in the English State Paper Department to the letters to Gage, Burgoyne, Clinton, and Howe himself. On our side, whatever was in print is accessible, with very few exceptions, and written documents have been brought forward from different collections; so that it would not be difficult to make the absolute diary of the Siege of Boston, giving something which happened in every day of the time between the 18th of April, 1775, and the departure of the English on the 17th of March, 1776.

Gleaning after such reapers as had published contributions to history, I find that I mentioned, as I have said, thirteen incidents which I did not find in print.

The earliest of such reminiscences I suppose to have been the sight of Major Melvill. He is the "last leaf upon the tree" of Dr. Holmes' pretty poem. I can remember running

to the window of my father's house, before I was six years old, to see the old gentleman pass, with his cocked hat, his leather breeches, and his long boots. No one else in Boston, I think, wore such a costume. I think there can be no doubt that Major Melvill was one of the party who, on a celebrated occasion, threw the tea into the ocean.

Charles Sprague, the poet, told me this story of his father. The father, Samuel Sprague, was the apprentice of a worthy citizen of the South End, who was of the South End branch of the Tea Party. Like every other boy and man in Boston who was more than ten years old, young Samuel Sprague rushed down to the wharves as soon as it was known what was going on. He succeeded in passing the sentry whom the proper Tea Party had placed to keep out intruders, and to his surprise recognized his employer, although the employer's face had been blackened. His master took him immediately to the upper end of the wharf, where was a blacksmith's forge; together they shook down soot from the chimney, and young Sprague rubbed his face and hands with the soot so that he might join in the enterprise, which was not confided to many hands.

2. The second of such incidents in my personal memory, not learned from prints, was the interview of an English private named Gibson with the lady at whose house he was quartered. On the 18th of April he came home after dark for his equipments for the march. She said to him, "Gibson, when shall you be back?" He said, "God knows, Madam!" and he never did return. His name is among those killed at Lexington. I printed this story as it came from the great-granddaughter of the lady who had part in the conversation.

3. When Percy arrived with his reinforcements in Cambridge, the streets of that town were deserted. There was (and is) a large common in the middle of the town, and the college yard; neither of them was fenced. Percy was puzzled about his way, and his people brought in to him a young gentleman whom they had found somewhere,—the only man whom they could find. Percy asked him the road to Menotomy and Lexington. The man was Isaac Smith, a divinity student, and he told Percy the truth. The patriots of the

time thought he should have lied, and sent Percy down to Phipp's Point, as he could readily have done. Because he did not, they sent him to Coventry, and he had to spend the next twenty or more years of his life in exile. This anecdote came to me traditionally, through members of his family.

4. Mr. Edward Everett told me that when he was preparing for his anniversary address—either that in Concord in 1825 or that at Lexington in 1835—he said to one of the old Revolutionaries who still lived, "I suppose you have never regretted that day?" To which the old man replied, "Wall, we'd rather have spent it that way than to home!" This anecdote I had never seen in print until I printed it.

5. I never knew from anything I found in print, what is the truth, that the minute men from a distance rode towards Boston in whatever equipages could be provided for them. When I lived in Worcester, there were many stories extant of the hour when "the Spencer men passed," or when "the Leicester men passed," on the night of the 19th of April.

6. Of the morning of the 19th of April, Harrison Gray Otis wrote to me, sixty-five years after, his account of his going to school. He was delayed by the line of Percy's brigade, which extended from Scollay's Buildings through Tremont Street nearly to the bottom of the Mall. He arrived at school, which was where the Parker House is now, too late, in consequence; and as he entered the school room he heard the announcement "*Deponite libros*," and ran home for fear of the Regulars. The story, undoubtedly true, is that Lovell said, "War's begun and school's done. *Deponite libros*."

7. When I was quite a lad, James T. Austin delivered some interesting lectures on the history of Boston. His son was kind enough to lend me the manuscript of these letters, and from them I learned, what I never saw in print until I printed it, that on the evening of the 19th of April, pretty much the whole population of Boston was on Beacon Hill, watching for the return of the troops. All that they could see was the flashing of muskets along "Milk Row," as pursued and pursuers passed along from Cambridge to Charlestown, where the English fugitives took refuge.

8. In 1857 Mrs. Brown, an old lady nearly eighty years of age, told me that in playing with other children on the afternoon of the 17th of June, at the North End, they ran after the carts which brought up the British wounded from Bunker Hill. She told me, what of course one could never forget, that they saw the gouts of blood drop out from the backs of the carts upon the roadway. This was in Lynde Street or Staniford Street, I am not sure which; the streets are near each other.

9. Alexander Everett, my uncle, delivered an anniversary discourse in Boston on the battle of Bunker Hill, in which he told the story of the delay of Howe's embarkation to attack Bunker Hill on the morning of the 17th of June. The troops waited for hours after they were on the Charlestown side, because the balls did not fit the field-pieces. When Howe, with more or less oaths, inquired what Major So-and-So was doing, the answer was "He is making love to the schoolmaster's daughter." This was Lovell's daughter. I never saw the anecdote in print, and I feel sure Mr. Everett must have got it direct from some one who heard Howe's exclamation.

10. In the winter of 1775-6, my own great-grandmother lay sick in Boston—I fancy from the privations of the siege—and her husband, wondering how he could get fresh meat for her, went down stairs one morning before it was light, and, as he opened the door into what we used to call the yard of his house, he stumbled over a bag which contained a forequarter of fresh mutton. This story was always told to us at Thanksgiving, and though we did not really think so, we tried to think that the bag fell from heaven for my great-grandmother's relief. When, in later times, we got the letters which passed between Moncrief and Putnam, we knew that Putnam sent to Moncrief one or two quarters of mutton under a flag of truce, with his compliments, in memory of old times. Moncrief placed this mutton in the hands of Parson Eliot; and I have no doubt Parson Eliot placed the fresh meat at the door of his parishioner, Alexander Hill.

11. In the same winter, after Burgoyne had arrived in Boston, he got up a play for the entertainment of the British sol-

diers. It was called "The Siege of Boston," and was acted in Faneuil Hall. Washington was caricatured as a very tall man in very old-fashioned uniform; and there were other similar witticisms. In the midst of the play, a sergeant ran in and cried, "Officers, to your posts! The Yankees are attacking our works!" The audience applauded, supposing that this was a part of the joke; but the officers knew better, repaired hurriedly to their posts, and the young ladies who had come with them had to find their way home as they could. One of those young ladies, then fifteen years of age, Miss Letitia Baker, told me this story when she was seventy-five years old.

12. When, on the 17th of March, Washington came in, at the head of the conquering American Army, he went at once, as I fancy was the custom in those times, and took possession of the headquarters of Howe, who had left, defeated, the day before. "*Hostibus primo fugatis*" is the inscription on the gold medal given to Washington—the best medal, by the way, in our collection, from that day to this. These headquarters were in a tavern kept at the head of State Street, on the northern side, at the corner of what is now Washington Street, which was then Cornhill. A little girl of four years old was playing about, and Washington took her on his knee; he was always fond of children. He said to her, "And which do you like the best, my child, the red-coats or the blue-coats?" The child had not been trained to diplomacy or lying in any of its other forms, and said she liked the red-coats best. Washington laughed heartily and said, "They do look the best, my dear, but it takes the ragged boys to do the fighting." This well-authenticated account of Washington's laughing was given me by the little girl's own granddaughter. I never saw it in print until I printed it.

13. I subsequently was the owner, for a short time, of the collection from Faden's proof and engravings, which is now in the Library of Congress. I learned from these that the outer breastworks of the English were in the two spots in space which are now called Blackstone and Franklin Square. Speaking of this to the late Dr. Weld, he said he remembered them, and that he had often driven his father's cows over the

remains of the breastworks in his younger days. The city of Boston ought to erect two breastworks in the same places now. They were called *fleches* in the old plan. I never saw their place rightly indicated till I was able to indicate it from a manuscript in the Faden collection.

These thirteen side-lights, or, as I think the painters call them, broken lights, are all the bits of information which a life of nearly sixty years enabled me to pick up in addition to the more essential statements in written history. I had as good a chance and as bad a chance to be a good hander-down of tradition as any other man. The fact that these are absolutely worthless in themselves, and are only of use in giving a little local color, may perhaps justify me in making this list of them after the expiration of twenty years more.

THE STORY OF THE BURNING OF THE "PEGGY STEWART" AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE PEGGY STEWART TEA PARTY CHAPTER, OF ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

THE name of this Chapter of our Society perpetuates one of those local events of revolutionary times which were the exponent of the spirit of our people at that stormy period which gave the Nation birth.

Each act of oppression, each act of injustice on the part of the Mother Country was met by the people of the colonies everywhere with that brave spirit of resistance and determination which England could not—or chose not to—understand, as she could not conquer.

The story of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart" is not as familiarly known as it should be. At the time, the light of its flames reached to the North and to the South, and was an index of the spirit of the people in a colony, known to be conservative and never too hasty in taking aggressive steps, and which, though among the last to decide upon war, was among the first to denounce the oppression and injustice of England towards her American colonies. My story takes us back to the year 1774, and to the well-known city of Annapolis, where, as elsewhere over the colonies, the subject

of England's oppressive acts was the principal topic of conversation among those of low degree, and the subject of sober and grave thought among those in authority. Annapolis was the capital of the Palatinate of Maryland, conspicuous alike for its political importance and social distinctions. Many of the old colonial houses still stand in our midst, perpetuating the memory of those colonial days. One of these stands on Hanover Street near what used to be known as Wind Mill Point. It was owned, at the time of which we write, by one Anthony Stewart, a well-to-do-citizen, and the owner of the brig "Peggy Stewart."

Stewart was a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, and was, therefore, in duty bound not to land any tea on our shores, even though he were not actuated by patriotic motives. On the 15th day of October, 1774, his brig, the "Peggy Stewart," sailed into the harbor of Annapolis, and dropped anchor off Wind Mill Point, at the foot of Hanover Street. On investigating the matter of her cargo, Mr. Stewart found she had on board 2,320 pounds of the much detested tea. He promptly paid the duty on the same, in violation of his pledge as a signer of the Non-importation Agreement, as well as of all patriotic feelings. His fellow-citizens were outraged by such unfaithfulness and his act was denounced on the streets and in all patriotic households as "treason." The only excuse that he offered for his "treasonable" deed was that he could not land the rest of his cargo, nor the passengers who had endured the long confinement of a sea voyage. Surely his cargo had much better have been left to rot in the hold, and surely means could have been secured to liberate his passengers!

No, we take it that Anthony Stewart's excuse was a weak one, and his heart devoid of honor and that true patriotism that makes personal sacrifice a thing to glory in. His fellow-citizens were outraged; from the city, from the adjoining counties, voices were heard denouncing his act as "treason." A meeting of the people was called. A great number of inhabitants, together with a number of gentlemen from Anne Arundel County, Baltimore and other counties, who were attending the Provincial Court, met. The question was

moved and seconded, whether the tea should be landed in America or not; and the question being put, it was unanimously determined in the negative. A committee of twelve persons was then appointed to attend to the landing of the other goods on board and to prevent the landing of the tea. The meeting adjourned till Wednesday, the 19th, at eleven o'clock.

Meanwhile, in consequence of this adjournment, many "respectable gentlemen" from Anne Arundel, Baltimore and Prince George Counties, met with eight of the Committee from Anne Arundel County. They took into consideration an offer made by Stewart to destroy the tea, and make such concessions as might be satisfactory to the Committee and to the people assembled. The Committee was of opinion that if the tea was destroyed by the voluntary act of Stewart and the merchants for whom it was brought over, and proper concessions made, that nothing further ought to be required. This opinion, however, was not satisfactory to the people. Mr. Stewart then voluntarily offered to burn the vessel and the tea in her. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, advised him to do so, and thus, impelled by public sentiment and fear of personal violence, he agreed to do so.

The "Peggy Stewart" was hauled up on Wind Mill Point and amidst a throng of patriotic citizens, Anthony Stewart atoned for his "treason" by putting the firebrand to his brig.

Such is the story of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart," and we perpetuate in our name and commemorate, NOT the doubtful patriotism of Anthony Stewart, but the true patriotism of the people who forced him to burn his ship since he dared to pay the duty on the tea and think of landing the same on our shores.

A year ago in the home of Miss Buchanan, situated but a stone's throw from the old Peggy Stewart house, and within sight of Wind Mill Point, twelve women met to organize the first Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution in old Annapolis. Mrs. Thom, the State Regent, was present. The organization was completed, all save a name. All present felt it a great responsibility to name a Chapter in a spot which, in revolutionary times, was so prominent,

and around which so many memories gathered. After much deliberation and a general feeling that the name should perpetuate the distinctly loyal revolutionary event just recorded, the name was chosen, and thus it came about that there is to-day a Peggy Stewart Tea Party Chapter in old Annapolis, as our fair sisters of the North have their Boston Tea Party Chapter.

It may be of interest to add that the late artist, Frank B. Mayer, painted a very large picture of the burning of the "Peggy Stewart." This painting was bought by the Legislature of Maryland, and now hangs upon the wall of the House of Delegates in our State House.

MRS. JAMES C. CRESAP,
Regent.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRD ANNUAL ILLINOIS CONFERENCE.

THE Third Annual Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Illinois was held in Rockford, June 7, 1899.

Thirty-one delegates, representing seventeen of the twenty-four Chapters of the State, responded to the invitation of the State Regent, and were most cordially entertained by members of Rockford Chapter.

On the evening of the 6th the State Regent, Mrs. W. A. Talcott, who is a resident of Rockford, gave a reception to the visiting Daughters and members of Rockford Chapter at her beautiful home. The weather was perfect, delightful music was dispensed throughout the evening from the veranda by an orchestra. The Daughters, attired in the lightest of summer gowns, mingling with the Stars and Stripes, hung in appropriate places, produced a scene at once fairy-like and patriotic. A particularly interesting feature of the entertainment was a talk on Lafayette by Miss Phoebe Sutliff, President of Rockford College, which was most thoroughly enjoyed.

On the morning of the 7th the delegates, visiting Daughters, and members of Rockford Chapter gathered in the parlors of the Second Congregational Church, which had been appropriately decorated by the Rockford Chapter. The exercises were opened at 9.30 o'clock by singing "America," followed by the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Mrs. George Woodruff, Regent of Rockford Chapter, gave a most cordial greeting, which was responded to in a very happy manner by Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Regent of Chicago Chapter.

The State Regent gave a very able address in which she

recommended the formation of a State organization. This recommendation occasioned considerable discussion, which resulted, on motion of Mrs. Wiles, in the organization of a State Conference, to be known as the "Illinois Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution," with By-Laws providing for a Secretary and Treasurer, who shall assist the State Regent in her duties as she may require.

Each of the seventeen Chapters represented was reported by one of its delegates and some very interesting features in the work of the different Chapters were brought out which cannot fail to be helpful to others.

During the noon hour a delicious luncheon was served by the Rockford Chapter in the church dining-room, after which we were delightfully entertained with several numbers played on the fine organ of the church, by Mrs. Chandler Starr, the organist, who is a member of Rockford Chapter.

A very interesting paper was read "On the Work of Illinois Daughters for the Soldiers Engaged in the War with Spain," by Mrs. Becker, of Chicago Chapter. A report on the same was given by Mrs. J. H. Walker, of Chicago.

The climax of the occasion was a paper by Mrs. Laura Daton Fessenden, of Highland Park Chapter, "Illinois in Revolutionary Times." The paper was replete with interest from an historical standpoint, and charming in its legendary poetry, which was supplemented by a soft running accompaniment on the piano and interspersed with several original ballads finely rendered by a Rockford young lady. Mrs. Fessenden's low, sweet voice and clear enunciation lent an added charm to the paper and the audience were spellbound to the end.

Mrs. Wiles offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

"WHEREAS, Through the fortunes of war, undertaken in the cause of humanity and to relieve the oppressed, the United States destroyed the civil and military power of Spain in the Philippines, and perforce succeeded to her responsibilities for the maintenance of law and order; and,

WHEREAS, Our flag was attacked without just cause by insurgents representing only a part of the population; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we pledge our loyal and unqualified support to the

United States Government and to our Army and Navy, until our flag floats secure from attack in the Philippines, as in every other quarter of the globe.

Resolved, further, That we have perfect confidence in the integrity of purpose and true Americanism of William McKinley and his official advisers, and that we believe in the new responsibilities weighing so heavily upon them, and which they neither expected nor sought, but could not shirk, they are and will be governed by the principles of justice and right as Americans understand them, and therefore they are entitled to the respect, confidence and support of every true patriot."

A number of fine solos were sung by local artists, and several patriotic hymns were interspersed throughout the exercises. After passing resolutions of hearty appreciation for the royal entertainment extended by the Rockford Chapter, the Conference adjourned to meet at the call of the State Regent.

By invitation of Mrs. Ralph Emerson, the first Regent of Rockford Chapter, the Daughters were escorted from the church to the river bank where a steamboat, with the hostess and her five interesting daughters on board, was impatiently waiting to welcome the guests. Midst palms, potted plants, flowers and oriental rugs, with dreamy music from a mandolin orchestra, cooling drinks, lovely views of beautiful homes on the banks, and happy interchange of thought, the two hours' sail was over all too soon. It was a fitting close to the Third Illinois Conference.

CARRIE S. BRETT,
Secretary.

RESPONSE TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Madam Regent and Ladies of the Rockford Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution: On behalf of your guests from the Chapters throughout Illinois, I accept with pleasure, the welcome so gracefully tendered, a welcome significant alike of your interest in the purposes of our Order and of the public spirit for which your beautiful city has long been distinguished. It is one of the boasted results of the American system of government that under its beneficent influence the most diverse elements of population are fused into a homogeneous whole; and that in fact the mingling of races in our Republic has developed a new and distinctive type assimilating the best and obliterating the undesirable qualities of the cosmopolitan elements from which it is formed. But it must never be forgotten

that this wonderful transformation has from the first been guided and controlled by the Anglo-Saxon spirit. Our thirteen original colonies from the Pilgrim and Puritan communities of New England to the cavalier plantations of the South were largely settled by Englishmen. The one notable exception was in the founding of New Amsterdam by the Dutch of Holland, little nation of such rugged patriotism and devotion to freedom that it had won its liberty against the mighty power of Charles V and Philip II, and in face of the horrors of the Spanish Inquisition. Holland in the seventeenth century was so closely united to England, and so one with her in political sentiment, that the coming of William and Mary of Orange to the throne of England in 1688, and the granting of the Bill of Rights by them, were but steps in the evolution which has made the Isle of Great Britain the center from which sturdy patriots and fearless liberty-lovers have gone forth into all the corners of the globe. Such men it was who formed our colonial government, and who when England forgot the rights of her children, declared themselves free and independent, made that declaration immortal by baptizing it in blood during a seven years' successful struggle, and then in the more difficult task of constructive government, again highly distinguished themselves by framing a constitution admitted to be a model for all the world, and under which we have grown to be one of the great powers of the world, and nevertheless a Republic in which the individual has the largest freedom, and the greatest responsibility yet given to man. It was to the descendants of men capable of such great deeds both in war and peace, that later came the task of educating to American ideals, vast hordes of emigrants from all the nations of Europe, absorbing them in the national life, dominating them by ideas, while giving them all the rights of American citizenship. We of to-day see the results in countless communities of our own State, in which the descendants of emigrants are no longer English, German, Irish or Swedish, but have one and all become Americans. It cannot be denied, however, that while a few generations are sufficient to effect this transformation, the foreign population coming directly to our shores is too often destitute of real sympathy with our institutions, and unprepared for the rapid movement of events under the liberal conditions of American life. Wherever, therefore, a western community is founded, and its earlier growth directed by distinctively American settlers, it may be confidently expected to excel its less fortunate competitors in many ways, and notably in zeal for education, in devotion to the ideal of popular government, and in the peculiarly American mingling of practical sense and inventive genius that have made science and art the handmaidens of utility. It was the good fortune of Rockford that the men and women who selected its site in this beautiful valley were almost without exception from those States of the eastern seaboard that made the great fight for freedom and independence, that framed the Constitution and

established the Union, and that were permeated with the American spirit in all its manifestations. Many of those pioneers have passed away, but the impress of their characters can never fade from the life of this community. Their skill, foresight and energy seized upon and improved your great natural advantages, and gave an impulse to manufactures that has made Rockford a great center of production and distribution in every line of industry. They established law and order on the firm foundation of an enlightened patriotism, and they built up a system of education so liberal that Rockford to-day has the distinction unique, not only in the west, but throughout our broad land, of being able to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of a college for women. Your city and your college were founded by those who came from scenes immortalized by the struggles of the Revolution. Many of them were descendants of its heroes, all of them were inheritors of its spirit. It seems to me peculiarly appropriate that we meet in this city of their building, here to deliberate upon the preservation and encouragement of that Americanism of which they were such true exponents. Our problems of national life are not less serious than theirs. Let them be studied as earnestly and solved as conscientiously. Let us not shirk our responsibilities nor by indifference and apathy to public affairs prove ourselves unworthy of our distinguished ancestry. We want and will have no aristocracy in this country except that of intelligence, common sense and devotion to public weal. It is in the latter realm that the Daughters of the American Revolution must endeavor to be preëminent. Remembering our heritage of patriotism, we must strive to submit it unlesened and undimmed to our posterity. Our opportunity lies close at hand. Civic duties meet us at every step, as witness the misgovernment of American municipalities. National questions of vital moment to the life of the Republic confront us threateningly. We need but mention the race problem at the South and the relations of labor and capital. International affairs invite our influence, as the Peace Congress at The Hague so notably attests. By the fortune of war we have entered the arena of the world, and seized from a tyrannical nation, unfit to exercise it, the responsibility of governing semi-civilized tribes in distant and foreign climes. We must see to it that our administration guarantees to every individual the right of life, liberty and pursuit of happiness. But let us not be so dazzled by the brilliance of our catchwords of liberty, "the rule of the majority," "the consent of the governed" and others as familiar, that we neglect to study the real meaning of these words in the light of our history, and that we forget that a people must learn what law and order is before they can themselves maintain it, and that a majority must be an untrammelled one, accustomed to express its political convictions by ballot, honestly and intelligently, and not under dictation from priest or tyrant. Our forefathers did not ask the consent of the Tories to break loose from England. Neither did

they take a ballot to learn whether they were in a majority or a minority, and no one knows to this day, but trusting in the righteousness of their cause, knowing that they would not exploit their royalist neighbors, as England was exploiting both her rebellious and loyalist subjects, the patriots calmly and firmly ruled the destinies of this infant Nation, until their authority was acknowledged by all, and self government could safely be given back to the people as a whole. Such is our duty to the distant peoples who have lately come under the protection of our flag. We will not exploit them. Neither will we surrender our control to one among many warring tribes. We will give them the blessings of liberty, guaranteed wherever our flag floats and we will remember that liberty is not license, and that our Government at Washington can be trusted to be true to American ideals, and that in its new and difficult responsibilities, unsought and undesired, it is entitled to the support of every loyal American citizen.

In this Philippine problem as well as in every other of civic and national affairs, the study of history, which is but the record of organized life, will give us calmness, insight and firm determination, as nothing else can. If to knowledge we can join wise patriotism, then may we become a mighty power for good in our beloved land. Thus the study of history and of all that makes for good citizenship becomes the special province of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and this study should result in deep and fervent devotion to the home, the school and the State, since only happy homes can insure stability of government, and only good schools can train a generation that may be trusted to maintain the sanctity of the home and purity of city, State and national administration. In this community of culture, education and public spirit, welcomed by descendants of revolutionary patriots and under the guidance of our honored State Regent, one of your own members, and herself an exemplar of the best in our American home and social life, may we find new courage and inspiration that shall result in greater spirit and a really consecrated citizenship.

ALICE BRADFORD WILES,
Regent Chicago Chapter.

KENTUCKY STATE CONFERENCE.

THE May meeting of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution, was held at "Shenandoah Hall," the beautiful home of Mrs. Solomon Lee Van Meter, which is in the vicinity of the famous Bryan's Station Spring. Mrs. Judge Morton, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, presided. Arrangements were made for cele-

brating the anniversary of the battle of King's Mountain in October. Later, a suggestion of the State Regent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, that the State Conference should be invited to meet in Lexington the preceding day and to attend the celebration, was favorably received.

On the 6th of October, 1899, the delegates to the Third Kentucky State Conference assembled in Merrick Lodge Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated in national colors and plants, and an immense eagle adorned the platform. There were portraits of Washington, Abraham Clark, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and Admiral Dewey, well representing American patriotism.

The program opened with the Lord's Prayer, led by the Chaplain, Mrs. Elizabeth Skillman Scott. The "Star Spangled Banner" was sung by the audience, standing, with Master Earl McGarvey leading with the cornet.

The State Regent presided with graceful dignity, and others on the platform were: Mrs. William Lindsay, Vice-President General for Kentucky; Mrs. E. N. Maxwell, former State Regent; Mrs. Julia C. Blackburn, widow of Governor Luke P. Blackburn; the Regents of the Lexington and Bryan Station Chapters, and Mrs. Mary Johnston Hogsett, who was elected Secretary.

In a few words of welcome, Mrs. Maria C. N. Lyle, Regent of the Lexington Chapter, emphasized the unity and nationality of the Society and its influence on the youth of the Nation. Small portraits of the authors of "America" and "Star Spangled Banner," with the words, were distributed; also pictures of Independence Hall.

The subject of the State Regent's address was "The National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Clay gave prominence to the fact that the life of the Chapter is depending upon the prosperity of the National Society, of which we are all members. The Society has attracted the attention of the foremost men of the Nation. She noted "with almost a feeling of reverence, the religious element, the dignity and the spirit of philanthropy which have characterized the proceedings of the National Congress;" and is striving to arouse the Daughters of her own State

"to greater endeavor, so that the record of their good works may entitle Kentucky to the highest place among the brilliant constellation of States."

Miss Clay hopes that every Daughter will become an active member and that all others who are eligible for membership will avail themselves of the privilege, and further said: "The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is enduring, elevated and unsectional; enduring, for it is built upon the foundation of American Independence; elevated, for its purpose is to honor and perpetuate the memory of the revolutionary heroes, who bequeathed us a noble heritage along with the blessings of liberty; unsectional, for it knows no North, no South, no East, no West."

"It is not a political but a patriotic Society, animated by the spirit of 1776 and working for the uplifting of the whole Nation. The Daughters of the American Revolution have brushed away the dust of a century and brought to light the priceless records of individual service;" and "have inscribed upon the roll of honor the names of men whose deeds of valor the historian had never chronicled." It was our duty "to give prominence to the noble deeds of the past and to keep green the memory of the founders of the Republic, who, by their love of principle, heroic self-sacrifice and unsurpassed bravery won the admiration of the civilized world."

The Daughters of the American Revolution "have gone beyond the requirements of the Constitution." During the Spanish-American War, nearly every Chapter "responded to the call of the National Society, and thousands of women worked in unison to alleviate the suffering and to promote the health and comfort of the men of the Nation, who were sacrificing their time, strength and lives in the service of our country."

Miss Clay urged the importance of the Continental Memorial Hall. "There our pride and interest should center. "It will be the *crowning work* of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

Kentucky has "played no inconspicuous part in the drama enacted in the Western Hemisphere," and it is the privilege of her Daughters "to do their part in helping to build the

noble structure which will be an object lesson to future generations."

In conclusion, Miss Clay called attention to the noteworthy fact that two of the founders of the National Society were Kentuckians—Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, daughter of General Hardin, who was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, and Miss Mary Desha.

Mrs. Senator Lindsay brought a greeting to the Conference from the President General and gave an interesting address on the Continental Hall, to be erected at Washington to the memory of the soldiers of the Revolution. Mrs. Lindsay spoke in the afternoon of the valuable relics in the hands of the National Society, describing some of them and telling how they are cared for in the Smithsonian Institution. During the social hour the ladies all had the opportunity of meeting Mrs. Lindsay.

A delicious luncheon was served, under the supervision of Mrs. Judge Durham, who is a granddaughter of Governor Robert Letcher.

We then had the pleasure of hearing our former State Regent, Mrs. E. N. Maxwell, upon "Our Work as Daughters of the American Revolution," viewed from an educational standpoint. "We must," she said, "in womanly ways bring the higher influences to bear. The children of this land are American citizens and should be made to feel the pride of inheritance. * * * * * If we can only succeed in impressing upon the mind of the future statesman the fundamental truth that with each position of trust committed to his keeping by his countrymen there is a full, complete, and inevitable reckoning with both God and man, and with every honor comes additional obligation more binding and difficult to evade than the traditional laws of the Medes and Persians, we could then feel justly repaid for our labor."

Mrs. Shelby T. Harbison presented to Miss Clay, for the use of the Kentucky State Regents, a gavel, the head of which was made of a piece of wood from Independence Hall, secured for the Kentucky Chapters by Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Green Clay Goodloe. The handle was made of a piece of the cedar tree still standing near the site of the old fort,

Bryan's Station, kindly furnished by Mr. William Wood, the owner of the farm. The mallet was turned at the Agricultural and Mechanical College. Mrs. Harbison said in conclusion: "May the rap of this gavel arouse the Daughters of the American Revolution in Kentucky to a grateful realization of her heroic past, and incite them to onward, active effort to hold for the grand old Commonwealth the proud place she has ever held in the glorious history of the Nation."

Miss Clay responded: "Madam Regent of the Bryan Station Chapter, it is indeed a privilege to be the first State Regent to use this historic gavel, made of wood from Independence Hall and Bryan's Station. The first was the scene of the most momentous event in the history of our Country; the last was the scene of the most thrilling incident in the history of our State."

Next came interesting discussions of subjects presented by the delegates and the State Regent. The latter referred to the National Society's charter requiring an annual report to the Smithsonian Institution, etc. She said their report to the United States Congress would be of great interest and value to the Chapters, and an effort should be made to secure a larger edition through the influence of our senators and representatives. On motion, it was decided to petition the Kentucky members of Congress to give their vote in favor of a large edition.

Another subject was that of the preservation of revolutionary documents and historical records going to decay in hidden corners of old court houses, etc. A committee was appointed to look up the situation and report at the next Conference.

It was earnestly recommended that each Chapter should subscribe to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in order that they may keep in touch with each other and with the National Society.

The delegates were: Mrs. Eleanor H. Arnold, of Newport; Mrs. Luke P. Blackburn, of Louisville; Miss Sallie R. Burnam and Mrs. Sarah Chenault, of Richmond; Mrs. R. H. Cunningham, of Henderson; Mrs. Rebecca T. Hart, of Versailles; Mrs. Mary Johnston Hogsett, of Danville; Mrs.

James Guthrie and Mrs. Howard Harbison, of Shelbyville; Mrs. Richard Moody, of Eminence; Mrs. Mary E. Moore and Mrs. M. T. Scott, of Lexington, and Mrs. John B. Taylor, of Newport.

HELEN LYLE,
Historian.

KING'S MOUNTAIN CELEBRATION, OCTOBER 7, 1899.

CONSIDERING how many cultured and patriotic descendants of the heroes of King's Mountain there are in Kentucky, it is surprising that the suggestion to celebrate its anniversary should have come from a member of the Lexington Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution who is an adopted daughter of the State. The idea was instantly responded to with enthusiasm from the members of both Chapters of Lexington. When the celebration had been decided upon, the question arose as to where it should be held. The Kentucky University had a strong claim, being the old Transylvania University that was chartered first by the Legislature of Virginia in 1783, and again by Kentucky in 1799, and consequently the first seat of learning beyond the mountains in America. For fifty years it was regarded with Yale and Harvard as one of America's greatest institutions of learning. After investigation, however, it was decided best to go to the State College of Kentucky, here at Lexington. Our application for use of its buildings for this purpose met with that hearty, frank consent, and offers of assistance from its President, James K. Patterson, that the call of patriotism always provokes in the hearts of that most remarkable people, the Scotch. It is interesting to remember that the site of this noble institution of learning comprises a part of an old survey of 1,000 acres granted to John Maxwell, one of Lexington's founders, in 1779. The State Régent, Miss Lucretia Hart Clay, had called a conference of the State Regents, to be held sometime in the fall, the purpose being to arouse enthusiasm, cultivate acquaintance with the work of

the several Chapters, as well as a personal knowledge of each other. No time could have better served this end than the time set—the 6th day of October—as the King's Mountain celebration occurred on the 7th. In response to this call there were thirteen Regents present, most of whom remained for the exercises next day. The following is the program arranged for the day: Military salute; music, march, American Republic, Weber's Band; invocation, President R. Lin Cave; music, National Potpourri, Weber's Band; address, "Isaac Shelby's Relation to the Battle of King's Mountain," Miss Elizabeth Shelby Kinhead; music, Stars and Stripes, Weber's Band; address, "The Battle of King's Mountain," Senator William Lindsay; song, "America," the audience; military drill, students of State College.

The importance of the battle of King's Mountain cannot be overestimated. Thomas Jefferson spoke of it as the "joyful turning of the tide." It might be said it was the crisis in that struggle for liberty for mankind, which was eventually to embrace the whole world. At this period of the Revolution the repeated disasters to the army, the cold and hunger, had spread dismay over the entire South. But these very adverse circumstances stimulated Isaac Shelby to plan and successfully carry out this "turning of the tide" that gave to us civil liberty without which no man or nation can rise to the height of possibilities. No battle of the Revolution, except perhaps the slaughter at Blue Lick Springs, is so close to the hearts of Kentuckians, and a part of the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution is to keep open the stream of patriotic reverence and duty that we owe to these heroes, and to point their honor to the rising generations. Upon the arrival of Senator Lindsay, the orator of the day, the artillery of State College fired a salute of twenty-one guns. He, with others on the program, were escorted to the stage by President Patterson. The chapel was elaborately decorated with the national colors. Over one entrance door was the Kentucky Coat of Arms, with its significant motto, "United we stand, divided we fall." Over an opposite one was draped that beautiful vision that streamed from the dome of the Administration Building at the World's Fair. Large

show cases filled with revolutionary relics were placed at either end of the chapel rostrum and formed one of the most interesting features of the day's program. These relics were loaned by the people from various parts of the State. Among them were George Washington's tent flag; a Masonic emblem, worn by Washington; Continental money, printed by Ben Franklin; a sword, presented to Governor Shelby by the State of North Carolina; a watch that belonged to General Shelly; a picture of Abraham Clark, signer of the Declaration of Independence; Revolutionary spinning wheel; Indian pipe of peace, Indian battleaxe, and last, but in significance by no means least, a colonial looking glass, brought over the mountains by Mrs. Levi Todd, on horseback and used in the forts of Boonesboro and Harrodsburg. This wise heroine knew that she should possess calm courage, patience and fortitude. She did not forget, even in the wilderness, the power which lies in being pleasing to the eye, as well as to the mind and heart. She felt to ignore this fact limited her utility. Upon the rostrum were seated Senators Lindsay and wife, who is one of the Vice-Presidents General; Miss Clay, Mrs. Lyle, Mrs. Harbison, Mrs. C. M. Maxwell, and Miss Elizabeth Kinkead, who in her stately pride and grace, looked a worthy descendant of her great-grandfather, Isaac Shelby, first Governor of Kentucky.

She was the first speaker of the hour, and dealt, in a scholarly and charming manner, with her subject. Then followed the "National potpourri." When the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" were recognized the audience arose simultaneously. There stood together, listening, Mexican veterans, veterans of the Civil War, Hispano-American war veterans, Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, with all other thoughts obliterated by the great wave of patriotism that rushed into their souls. They knew that for that Star Spangled Banner seventy millions of people would die. As the song died, President Patterson, in a few eloquent remarks, introduced Senator Lindsay, whose subject was the "Battle of King's Mountain." I hope it may be possible for every Daughter of the American Revolution in this Commonwealth to read this patriotic address. He said: "We

look not to the battle of King's Mountain because it is an American victory, but congratulate ourselves on the result that has redounded to the glory of mankind. The hero of King's Mountain is not one man, but all those who fought; and the women in the cabins who helped on the victory are the heroines." Referring to the Daughters of the American Revolution, he said: "I congratulate the women that they have led on the great work of organization until it is represented in every State in the Union. Although American patriotism may sometimes wane, it will never die while it is in their charge." He then paid a beautiful tribute to the brave women who waited, week after week, for news of their loved ones who fought at King's Mountain.

Senator Lindsay's address was able and vigorous, and while not lengthy, it rang with patriotism and fanned the fire of liberty in the hearts of his spellbound listeners. When the Senator closed and the glorious song "America" was begun by the band, the audience stood and all joined in and sang. Then came one of the most inspiring scenes to us—so wrought with love of country, memories of old time wars, and battles fought and won—a military drill by the students of State College. Looking at this uniformed, well-equipped line of soldier boys, with their proud, glad faces and measured, certain evolutions, one could not fail to draw a mental comparison between them and that ragged, careworn, anxious line that marched, one hundred and nineteen years before, to fight for and win for themselves and us that greatest boon that man can know, civil freedom. Standing there that perfect day, with the most glorious land in all the world stretching out before us, and realizing our freedom and that it was our land, the feeling uppermost in our hearts was to lift up our voices in praise and thanks for the courage and endurance of the men and women who first made it theirs and then gave it to us. It has occurred to me that maybe in the time to come, the future generations in the proud and glorious existence that is sure to be the heritage of those who live in the most powerful, free and civilized land under the sun—America—that they will look back to us, the Daughters of the American Revolution, and our efforts to

keep the beacon of liberty trimmed and burning on every height with the same reverence and patriotic gratitude as we now do the Puritans. God grant that there may never live in America that generation that will not always hold that death is better than loss of freedom; and that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance.

MRS. HANNAH BOSWELL,
Historian.

LANSING CHAPTER (Michigan).—Held its annual meeting on the 4th of January, at the residence of the Regent, Mrs. B. F. Hall, Grand Street, south. There was a large attendance and enthusiasm prevailed. After the responsive reading, prayer, and singing of "America," the official reports were read. The Secretary reported an increase in membership of nine during the year. The Chapter now numbers fifty-three. Three deaths have occurred, Mrs. Harriett A. Tenney, Historian of the Chapter, Mrs. Hannah King and Mrs. Helen Grant Sparrow, one of the charter members. The report of the Treasurer showed the Chapter to be on a firm financial basis. The officers for the coming year were reëlected as follows: Regent, Mrs. Mary J. Hall; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Jesse M. Turner; Secretary, Miss Lizzie B. Cowles; Treasurer, Miss Anna A. Grant; Registrar, Mrs. Fannie H. Baker; Historian, Mrs. Mary A. Miles; members of the Executive Board in addition to the above named officers are Mesdames F. A. Hocker, C. C. Hopkins, N. F. Jenison and C. B. Grant. Membership Committee consists of Mesdames G. H. Saxton, J. J. Bush, William Donovan and J. A. Meyers.

Mrs. Mary J. Hall and Mrs. Emma Brayton were elected delegates to the Continental Congress, to be held in Washington, District of Columbia, February 22d, with Mrs. Mary A. Miles and Miss Sara C. Day as alternates.

Mesdames B. F. Hall and C. M. Turner were elected delegates to the meeting of the State Regents, to be held in Detroit, January 22d. Miss Clara L. Westcott was continued press correspondent.

The Regent was elected chairman of a committee on en-

tainment for February 22d, and named as co-workers Mesdames William Donovan, F. A. Hooker, C. M. Turner, N. F. Jenison, Della Bertch, J. J. Bush and Miss Holt. A committee of four, Mesdames M. A. Miles, J. A. Meyers, F. A. Hooker and Elizabeth Knott, was appointed to devise ways and means to alleviate the hardships and lonely hours of our soldiers in Manila, and on Wednesday, January 10th, the Daughters will meet at the home of Mrs. William Donovan to begin work in this direction.

Refreshments were served during the social hour, which followed the business meeting. January 25th the Chapter will be entertained by Mrs. C. M. Turner, Ottawa Street, west.

FORT DEARBORN CHAPTER (Evanston, Illinois).—A reception given in honor of the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Talcott, by the Fort Dearborn Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was their first meeting this season, and was held at the Country Club, Wednesday afternoon, November 7th. The artistic decoration of the rooms, mingling of silken flags and banners with chrysanthemums and palms gracefully suggested the thought and sentiment of the occasion, and gave the needed tone and coloring. A goodly number of ladies were present, among them Mrs. Robert H. Wiles, Regent of the Chicago Chapter. Resident members and invited guests were presented to Mrs. Talcott by our Regent, Mrs. Gridley. "America" was sung with fervor (all standing), after which Mrs. Martin Gridley read a charming and unique Colonial Idyl—a manuscript bearing date Nantucket Island, September 20, 1745, the writer Ruth Starbuck Wentworth, a typical Puritan maiden of the olden time. In the quaint, somewhat stilted style of the document, the respectful deference observed for "My honored father and dearly beloved mother," the picturesque naiveté and flashes of wit, and withal in the gentle dignity of character portrayed, we all seemed distinctly to discern the original of an old family portrait, painted by Copley, faded and dim, but the features those of a sweet winsome young girl with wide white brow, blue eyes, fair hair, powdered, and lace kerchief, whom

we recognize and proudly claim as our *own* great-great-grandmother, who came over in the "Mayflower."

Mrs. Talcott, in appropriate and interesting remarks, complimented the Fort Dearborn Daughters on the flourishing condition of their Chapter, and suggested the wisdom of each separate Chapter engaging in some special distinctive work in the line of patriotism and philanthropy. She urged the claims of the "Continental Hall" at Washington as being a fitting memorial to our ancestors, and stated that an average of five dollars contributed by each member of the several Chapters would erect the much desired building.

Mrs. Wiles, in a few words, brought us the greetings of the Chicago Chapter. The enjoyment of the last hour spent in the tea-room, where from a daintily spread table, coffee and punch were served by Mrs. Kirkman and Mrs. Williams, was evidence that "latter day patriotism" is not only in accord with the highest ethics, but is a potent social factor.—MRS. WILLIAM C. NICHOLS, *Secretary*.

EAGLE ROCK CHAPTER (Montclair, New Jersey).—On the last Saturday in November, Mrs. Edwin A. Bradley, in the name of the Educational Committee of the Eagle Rock Chapter, gave a reception at her home to all the teachers in the public schools of Montclair. The Regent, Mrs. Robert S. Woodward, the other officers of the Chapter, and Mr. and Mrs. Bradley received. The occasion proved particularly enjoyable. Good weather, a beautiful home pleasingly decorated, and a hearty feeling of mutual interest and good fellowship combined in making the afternoon one of real pleasure. It is highly desirable that teachers should know the parents of their pupils and the parents should know the teachers of their children, for only when the home and the school coöperate can the right education for the youth of our land be attained. Further, such a meeting as that at Mrs. Bradley's results in enjoyment that in itself is stimulating to the higher life of the community.—FRANCES BROWNELL WARD, *Historian*.

FORT ATKINSON CHAPTER (Fort Atkinson, Wisconsin), gave their first colonial reception and ball on the 29th of December. In spite of the inclement weather, the party was well attended, many being present from abroad, and was voted a great social success. The members of the Society appeared in colonial costume, and the hall was appropriately decorated with flags and pictures representing colonial times. The first part of the evening was passed in a reception and promenade concert; the latter part was devoted to dancing and when the lateness of the hour compelled the participants to seek their homes, one and all endorsed the opinion that this, the first social effort of the ladies, was one of the most enjoyable parties ever given in Fort Atkinson. Although Fort Atkinson Chapter is the youngest in the State, its organization dating back less than a year, it promises to be a strong Chapter, and a prominent factor in the work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Wisconsin.—LILIAN STAIR SCHREINER, *Secretary*.

MARY WASHINGTON CHAPTER (Washington, District of Columbia.)—On Tuesday, the 14th of November, 1899, the Mary Washington Chapter held a very impressive memorial service for Mrs. Marguerite Dickins, wife of Captain Dickins, United States Navy. She was widely known for her active participation in the charitable work of the city—more particularly among the families of the District Volunteers during the Spanish-American War—and later among the soldiers themselves on their return from Cuba. Invitations were extended to the District Regent and Regents and members of other Chapters of the city, most of the members of which knew and admired Mrs. Dickins. A paper was most feelingly read by Miss Virginia Miller, Vice-Regent of the Chapter, she having been intimately connected with Mrs. Dickins in the Daughters of the American Revolution work, both being charter members of the Mary Washington Chapter and serving jointly on the National Board for some time. She stated that we all knew and felt that the Society and Chapter has sustained a well nigh irreparable loss. A touching address was also delivered by Mr. Wilson, of the Citizen's

Relief Committee and associate worker with Mrs. Dickins in the relief work, who paid a most glowing tribute to the sterling qualities of head as well as heart, frankly acknowledging that her practical common sense solved many a knotty problem which confronted the Relief Committee, and that she suggested methods that greatly simplified their work. Mrs. Mary Lockwood, the well-known editress of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*, the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, most affectingly and simply told of her personal intercourse with Mrs. Dickins officially. Addresses were also read by members of the Chapter Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Dickins was chairman, which are submitted in full:

It is meet and right that our meeting this evening should be in the memory of Marguerite Dickins, from its inception a devoted member of our Chapter, an honor to it and an honor by it, and I gladly accept the tendered privilege of personally voicing the sentiments of esteem of the Chapter for her whom we had learned to love and respect, whose cheery personality brought sunshine wherever she went. I am not unmindful of my inability to do justice to her as a woman and a friend. I can only offer my small tribute of admiration for her many virtues and qualities that endeared her to all who knew her. She does not need our eulogies, her works are sufficient to do her ample justice in that respect and they will live after her. Would that I could feel the happy assurance that I had brought brightness and comfort to as many hearts and homes as she has. It was my pleasure and privilege during the past year to serve as a member of our Chapter Relief Committee, of which Mr. Dickins was chairman, and I recall with pleasure the pleasant intercourse I enjoyed during those committee meetings at the time of the terrible catastrophe. I was in the West on pleasure bent when I chanced to take up a local paper, and the first to attract my eye was the announcement of the awful tragedy. I can never forget the shock. Instantly I recalled to mind the apartment where she met the dread messenger as the one that served as commissary depot during the relief work, where was stored the heterogeneous articles for distribution; where,

during the hot summer hours, she and her committee apportioned, wrapped and marked packages for this and that as most needed. As a member of her committee I met her often and under varied circumstances. 'Twas then I learned to love and appreciate her. In the capacity of chairman she was ideal. She displayed peculiar adaptability for organizing and maintaining harmony in a committee—a by no means easy task. For one entire year her committee met weekly without a break and during that year there was never the slightest friction or disagreement of any kind. I mention this for the reason that I think it is unusually exceptional—and I attribute it entirely to the tact, kindness, courtesy and geniality of Mrs. Dickins. When Mrs. Dickins organized the Chapter Relief Committee she had less than fifty dollars at her disposal, but that small sum did not deter her. When funds were needed she would frequently supply the deficiency herself. No one knew how much she gave. We only know that she gave often. She would jestingly remark that she “went through the city with one hand outstretched supported by the other,” and then would gravely add “’tis strange how money comes when we need it.” One could not fail to admire the system used in keeping account of the different families, the sex, ages and especial needs of each. In a neatly kept ledger were enrolled the names of the individuals and families. Many of those on the roll were persons of culture and refinement, whose needy condition would be brought to Mrs. Dickins’ notice by neighbors, not by themselves, pride forbidding that. With such cases Mrs. Dickins proved herself a born diplomat and showed her innate nobility of character and intuitive refinement. With some she would beg, as a personal favor, to be allowed to do something for them. With others she would contend that the husband or son or brother, as the case might be, would be much happier if he knew his loved ones were being cared for. She was never at a loss for an argument to accomplish her object. Her method in dealing with new cases was unique. She would first apply to the police in the vicinity for preliminary investigation, and here I am constrained in justice to Mrs. Dickins to state that she often spoke appre-

ciatively of the efficient service rendered her in her work by the District police force. If the police report was satisfactory, she would then send a member of the committee to personally visit the family and try and learn something of their needs. The city was divided into sections and a member of the committee was assigned to attend to and visit the families in that district and report to her. Sums varying from \$1.25 to \$3.00 or \$4.00 were given for marketing each week. More or less rent was constantly paid, and to show Mrs. Dickins' strong sense of honor, even back rent was often paid to preserve the credit of the applicant. Again in cases of sickness a nurse was provided and medicines procured, and in one or two cases funeral expenses were defrayed. Thanks to one of our local doctors, skilled medical services was rendered free. Time forbids me expressing further what my heart dictates, but in closing permit me to suggest that we, as a Chapter, never allow her to be forgotten, but use every effort to keep fresh the memory of Margaret Dickins, whose

"Life * * * reminds us
We can make our lives sublime
And, departing, leave behind us,
Footprints on the sands of time."

—FLORA REDFIELD HILL.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.—The annual meeting of the Philadelphia Chapter was held in Independence Hall, December 6, 1899, when an election for officers for the year was held and reports from the officers and committees received. The election resulted in the selection of the following officers: Regent, Mrs. C. C. Harrison; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Edward H. Ogden; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henry W. Wilson; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Henry C. McIlvaine; Treasurer, Mrs. Herman Hoopes; Registrar, Mrs. Francis Howard Williams; Historian, Mrs. R. Somers Rhodes; Managers, Mrs. Josiah Bacon, Mrs. Hood Gilpen, Mrs. George Dallas Dixon, Miss Fannie Magee, Mrs. Penn-Gaskell Skillern, Mrs. Christopher Wetherill, Jr.

In reviewing the work of the Philadelphia Chapter, during

the past year, I find much of interest and productive of the objects of the National Society. It may seem trifling after the war work of last year, which was such a credit to every Daughter of the American Revolution, but we have steadily increased in membership, strength and power for good. During the year we have taken a step contemplated for some time, that of acquiring a home where our papers can be stored, Chapter property kept, and social gatherings held; although our annual meetings and such meetings as the Chapter deem advisable will always be held in Independence Hall. At the beginning of the year we had the pleasure of a lecture, by Hudson Shaw, of England, on "The American Revolution from an Englishman's Standpoint." The lecture was held in Horticultural Hall, and was greatly enjoyed. Later in the year Mr. Woodruff, of Wilkes-Barre, lectured to us on "A Little Colonial Maid," after which the members of the Chapter were entertained at tea, at the Acorn Club, by the Regent. One of our members, Mrs. Geiger, read a very interesting paper at the spring meeting on "The Early History of Christ Church, Philadelphia."

We have held monthly meetings from October to May, when the business of the Chapter has been discussed and transacted. The various patriotic societies of the city have extended hospitalities to the Chapter through its officers. Also the Wyoming Valley Chapter, of Wilkes-Barre; the Delaware County Chapter, who entertained the entire Chapter at a delightful garden party; also the Camden Chapter, of New Jersey. The Management of the National Export Exposition invited them to the opening and dedication, and the Commercial Museum extended an invitation to the opening of the Commercial Congress. The Chapter has contributed \$25 each to the Washington and Lafayette monuments; \$25 to the George Taylor Chapter, of Easton, towards the purchase of the George Taylor home; \$10 to the Abiah Folger Franklin Chapter, of Nantucket, to assist in the purchase and improvement of the property where the mother of Benjamin Franklin was born; \$100 to the Porto Rican sufferers; \$100 from the Regent of the Chapter to the Lafayette Monument, and \$100 to the Julia Hogg memorial.

In January the War Committee sent, through the State Regent, \$200 to Colonel Hawkins' Tenth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, for relief of Pennsylvania soldiers in Manila, and \$329.89 for the relief of Pennsylvania soldiers in the field. The Research Committee, who have been so earnestly working on the identification of the Sharpless collection of portraits in Independence Hall, have been successful in identifying four, namely: Colonel Isaac Smith, Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey; Colonel William Fell, of Maryland; General Charles Elsworth Pinkney, of South Carolina, and Samuel Adams. This represents a vast amount of labor, of which the Chapter, as well as the committee, have reason to feel very proud. The work of the summer was the moving of the Museums of Independence Hall to the wing buildings, the city having given permission for the building to the east to be used for revolutionary relics, and the one to the west, colonial. Mrs. Samuel Chew, a member of the Philadelphia Chapter, accomplished this work in the most wonderful way alone; working day after day and week after week, in order to get it arranged before the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. The Revolutionary Museum is under the care of the Philadelphia Chapter. One of the members, Mrs. H. C. McCook, has presented to the Chapter a Robert Morris chair, and our Vice-Regent, Mrs. E. S. Smith, has presented a table in the same style. We are anticipating many gifts of this sort to furnish our new rooms. What we have done during the past year has been well done and we begin the New Year of our Chapter with renewed strength and hopes and promises, that our standard will be borne steadily onward and upward.—FANNIE PRICE RHODES, *Historian*.

CHICAGO CHAPTER—The Daughters of the American Revolution held a social meeting at their rooms in the Fine Arts building, Thursday afternoon, December 7, 1899. After singing "America," Miss Jennie R. Holmes gave two beautiful songs. Mr. Wallace Rice then followed by an address on the poetry of the Revolution. He recited in a most spirited manner many of the songs of those days "which tried men's souls."

Much to the delight of the members of the Chapter, Mr. H. W. Newton sang "Yankee Doodle," and last and best of all, old "Chester" in the original wording of the early colonial days—old "Chester" which was really the battle hymn of the Revolution, and which must have given comfort and courage to our forefathers doing battle for the right. Tea and a social half hour finished a charming afternoon.—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.



MONUMENT ERECTED AT DONEGAL, LANCASTER CO., PA.,

By Witness Tree Chapter, D. A. R., October 5th, 1899.

WITNESS TREE CHAPTER, of Columbia, Pennsylvania, though young in years, and small in numbers, has already accomplished good work.

The Chapter was formed two years ago by fourteen members of the original charter members and founders of the Donegal Chapter, of Lancaster County. These withdrew to form a new Chapter for the purpose of greater convenience in meeting, etc., and elected for their Regent for two years, Miss

Lillian S. Evans, who had been the founder and first Regent of Donegal Chapter.

During the summer of 1898, the Witness Tree Chapter held a number of special meetings, while carrying on the work for the soldiers in Cuba and Porto Rico. Medical supplies, provisions, pajamas, flannel bandages, etc., were sent out by the Chapter; and work and money were freely given.

During the past year, the most important work of the Chapter was accomplished in the erection of a monument at old historic Donegal, Lancaster County, in memory of the revolutionary soldiers of that place.

A beautiful shaft from the quarries of West Virginia, was presented by the Regent, Miss Evans, and it was the duty of the Chapter to arrange for the polishing, lettering and placing of the shaft. The whole affair was accomplished at great expense, and it was entirely due to the constant and earnest work of Miss Evans that all was carried to a successful issue. Miss Evans had the hearty support and approval of the Chapter in all that she did. Contributions were received from Donegal Chapter, and from many individuals whose ancestors were among the heroes of Donegal. Over one hundred names are on the monument.

Mr. Henry Carpenter Niles, of York, Pennsylvania, gave his fine rendition of "The Merchant of Venice;" in aid of the fund, and a goodly sum was realized by this means.

The Hon. Hampton L. Carson, of Philadelphia, has consented to favor the Chapter with an Historical address on December 15, in aid of the fund.

On an ideal autumn day, October 5, 1899, the monument was unveiled in the presence of many visitors, including members of Harrisburg, Yorktown and Donegal Chapters, Daughters of the American Revolution.

An eloquent prayer by Rev. George Wells Ely was followed by the reading, by Mr. Ely, of a beautiful poem, which was written for the occasion by Mr. Lloyd Mifflin, author of "At the Gates of Song."

After the singing of "The Star-Spangled Banner," the monument was unveiled by Miss Evans. The audience then entered the old church to listen to a most able and interest-

ing historical address by Hon. Marriott Brosius, of Lancaster. After the singing of patriotic hymns, the invited guests repaired to a large tent erected under the Witness Tree, where a bountiful luncheon was served by The Witness Tree Chapter.

The Chapter feel that they can congratulate themselves on having been successful in placing this memorial in honor of the brave men "who fought to make us free."

LE RAY DE CHAUMONT CHAPTER, of Watertown, New York, number among its members a "Real Daughter," who on July 30, 1899, reached her one hundreth birthday. A large representation of Chapter members honored the occasion by a visit to the venerable woman at her home near Cape Vincent, New York. It was a beautiful summer day and after a pleasant drive over smooth country roads a snug farm house was reached. There the children and grandchildren to the fifth generation had gathered for a family dinner party. After the arrival of the Daughters, exercises were held in which the Chapter presented first its token of appreciation in the form of fifty red and fifty white carnations tied with the Society's colors. A genealogical paper was read by the member of the Chapter who had compiled it, in which she traced the centenarian's descent from John Adams, one of the valiant company that came to the new world in the "Mayflower." A member of the Chapter claiming the same ancestors, John Alden and Priscilla, sent as a gift "The Courtship of Miles Standish," in which Longfellow has forever immortalized the pair. The very aged woman was well able to do the honors of the occasion, standing to receive her guests, and seeming to heartily appreciate and thoroughly enjoy it all. The pastor of the church of which she has been a member for over sixty years paid a high tribute to her Christian character and well-spent life, a life if spared until 1901, that will have been lived in three centuries, through the entire nineteenth century and through the close of the eighteenth and opening of the twentieth centuries. Mrs. Louis Lansing, an ex-Regent of the Chapter, spoke to the "Real Daughter" of the influence her life would have upon the Daughters and

the honor they felt in having her a member of the Chapter. Letters of congratulation were read from Mrs. James A. Belden, State Regent, and from the Chapter's Regent, Miss Flora Peck. Patriotic songs and a picture taken of the "Real Daughter" and the twenty-five visiting Daughters was the finale to these memorable exercises. As a pleasant and lasting reminder of the day, Mrs. Burnett gave to each Daughter a souvenir in book form, tastefully printed in gilt on a white ground, giving the principal events in her life. In meeting this remarkably preserved woman, it seemed as if the decree, "that beyond the allotted three score and ten years all is sorrow and pain," had been marvelously set aside and in view of this feeling it may be permitted to wish that the Daughters of the American Revolution may for some time yet have the honor of numbering among its members Mrs. Asantha Mosley Burnett. Before closing this narrative an interesting and very essential preparation to all the above happenings cannot be overlooked. It was a luncheon tendered the Daughters by two ladies of Cape Vincent, Mrs. Casler and Mrs. Sole, members of the Chapter, "who satisfied our mouths with good things" and a sail on the St. Lawrence with its bracing air had so well prepared us to thoroughly enjoy. As a whole the day is one that can always be recalled with the keenest pleasure not alone for the enjoyment derived by the members of the Le Ray De Chaumont Chapter, but that it paid its respect to worthy age.—CARRIE SIGOURNEY SMITH, *Historian*.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The last autumn meeting was held November 27, 1899, at the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth Davenport, Mrs. J. L. Moody, Regent, in the chair. Among the guests was Mrs. J. L. Swift, her first visit since her election as State Regent. Captain Selfridge gave an account of the troops from New York and the campaign in Santiago during the last year, in such a stirring, masterly manner that all felt that the revolutionary fire is still burning and that the soldiers of to-day are worthy descendants of the Revolution. After the business meeting, "America" was sung as usual, and the members and guests enjoyed the dainty re-

freshments offered by the hostess. Over the coffee, Miss Catlin recited Whittier's poem commemorative of Abraham Davenport, and only at a late hour were adieus said.—A. G. CATLIN, *Historian*.

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER (Newark, New Jersey).—Women, brave in the Nation's colors, filled the parlors of the Continental Hotel, Thursday morning, October 19, 1899, on the occasion of the first fall meeting of the season of the Nova Caesarea Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They gathered to hear papers on important historical events and to welcome the Regent, Mrs. William H. Tracy.

Mrs. Tracy opened with a few well-chosen words of welcome, saying that she was glad to see so many Daughters present, and that while life had its vicissitudes she was happy to say that the circle was unbroken save for one member, Miss Eliza Sandford, a "Real Daughter." Miss Doretta C. Nischwitz followed with a piano solo, after which the business of the meeting was proceeded with.

The Regent stated in her report, which followed, that twenty-two of the Nova Caesarea's members had been taken from the Chapter to form others in Flemington, Jersey City and elsewhere in the State.

"I don't know how many more will be formed from our Chapter," Mrs. Tracy continued, "but I hope not many."

Miss Grace A. Coe followed with a historical sketch of the battle of Red Bank, as follows:

On the 22d of October, 122 years ago, two battles were won by the Americans, with Colonel Christopher Greene in command. Just at this time Washington was drawing near to Philadelphia and took a strong position at White Marsh, within fourteen miles of the city. He then sent out militia to scour the roads above the city and between the Schuylkill and Chester, to intercept supplies being sent to the enemy.

The forts and obstructions in the river upon which Washington depended had been destroyed, and some of the enemy's ships had forced their way through the chevaux de frise. The American frigate "Delaware" had been run aground and captured. The great object

of the British was to reduce and destroy, that of Washington to defend and hold the remaining forts and obstructions.

Fort Mifflin was erected on a low, green, reedy island in the Delaware a few miles from Philadelphia below the mouth of the Schuylkill. It consisted of extensive outworks and batteries. There was a narrow channel between the island and the Pennsylvania shore. In the main channel, opposite, were sunk strong *chevaux de frise*, almost impossible to be passed and very dangerous for any ship that might run against them, since on one side was Fort Mifflin and on the Jersey side, opposite Red Bank, was situated Fort Mercer. Fort Mifflin was garrisoned by troops of the Maryland Line and a reinforcement from Virginia, making between three and four hundred strong. These were commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Samuel Smith, of Baltimore. The fort was strongly guarded by floating batteries, galleys and fire ships, commanded by Commodore Hazlewood.

Fort Mercer had been garrisoned by militia, but now Washington replaced them by four hundred of General Varnum's Rhode Island Continentals, placing Colonel Greene in command, who was accompanied by Captain Mandiut Duplessis, a young French engineer of great merit, who, having volunteered in the glorious cause, had been commissioned by Congress. In a letter to Colonel Greene Washington writes as follows: "The post with which you are instructed is of utmost importance to America. The whole defense of the Delaware depends upon it, and consequently all the enemy's hopes of keeping Philadelphia and finally succeeding in the present campaign." However, before Greene had the outworks completed he was surprised on October 22, 1777, by a body of Hessians emerging from a wood close by. They had four battalions, 1,200 strong of grenadiers and picked men, besides light infantry and chasseurs, all commanded by Count Dunop. Colonel Greene was not in the least disconcerted, and advised his men to keep concealed in order that the enemy might think the fort was only slightly defended. Before long he saw an officer with a flag, accompanied by a drummer, riding slowly toward the fort. The officer demanded immediate surrender with a threat of no quarter in case of resistance, but Greene, like a true American, replied that we fight to the last extremity. The word was carried back to the Hessians, and by 4 o'clock they had thrown up a battery within a mile of the outworks and a heavy cannonade was opened.

Dunop led on his troops, but was extremely surprised to receive a severe flanking fire from the American galleys and batteries and sharp volleys from the outworks. The latter were quickly abandoned by the garrison. The enemy entered at two places, imagining the day their own.

At first no troops could be seen, and as the Hessians advanced with shouts of apparent victory, a volley of grape-shot and musketry rained upon them. The slaughter was terrific. As this column was

being fired upon from the north Colonel Dunop with the other column was advancing to the south of the redoubt, where they were showered with a similar tempest of iron.

Dunop was wounded on the spot. Lieutenant Colonel Mingerode was also dangerously wounded, and several of the best officers were either killed or disabled. Many others were killed or wounded, and the rest driven out. Colonel Linsing tried to draw off the troops in good order, but dire confusion reigned, and those in retreat were hotly pursued by the flanking fire from the galleys and floating batteries. The British lost in killed and wounded about four hundred, the Americans only eight killed and twenty-nine wounded.

Later on as Captain Duplessis was walking over the battlefield he came upon Count Dunop who greeted him with these words: "Whoever you are, draw ye hence." Captain Duplessis complied with his request and had him carried to a house nearby, where he lingered for three days, and on his deathbed the count, who was only 37 years old, said: "This is finishing a noble career early—I die," he added bitterly, "the victim of my ambition, and the avarice of my sovereign."

It was the plan of the Hessians to attack at the same time Fort Mifflin. Their "Augusta" of sixty-four guns and the "Merlin" of eighteen guns and a galley ran aground and the only force in active service then was the "Roebuck" of forty-four guns and two frigates. The one course left would be for these vessels to draw as near as possible to Fort Mifflin and open a cannonade, but the obstructions in the river had so altered the channel that it was impossible to get within the desired position. They, however, kept up a fire all that evening, and the following morning, being aided by the British batteries from the Pennsylvania shore, hoping under cover of it the ships might make their escape; but it takes a Yankee to discover any trick, and the Americans immediately sent down four fire ships, hoping to destroy them.

The Hessians boldly resisted until a red-hot shot from our vessels set the "Augusta" on fire. Efforts were immediately made to save her crew, but before the captain, second lieutenant, gunner and several of the crew were able to get away there was a terrible explosion, and nearly all those mentioned perished.

The "Merlin" was also set on fire, while the "Roebuck" and other vessels made a hasty departure, and Fort Mifflin was still in the hands of the Americans.

The brave efforts of those commanding our troops were speedily recognized by the public and Congress, and later each one, Colonel Greene, Lieutenant Colonel Smith and Commodore Hazlewood received a sword, as a testimony of distinguished merit.

Miss Maude Farrand then played a Grieg solo, Holberg-Tuite, which was executed in a masterly fashion.

Miss Farrand was followed by Mrs. Clara F. Starr, who read a paper entitled "The Original Owners of New Jersey."

In his "Stories of New Jersey," Frank Stockton says, that New Jersey having been discovered first by the Indians, then by the English under Cabot, then by the French, and finally by the Dutch (for Henry Hudson was in the employ of that Nation), may be said to have been entirely discovered. This small portion of the new country which we occupy and call New Jersey was evidently considered a very desirable spot, but it seems far easier to have discovered it than to settle the rights of the discoverers. Many of these first settlers had no claim to the land and were merely "squatters." Early in the seventeenth century, Queen Elizabeth granted an immense tract of land to Sir Walter Raleigh, which was called Virginia and that included New Jersey. Afterwards King Charles II granted to his brother, the Duke of York, an immense tract of land which was called New York, and that included New Jersey, so what is now New Jersey was then at the same time both Virginia and New York.

The grant to the Duke of York was by a royal charter, dated March 26, 1664. Upon the 23d of April, the same year, the Duke conveyed a portion of this territory to two other persons, Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret. The conveyance to these individuals was made by a long and formal instrument, and defines the bounds of our State exactly as they stand to-day, 235 years later. In the words of the "concessions" (as this document was called) "for the consideration of the sum of ten shillings of lawful money of England, all this tract shall hereafter belong to these two persons, and shall be called by the name or names of Nova Caesarea, or New Jersey." In addition to the sum of ten shillings mentioned in the agreement there was to be a rent of one pepper-corn to be paid on the nativity of St. John the Baptist, if legally demanded.

Sir John Berkeley was born in 1607. He commanded the English army against the Scots in 1638, and was knighted in that year. He was also a firm supporter of the royal cause and remained in exile with the royal family. In 1652 he was placed at the head of the Duke of York's establishment. Pepys speaks of him as being esteemed "a fortunate though a passionate and but weak man as to policy, and the most fiery man in discourse without any cause" he ever saw. He died August 28, 1678. Sir George Carteret was a naval officer of high reputation, and was appointed by Charles I joint governor of the Island of Jersey. He was much esteemed by all parties, and might have been a vice-admiral under the Parliament had he not declined the offer by the express command of the King. He was a staunch friend of royalty, and the fidelity with which both

Berkely and Carteret clung to the royal cause gave them very naturally great influence at court. Their personal intercourse with both the King and the Duke of York was of the most familiar character, so that it is not remarkable they should have availed themselves of their advantages to secure benefits arising from the new western country.

Sir George Carteret died 1680. His interest in New Jersey was sold to William Penn and eleven associates for £3,400, or \$17,000—a goodly interest in sixteen years on one-half of ten shillings, or \$1.25! These two proprietors formed a constitution for the colony, securing equal privileges and liberty of conscience for all and issued an injunction that new settlers should purchase their lands from the tribes of Indians, which had lived upon them. So thoroughly was this arrangement carried out that every foot of land in the entire State of New Jersey was bought from the Indians and paid for. This constitution of Lord Berkeley and Sir George Carteret was the first constitution of New Jersey and must ever possess great interest in the estimation of her citizens, containing as it does, the germ of those republican principles for which the State has ever been distinguished, and of many of the institutions which exist at the present time.

Philip Carteret, nephew of Sir George, was appointed first Governor of New Jersey. He was born in 1639, and was but twenty-six years old when he accepted the appointment. He possessed great equanimity of temper and firmness of purpose, and in his intercourse with the natives exhibited strict truth and equity. He came from England in August, 1665, and fixed the seat of government at Elizabethtown Point or Elizabeth Port (thus named in honor of the wife of Sir George Carteret), purchased land from the Indians for a home, and sent agents into New England to invite settlers from that quarter. The terms offered were so favorable that many accepted the invitation.

Some of the inducements set forth in the invitation were “the convenience of situation, temperature of air, and fertility of soil such that there are no less than seven considerable towns, viz: Bergen (first settled), Shrewsbury, Middletown, Newark, Elizabethtown. Woodbridge and Piscataway, which are all well inhabited by a sober and industrious people who have necessary provisions for themselves and families, and for the comfortable entertainment of strangers and travelers, and although this country may afford many conveniences to strangers, yet all persons must know that in their settlement they will find their exercises. They must have their winter as well as their summer. They must labor before they reap and until their plantation be cleared (in summer time) they must expect mosquitoes, flies, gnats and such like.”

Our State was named Nova Caesarea or New Jersey in honor of Sir George Carteret, because of his spirited defense of the Island of Jersey at the time he was Governor there. She has reason for grateful exultation. Her past history is without a stain, and her present and prospective condition is almost all that can be desired. From the character of her institutions, and her other advantages, the people have come to be possessed of the means of prosperity and happiness to a full extent.

Miss Mary S. Clark, of Belvidere, the Historian, read a paper memorializing Miss Eliza Sandford, who died this summer in Bloomfield, and who was an original "Daughter," having the gold spoon presented by the National Society. A subscription to place a suitable monument at her grave in Bloomfield cemetery was raised among the Daughters present, who felt that such work was a proper appreciation of the fact that she was a Daughter of 1776.

After Mrs. Starr's paper the Daughters passed down stairs to the palmerium, where a menu was discussed.—MARY SHERRERD CLARK, *Historian*.

SECOND ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA CHAPTER REGENTS.—The second annual conference was a memorable occasion full of interest and pleasure to all who were present. Besides the business sessions, the social functions were unusually delightful; the elegant luncheon given by Mrs. J. Morgan Smith to the whole Conference and the beautiful reception in honor of the Regents held at the lovely home of Mrs. Chenoweth showed refined and exquisite taste in every detail.

Wednesday, November 15th, at 10 a. m., the Conference assembled in the spacious parlors of the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith. Members of the General Sumter Chapter assisted Mrs. Smith in receiving and welcoming the delegates from the various Chapters in the State. Mrs. W. H. Sims, State Regent, of Mississippi, and Miss Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Vice-President General, were the guests of honor.

Mrs. J. Morgan Smith as State Regent presided over the Conference, and Mrs. P. H. Mell acted as Secretary. After the singing of the national hymn "America," the Conference listened with pleasure to the address of welcome which was

delivered by Mrs. A. T. Henley in the much regretted absence of Mrs. W. G. Estes, Regent of the General Sumter Chapter. The response given by Mrs. George P. Harrison, Regent of the Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, was bright, witty and fitly expressed the sentiments of the visiting members. The address of the State Regent, Mrs. J. Morgan Smith, was next in order and was full of the Daughters of the American Revolution work in Alabama.

Mrs. P. H. Mell gave a brief report of her duties as Secretary.

Reports from the Chapters followed in this order: General Sumter Chapter, Birmingham, Mrs. A. T. Henley; Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter, Mrs. P. H. Mell; Peter Forney Chapter, Montgomery, Mrs. J. M. Wyly; Andrew Jackson Chapter, Talladega, Mrs. J. M. Thornton; Martha Wayles Jefferson Chapter, Opelika, Mrs. George P. Harrison. Mrs. J. S. Mooring, Regent of the Frederick William Gray Chapter, was suddenly detained by illness upon the eve of coming to the Conference and was unable to send a report.

Letters were read from the following Regents: Mrs. El'en Peter Bryce, Tuscaloosa; Mrs. C. W. Ashcraft, Florence; Mrs. Syd Robbins, Selma. All the reports and letters were encouraging and the promise for future growth very favorable.

During the morning session the Conference was delighted to welcome Miss Temple, of Knoxville, Tennessee, Vice-President General. She was introduced by the State Regent and gave an eloquent and strring address upon the national work of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and the proceedings of the Board, which was instructive and beneficial to all who had the pleasure of listening to her.

At 1 o'clock the Conference adjourned and after a delightful intermission spent in pleasant social intercourse and in enjoying the daintest refreshments in the beautiful luncheon served by Mrs. Smith, the Conference re-assembled at 2.30 p. m.

Rules and By-laws were then presented by the Committee on Rules and adopted by the Conference.

Mrs. J. M. Thornton, President of the Children of the

American Revolution, read a report upon organizing this Society in the State; she urged the Regents to consider the matter seriously and favorably. Much interest was shown.

Mrs. J. M. Wyly, in her own original, spirited manner, told the story of Christopher Goree, of Boston, Massachusetts, a boy of twelve, the first martyr of the Revolution; Mrs. L. B. Haley recommended a series of books which would interest the Children of the American Revolution, called "Great Americans for little Americans," by Eggleston; Miss Temple kindly gave by request much information about the practical work of the Children of the American Revolution in Knoxville, Tennessee.

Mrs. T. M. Owen, of Carrollton, read an exceedingly interesting paper, eloquent and patriotic, showing the relations that might and should exist between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Alabama Historical Society.

Mrs. W. E. Sorsby, of the History Section of the Birmingham Woman's Club, ably led the discussion upon this paper and showed forcibly why the Chapters should support the Alabama Historical Society.

Mrs. W. H. Sims, State Regent of Mississippi, gave a practical talk upon the subject of the Continental Hall. She showed the great need of such a building, described the cramped quarters of the National Board; the immense amount of work performed under their direction and the inconveniences from which they suffered; the expense of the annual congress and the absolute necessity for a great public hall, etc., etc.

Miss Temple endorsed her address emphasizing the need of a permanent home for the possessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution and headquarters for the whole organization.

The State Regent, Mrs. Smith, called the attention of the Conference to several matters of great interest. She requested those present to aid her in obtaining revolutionary relics to deposit in the Daughters of the American Revolution exhibit in the National Museum at Washington; she desired the Regents to make diligent search among their acquaintances for Real Daughters; she showed a picture of the grave

of a revolutionary hero, William Armistead, buried in South Alabama, and asked if any present knew of other graves. Mrs. Frank White told of her grandfather's grave near Talladega and Mrs. T. M. Owen mentioned two others near Birmingham. The State Regent also called the attention of all present to the excellent report of the Smithsonian Institute upon Daughters of the American Revolution work, a report of which the Society may well be proud, and she distributed several copies. She presented forcibly the claims of the AMERICAN MONTHLY as the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Miss Temple ably seconded her remarks upon this subject.

Mrs. P. H. Mell urged the Chapters to appropriately observe the 14th of December, the centennial anniversary of the death of George Washington; public schools should hold some commemorative exercises as the day will be generally celebrated throughout the country. She called the attention of the Conference to the fact that the State Regent had no gavel and asked contributions of historic wood, promising to have one made for the next annual session.

The officers elected for the coming year were: Secretary, Mrs. W. G. Estes; Treasurer, Mrs. George P. Harrison; Historian, Mrs. P. H. Mell.

Before the adjournment, Mrs. Mell moved that Mrs. J. Morgan Smith should be endorsed by the Chapters for re-appointment by the next Congress as State Regent for Alabama.

This was loudly seconded by numerous voices and carried by acclamation with a rising vote. Mrs. Smith gracefully expressed her thanks for the compliment.

Upon motion the Conference adjourned, sine die.—MRS. P. H. MELL, *Secretary*.

STARS AND STRIPES CHAPTER (Burlington, Iowa.)—"Forefathers Day" was most fittingly observed on Thursday, December 22, by a charming social afternoon at the home of the Regent of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Mrs. Cate Gilbert Wells, West Jefferson Street.

The house was in patriotic dress for the occasion. The

Stars and Stripes were used for graceful draperies throughout the house and a magnificent vase of the stately American Beauties, with potted plants, ferns and palms, lent their fragrance throughout the home.

Mrs. Wells and Mrs. Wilkinson opened the afternoon entertainment with a delightful piano duet by Schubert-Liszt, admirably executed and appreciated by the guests.

During the afternoon Miss Ednah Dow played the "Spanish Dances" by D. Alard, in such a fascinating, artistic manner that the guests begged an encore. Miss Brobst gave an effective rendition of Edward Baxter's "Loreli" on the piano, which was very much enjoyed and well executed. The Regent introduced the Rev. R. L. Marsh to the guests, who gave the address of the afternoon, his subject "From Cromwell to Washington," dwelling on the landing of the Pilgrims.

A greater portion of the address was of a historical nature, showing the origin of the Puritans and Independents. In a very lucid and interesting manner Mr. Marsh traced the departure of the Independents from England to Holland, and then the trip of the small and brave company across the Atlantic to Massachusetts. He showed the relation that all these previous bitter experiences had to their future career. He spoke of the new nation which had been established in the cabin of the "Mayflower." Mr. Marsh discussed the Pilgrim and Puritan from the independent and dependent standpoints, and rose to heights of eloquence and many of his fine passages were highly appreciated and inspiring. He closed his remarks with a few of the fine verses from Lowell's tribute to Washington in his memoriam.

Another pleasure of the afternoon was a short talk from Rev. Dr. Salter, about his recent visit to Plymouth Rock, in company with 500 Pilgrims, and singing the Forefathers' hymn, each pilgrim being allowed to place their foot on the historical rock.

Mrs. Wilkinson read Mrs. Heman's beautiful poem of "The Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers," after which the Regent caused a flutter of consternation among the Daughters by saying they would be asked to answer twenty-four historical

questions (very easy and simple little questions) on patriotic tablets, the prizes for which were awarded to Miss Ruth Sherfey, a silver model of Miles Standish sword; Mrs. Edwin Carpenter, a plate with likeness and coat of arms of Washington, and Mrs. Bernard received a copy of the Battle Ax of John Alden for her efforts.

FORT GREEN CHAPTER of Brooklyn, New York, commemorated "Evacuation Day" with a social meeting, held November 25, 1899, in the Governor's room in the City Hall, Manhattan Borough, and about two hundred members and their friends participated in the reunion. The program was in charge of the Committee on History and Government, Mrs. T. B. Wellman, chairman. Mrs. Henry Earle, the Regent, presided.

The exercises began with the singing of "Columbia's Hymn," composed for the occasion by Mrs. Wellman and sung to the tune "Beulah Land." The singing was led by the Choral Club of the Chapter, the director, G. Waring Stebbins, rendering a couple of the stanzas as solos, all present joining in the chorus.

Mrs. Wellman read a long and interesting paper in which she referred to the anniversary that was being celebrated—the evacuation of New York City by the British one hundred and sixteen years ago, and then dwelt at some length upon the life and career of Alexander Hamilton, paying a special tribute to his patriotism and statesmanship.

"Ideal Statesmanship and Citizenship" was the subject of an excellent paper by Mrs. Charles O'H. Craigie, who said that the illustrious foreigners who had aided the struggling colonists in their effort to establish independence should not be forgotten, and mentioned in particular the debt of gratitude owed to Lafayette. She said that the recent reception by the City of New York to Admiral Dewey had a counterpart in the greeting extended to Lafayette on his second visit to this country in 1824. She claimed the standard of statesmanship was not as high now as formerly, that there was danger in partisanship and centralization of power and said there was cause for gratitude in the fact that God-fearing men

had always been at the head of the Government. The speaker also briefly referred to the death of Vice-President Hobart.

Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, was one of the guests of the Chapter and made a brief address. She said that "Evacuation Day" one hundred and sixteen years ago meant the departure of the English as enemies, but happily to-day none but the friendliest feelings existed between England and this country. She claimed that not enough attention had been paid in history to New York's part in the Revolution. While the erection of a Dewey arch was under consideration she thought some steps should be taken to erect a monument to the martyrs of the prison ships. It would be a good thing to have the arch and the monument erected together and while she admired Dewey and would like to see the arch erected she considered it but right that the revolutionary heroes should be remembered also.

Mrs. Washington A. Roebling, Vice-President General of the National Society, was also a guest and made an address. She said that she always considered herself a Brooklynite although fate had of late prevented her from living here. The happiest days of her life were the fourteen years spent in Brooklyn. She had never seen women work as the Brooklyn women did when they became interested, she said, and then proceeded to discuss the plan of the National Society for the erection of Continental Hall in Washington as a building for the use of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Women had built hospitals and churches and collected hundreds of dollars for missions, but they had never erected a building for themselves with the aim of having it a monument for the future. It is proposed that every one of the 25,000 members of the organization should give \$5.00 toward the fund for the Continental Hall and if this plan is carried out with \$50,000 already a hall such as is desired can be erected.

Miss Forsyth, also a Vice-President General of the National Society, was then introduced and indorsed Mrs. Roebling's suggestion that all work hard during the coming year and try

and erect a Continental Hall. She spoke briefly on "The Relation of New York to the Nation."

George J. Corey, of this borough, consul to Amsterdam, was the last speaker. He told of the friendship that had always existed between the Dutch and the people of the United States, and said the American woman was much admired by her sister in Holland. He then gave a sketch of the Pilgrims in their three homes, namely, England, Holland and America, referring principally to the years spent by the Pilgrims at Amsterdam and Leyden. He said that some of the Daughters of the Revolution, who prided themselves on being English and would not admit to being Dutch, really had Dutch blood in their veins, for twenty-five of the colonists had married into Dutch families during their stay in Leyden.

Between the addresses Mr. Stebbins sang "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," the assemblage joining in the chorus. After vote of thanks had been moved by Mrs. Samuel Bowne Duryea to Mayor Van Wyck and all the attendants who had in anyway ministered to the comfort of the Chapter during its visit to the City Hall, the meeting was adjourned.

MILLCENT PORTER CHAPTER, of Waterbury, Connecticut, commemorated the centennial of the death of George Washington, by holding a meeting on December 14, 1899. The member who hospitably opened her house for the occasion was Mrs. Edward L. Frisbee, Jr. The rooms were tastefully and suitably decorated, a large engraving of "The Father of his Country," draped with a flag, occupying a conspicuous place. The Regent, Mrs. Henry C. Griggs, presided. The hostess, who is a talented and favorite singer, opened the exercises with a pleasing solo. After some business discussion, mention was made of a gift of a piece of the old ship "Ironsides," from Rev. Dr. Joseph Anderson, to be placed in the Historical rooms now being prepared by Millicent Porter Chapter for the preservation of revolutionary and other war relics. The "Farewell Address" of Washington was read with much expression by Mrs. John P. Kellogg, and the listeners were again impressed with the great insight and progressive ideas of Washington, as the statements he

then made and the advice he gave seems particularly appropriate to the needs of the United States at the present time. A paper issued at the time of his death, December 14, 1799, is in the possession of Miss Julia Bronson, a Chapter member. From a fac-simile Mrs. Frank Plum read the announcement of Washington's death to Congress and some of the sad expressions and scenes which followed. Mrs. Frisbie sang charmingly "Home and Country," a hymn written for and dedicated to Connecticut Daughters of the American Revolution. Much interest was expressed in a Children of the American Revolution Society, "Stars and Stripes," founded in Waterbury last Summer and which has a membership of thirty. A poem, written for this junior Society by Mrs. Emily Goodrich Smith, was read. After the roll call "America" was sang by all. A social hour with dainty refreshments followed.—MRS. OTIS NORTHROP, *Secretary*.

WATAUGA CHAPTER (Memphis, Tennessee).—Watauga Chapter and its friends were handsomely entertained during the Christmas holidays by its capable Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. B. Chism, in her handsome home on Shelby Street, Friday, December 29, 1899. The Regents of both our other Chapters, and many of their members were present. All were particularly gratified at the presence of our own beloved Regent, Mrs. Luke Wright, who has been in serious ill health for some time. Not feeling equal to the task of presiding, she left the conduct of affairs to the Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. R. P. Lake, who proved a safe and effective pilot for the short business session of the Chapter. Watauga has taken the initiative in a movement to establish and maintain a public park and drinking fountain on our river front, which is to be named in honor of some Tennessee patriot, and a conference concerning this was also held. Many happy greetings, bright remarks, and patriotic feeling were expressed in response to roll call. A special feature much enjoyed was a short talk (given by request) by Mrs. Electra Semmes Colston, of Mobile, Alabama. Mrs. Colston is always a welcome guest in Watauga's circle, and this time kindly consented to "tell us something of the inner side of her father's life"—

the distinguished Admiral of the Confederate Navy. This she did with the delicate touch of a true-born gentlewoman, the tenderness of a loving daughter, yet with the loyalty to truth of the intelligent and accurate historian. We felt anew the truth of the poet's words:

"The bravest are the tenderest,
The loving are the loyal!"

Mrs. Jordan Morris and Miss Leila Boyd contributed charming vocal selections; Miss Boyd a reading; delicious refreshments were served; then all joined in a patriotic chorus, standing, "America," with fervent zeal. Mrs. Chism was voted an inimitable hostess, and all adjourned till January 22, when delegates to the National Congress are to be elected.—J. R. A.

COLONEL WILLIAM MONTGOMERY CHAPTER.—At the annual meeting, held January 1, 1900, Mrs. Joseph C. Boyd was elected Regent of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, of Danville, Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of our beloved Regent, Mrs. Edward N. Lightner. The other officers were re-elected as follows: Miss Eme-line Gearhart, Secretary; Miss Penina Bright, Treasurer, and Miss Helen Magill, Historian.—EMELINE STUART GEARHART, *Secretary*.

SAMUEL GRANT CHAPTER.—At the November meeting, 1899, of the Samuel Grant Chapter, of Gardiner, Maine, one of its charter members, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, was made an honorary member of the Chapter. Mrs. Richards is a daughter of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Regent of the Liberty Tree Chapter, of Boston. And as a writer, a patriotic and public spirited woman, the Chapter were glad to pay her this honor.

The Chapter's first Real Daughter, Mrs. Harriet Moore, is just admitted to membership—a bright, active old lady of some eighty years and daughter of Joseph Collins, who served in the Revolution from this locality and is the ancestor of three members in the Chapter.—N. G. RICE, *Regent*.

GOUVENEUR MORRIS CHAPTER (Gouverneur, New York.)—

Somewhat over a year ago, initiatory steps were taken towards forming a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution away up here in the northern part of St. Lawrence County. The State Regent, Mrs. Belden, appointed Mrs. W. P. Wolfe, Regent, and soon a Chapter, with a membership of twenty-three, was formed, choosing for its name one of peculiar local as well as historical interest, that of "Gouverneur Morris."

At the home of the Regent, January 10, 1899, the officers of the Chapter were elected, consisting of Regent, Vice-Regent, Historian, Treasurer, Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretary and Chaplain.

Our charter was presented on the anniversary of one of the greatest events in the history of the Nation, the battle of Bunker Hill.

During the year we have met once a month, and taken for our study pre-revolutionary history of our own State, and presented, as well, appropriate programs on the anniversaries of the battle of Flamborough Head, the surrender of Yorktown, evacuation of New York City and Washington's birthday.

In compliance with solicitations, it has been our pleasure to contribute to the funds for the monument to Lafayette, the statue of Washington to be given to France; also for the monument to Reubena Hyde Walworth.

A prize of \$5 has been established by the Chapter for the best essay on American History written by a student of the Gouverneur High School.

The Chapter possesses an historic gavel, made from the Washington elm, which still stands in Malden, Massachusetts. This was presented by Mr. Dexter, the owner of the elm, through one of our members.

The father of our Regent, Mr. W. H. Andrews, gave the Chapter a lap-stone, formed, dressed and polished by his own hand. The stone was made from one of the pillars of the old National Capitol, which was burned in 1814.

We have also a handsome volume containing the revolutionary rolls of New York and Vermont. This was given by Hon. Ira C. Miles.

Our membership has increased considerably, and although small in numbers we are not small in our ambitions for the Chapter and its work, and a growing realization of what it means to be a Daughter of the American Revolution.—Mrs. GEORGE E. PIKE, *Historian*.

ROCKFORD CHAPTER sends greetings to you, dear Mrs. Lockwood, and through you to the thousands of loyal Chapters throughout our beloved land.

A Happy New Year to you all, and may the century upon which we are just entering bear on its bosom still greater achievements for

The loyal band of Daughters
With hearts both brave and strong;
Determined that our loyalty
Shall help the world along;
That the cause of truth shall conquer,
And the right o'ercome the wrong:
To our country's grace and honor we belong.

As a Chapter the year just closing has been one of unusual interest. One year ago this month Mrs. Fannie Stevens Woodruff was unanimously elected Regent of the Chapter. She has made a most charming presiding officer—forceful, tactful, of beautiful spirit, and intense patriotism. Under her guidance the Chapter has increased its membership, and the gatherings of the year have been full of interest.

April 25th the Chapter met with Miss Louise Warren, descendant of General Warren, of revolutionary fame, to meet the new Regent, Mrs. Woodruff, who gave the Chapter a charming report of the Eighth Continental Congress. Relics of the Spanish-American War were on exhibition as a further inducement, and sixty members were in attendance.

The interest in the public schools which for two years had taken the form of patriotic exercises, essays, etc., by delegates from the eighth grade scholars, followed by cake and ice cream furnished by the Chapter, was varied this year by presenting to the schools two expensive, valuable photographs—"The singing of the Compact in the Cabin of the Mayflower," and "Ross Preaching to the Indians," presented by the Regent.

June 6th and 7th the State Conference of Illinois Chapters was entertained by Rockford Chapter, and delegates and alternates from almost every Chapter in the State were present.

Flag Day was very generally observed by the members putting out their flags, as is the custom, though there were no public exercises.

In August the Chapter gave a general boat-ride up the river, to raise funds for the Washington Monument. It had been thoroughly advertised and resulted in clearing \$25 for the fund, which was forwarded to Washington, November 3, 1899.

The Chapter held its first winter session at the home of one of its most enthusiastic Daughters, Mrs. Venetia Hurd Walker. The anniversary observed was the evacuation of Crown Point by the British, November 3, 1776. The Regent, Mrs. Woodruff, covered the subject carefully. Mrs. Herrick, daughter of Mrs. Walker, read a paper, "Mary the Mother of Washington;" another extract was read by Mrs. N. F. Thompson, "Hannah Dustin." Mrs. Dr. McAfee gave a reading "Mount Vernon from 1743 to 1860." A poem, "Our Flag," was read by Mrs. Robert Baldwin. You perhaps recognize by this time that it was an afternoon with our able Magazine, the AMERICAN MONTHLY. Ladies brought their needlework, and cider and doughnuts were served for refreshments.

A few weeks later this home was shrouded in unmistakable grief, for the mother, Mrs. Elmira E. Sheldon Hurd, also a beloved member of the Chapter, was called home, and the charmed circle in our ranks, represented by mother, daughter and two granddaughters, was broken—Mrs. Hurd; daughter, Mrs. V. R. Walker; granddaughters, Mrs. Mable Hurd (Walker) Herrick and Mrs. Blanche (Walker) Burpee.

I speak of the family specially in this connection, as the entire family are such enthusiastic loyal Daughters of the American Revolution.

December the 15th the Chapter met with the State Regent, Mrs. William A. Talcott, the special anniversary of that date being "The Boston Tea Party." But a special paper was written on the one hundredth anniversary of the death of

Washington (which anniversary was December 14th) by Mrs. Mabel Herrick, and Miss Harriet Foote, one of our out-of-town members, gave a paper on "The Boston Tea Party."

The closing days of 1899 were busy packing a box of magazines, etc., to send to our soldiers in the Philippines, in response to an appeal for reading matter for our absent boys. The quantity forwarded from Rockford was a good indication of how closely the heart of a nation keeps in touch with its absent heroes. Who does not deplore the necessity that keeps these men from home and kindred, and who does not pray for a speedy solution of the problems of war, by other means than by active warfare.

Thus closes the resumé of the work of the Rockford Chapter for another year, indicative of true patriotism and loyal zeal.—MRS. RALPH EMERSON.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONFERENCE.

THE third Conference of Pennsylvania Chapters of the National Society, Daughters of American Revolution, was held in the Presbyterian Chapel, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, November 22-23, 1899, by invitation of the Donegal Chapter.

Previous to the Conference the Daughters assembled at the chapel for the purpose of taking a drive to points of historic interest. The delegates were shown the site of the old court, where in 1744 the great conference between the colonial governors and Indian chiefs was held and where in 1777 Congress met; they were shown where Washington dined and Lafayette danced, and other revolutionary and historic spots. The State Regent and Chapter officers were entertained at luncheon by Mrs. J. L. Steinmetz.

The Conference came to order at two o'clock, the State Regent in the chair.

The first State Regent and founder of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Pennsylvania, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, was invited to a seat on the platform and received by the Conference standing. Mrs. Hogg then led in the Lord's Prayer. This was followed by the singing of "America."

Mrs. J. Harold Wickersham, Regent of Donegal, the en-

tertaining Chapter, made the address of welcome and spoke of the historic interest this city possesses, as its streets were trod by Washington years ago. It was a remarkably interesting address and was responded to by the State Regent, Mrs. Thomas Roberts.

Mrs. Hogg being introduced, made a few happy remarks. Miss Mickley, Regent of the Liberty Bell Chapter, presented a gavel, on behalf of the gavel committee, which was appointed in 1898, which was made of thirteen pieces of wood from historic places. The silver bands around the gavel were made from a silver spoon which was the property of Hon. Amos Slaymaker, of revolutionary fame.

Miss Forsyth, Vice-President General, who represented the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning, not able to be present on account of illness, addressed the Conference on the relation of the Chapters to the National Society, calling attention to the noble aims of the Society, its peculiar character and the value of the concentration of Chapter energies on the work, especially emphasizing the work the Society is carrying on in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines, ameliorating the lot of the soldiers and alleviating the sufferings of the natives.

Reports from the Chapters throughout the State were read and showed the Society to be in splendid condition and growing rapidly. The reports gave details of the way in which the work of the Society is being carried on, by the marking of historical spots, preservation of revolutionary and other army records, and in many cases the awarding of prizes for patriotic essays.

Mrs. Washington Roebling, Vice-President General, addressed the Conference, advocating the erection of the Continental Hall.

Mrs. Roebling said that the largest, most influential body of women in the United States is the Daughters of the American Revolution. To-day the Society numbers 28,000 members and the time has come when a home should be built which shall be a fitting memorial to our soldiers. A small, insignificant building would be unworthy the Daughters. She asked that each Daughter contribute \$5, which would give a fund of \$140,000 for beginning the work. This plan

is being followed in New Jersey. Concerts, suppers and other forms of entertainment she mentioned as a means of securing money. She pointed out the inadequacy of the present meeting place and the expense it continually necessitates. The Continental Hall, erected by the Daughters for the Daughters, would give the Daughters a prominence for all time, and assure it a place in the national capital. It would be a monument to American women's zeal and patriotism.

On Wednesday evening the Donegal Chapter gave a reception to the Pennsylvania Daughters at the Iris Club. The decorations of flowers and flags were very beautiful; an orchestra furnished music and refreshments were served. It was a most delightful entertainment. It was decided on Thursday that the nomination of the State Regent should be deferred until the meeting of the State delegates in Washington. The State Regent declined re-nomination.

A resolution of sympathy for Mrs. Garret A. Hobart, wife of the deceased Vice-President of the United States, together with one on the death of Mrs. Edward M. Lightner, Regent of the Colonel William Montgomery Chapter, Danville, Pennsylvania, were adopted by the Conference.

Thursday's session was even larger in its attendance than that of Wednesday.

Miss Emma Crowell, of the Quaker City Chapter, and Mrs. Charles E. Rice, of Wyoming Valley Chapter, were respectively elected Secretary and Treasurer. The committee on the Julia K. Hogg Testimonial Fund reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the interest of the money collected as a testimonial to Mrs. Julia K. Hogg be expended in giving an annual prize to the author of the best essay on American History in the Women's Colleges of Pennsylvania."

By this unanimous action of this large and representative gathering the Pennsylvania Daughters of the American Revolution have placed themselves on record for combined effort in the cause of patriotic education.

Delightful music, vocal and instrumental, relieved the detail of business on both days. The social features of luncheons and receptions were unique and filled every available oppor-

tunity. The tea of the Iris Club on Thursday afternoon was largely attended.

A large representation remained over until Friday and accepted the invitation of the Donegal Chapter to a pilgrimage to Lititz. The account of this rarely interesting outing would fill a small volume. A very beautiful souvenir, "A Cluster of Historic Landmarks," dedicated "to the Pennsylvania Conference of the Daughters of the American Revolution," was presented to every delegate.

It was voted to accept the invitation from the Wyoming Valley Chapter and the next State Conference will therefore meet in Wilkes-Barre, October, 1900.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

THE HISTORY OF GEN. JAMES ROBERTSON.

THE crisis was great in American affairs when the first western settlers took their way across the Alleghanies. The country was on the eve of the Revolution. The revolted colonies were about to engage in a death-grapple with the gigantic power across the ocean. Not less than fifty thousand savage warriors beyond the mountains were enlisted by that power to descend upon the rear of the colonists, while its regular forces should undertake the subjugation of the sea-board. Enfolded thus in the coils of an anaconda, it was expected that the infant republic would be strangled in its cradle, and this result might have been realized, but for the gathering of a small band of riflemen upon the banks of the Watauga, along the western base of the Alleghanies. They were the advance-guard of western civilization. They hewed out a pathway through the wilderness for the use of uncounted millions who are to people the western half of this continent, and they did this while exposed by day and night for more than twenty years to the assaults of a foe more crafty, cruel and treacherous than ever encountered in modern times. They plowed their fields with an armed sentry around them, and never went to their beds or gathered to religious worship without a trusty rifle within reach of their hands. Nothing more heroic is recorded of these people than the migration of three hundred and eighty of them from Watauga into the wilds of West Tennessee under the lead of James Robertson in the winter of 1780. It was the coldest winter ever known on this continent; their way would be beset by lurking enemies and they far beyond all human succor, yet they set out trusting only in God and their unerring rifles. One hundred and thirty of them were women and children. These unable to

endure the fatigue of the long overland journey were sent under John Donelson and a guard of thirty men in boats down the Holston and Tennessee, while the remainder under Robertson followed the five hundred mile trace which had been blazed by hunters through the woods of Kentucky. Their destination was then known as the French Lick of the Cumberland. Robertson's party set out from Watauga about the 1st of November, 1779, but the route through the woods became deep with snow, and encumbered as they were with provisions and farming utensils, their progress was slow and they did not arrive at the Cumberland till Christmas day 1779. They found the river frozen so solid as to admit the passing over of the animals. Crossing at once, they began building on the bluff that lines the southern bank a fort and a half score of log houses, which was the beginning of our own loved Nashville. The fort erected, the two hundred and twenty-six settlers already arrived organized themselves into a military body, electing James Robertson, Colonel; John Donelson, Lieutenant Colonel; Robert Lucas, Major, and George Freeland, Isaac Bledsoe, James Lapslie, Andrew Buchanan and Joe Raines, Captains. The station erected, the settlers waited in anxious suspense for the coming of their wives and children; the three months allowed for their voyage had expired and no signs of their coming. A whole month of this awful suspense our heroes suffered when one spring morning, the latter part of April, a solitary four pounder echoed along the Cumberland and a few hours thereafter the little fleet of forty boats and canoes came to anchor, under the walls of Eaton's Station, amid such rejoicing as never before was known in the wilderness.

But all the emigrants had not arrived. Thirty-three had died by the way and of those who escaped, nine were more or less wounded. Among those who had come through, were the wife and five children of Colonel Robertson, the grandmother of the late Hon. Balie Peyton, and Donelson, and his son John and daughter Rachael. In these events as they gradually disclosed themselves, Colonel Robertson saw the hand of Providence. God is on our side, he said to his comrades; we will not fear, for mightier is he that is with

us than all who can come against us. The women and children of the settlers were no sooner landed in their rude abodes than Colonel Robertson called all the settlers together to the bluff to set apart a form of civil government. They were within the territory of North Carolina, but seven hundred miles from its seat of government, and separated from it by more than three hundred miles of forest, which was without a human inhabitant; of necessity, therefore, the settlers had to be self-governing, as well as self-defending, and in every way an independent community. Accordingly a compact of government was drawn up, and twelve men were elected to administer it, Colonel Robertson being chosen president of the colony. This document was found in 1846, in an old trunk, which belonged to one of the original settlers and it is now in possession of the Tennessee Historic Society. It is a remarkable paper, so comprehensive, so wise in its provisions, and so exactly adapted to the circumstances of the settlement, that it alone would rank James Robertson as an able organizer and statesman. It is dated May 1, 1780, and was signed by two hundred and fifty-six settlers, all but one of whom wrote their names in good fair English. The leader of this advance guard of Western civilization was a remarkable man, and had no exact counterpart as far as I can learn in America. He walked by faith and not by sight, and yet he was possessed of the strongest worldly wisdom, binding facts without the glamour of the imagination, but nevertheless undertaking, and achieving projects, which to cool reason would seem absolutely imaginary. At the date of his settling Nashville, James Robertson was 38 years old, having been born in Brunswick County, Virginia, in 1742. His wife was Charlotte Reeves, who was born in North Carolina. He was of Scotch-Irish parentage, and had inherited the sturdy qualities together with the rigid Presbyterianism of his ancestors. His father was of the yeoman class, cultivating with his own hands a small homestead, and General Robertson himself had been brought up to the severest manual labor. One of his biographies states that he was taught to read by his wife, but this is not so, as he had received a common school education, and his correspondence,

which can be seen in the Peabody Normal School library at Nashville, Tennessee, testifies to his good grammar, and his good English. He knew little of any books except the Bible and a few religious novels, which in that day were circulated in the colonies. But if he had imbibed few of other men's thoughts, he had been closely attentive to his own. From his youth up, he had been in the habit of steady and patient reflection, and hence he had acquired a larger stock of ideas than men of much wider knowledge. To the casual observer his prominent trait would appear to be strong practical common sense, but there can be no question that it was in reality faith, unquestioning reliance on an overruling power who had, he thought, elected him to be the forerunner of Western civilization. "We are," he said, to Colonel Sevier, who attempted to dissuade him from his last perilous plunge into a far-off wilderness, "the advance guard of civilization, and our way is across the continent." Remarkable words to have been spoken by a man hemmed in by uncounted enemies; and when the Mississippi river, and all the vast regions beyond, were in the hands of a hostile power. The first storm of war with the Indians broke in the following April, after Captain Robertson's arrival at the fort. He himself was stationed at the bluff, when the bluff was manned by only 35 men. A sentry was stationed on the lookout station nightly; at 1 o'clock on the morning of April 2d, 1781, Jonas Menifee clambered to the roof of a block house, and detected an Indian spying around the building. He leveled his rifle and fired at the savage who disappeared among the bushes. A party of 21, including Captain Robertson, mounted their horses and charged down the hill upon the Indians; when they arrived near the bushes, about 300 savages arose from ambush in their front and poured a volley upon them. The whites dismounted to battle when they heard a war whoop in the rear, and saw a still larger body of Indians rise from the bushes, and glide between them and their fort. There were 21 surrounded by not less than 700. Fortunately the horses of the whites, terrified at the firing, had broken away and galloped off toward the hill on which now stands the capitol. And some of the Indians in their eagerness to capture the ani-

mals, had set off in pursuit, thus leaving a gap in the line which enclosed the settlers. Through this gap the whites fled bearing off their wounded. The Indians soon saw their mistake, and began to close down again upon the little party of settlers. The remainder of the garrison stood at the port-holes, but the women of the fort, gun or axe in hand, had gathered about the gateway where also were crowded the dogs of the settlers, fifty large ferocious animals trained to hunt wild beast and Indians, and now aroused to fury by the shouts and sounds of the outside conflict. The wife of Captain Robertson had mounted to the lookout station, and stood rifle in hand, intensely watching the rapid events on which hung the life of her husband, but even in this terrible moment this brave woman did not lose her self possession. "Open the gates," she cried to the sentry, "open the gates and let the dogs upon them." Instantly the order was obeyed, and the ferocious animals flew at the nearest body of Indians. In self defense, the Indians were obliged to halt and draw their tomahawks upon the dogs. This allowed the whites to escape to the fort. The wife of Captain Robertson stood at the gateway, as one after another of the fugitives arrived at their entrance, and as her husband came in covered with powder and smoke she is reported to have said to him, "Thank God who gave the Indians a dread of dogs and a love of horses." I need not recount the savage warfare of the years that followed in which our hero, James Robertson, was the bravest of the brave. At one time he had a son killed before his eyes, and two others were tomahawked before the conflict ended. Nothing detained this brave man from doing his whole duty. As defender and as counsellor, he was most remarkable. About this time, he formed for Piomingo, the chief of the Chickasaws, a friendship which lasted with his life. This Piomingo stood firmly by his side, and even took the warpath against his enemies. Captain Robertson's visits to the Legislature were great events in the little community. On such occasions he carried the mail, and bore numberless commissions to be executed in the older settlements, and he seldom returned without an extra pack horse laden with packages for his friends and neighbors. With his head full

of great affairs, the designs of the savages, or the legislation needed for the settlement, he had to think of a pound of tea for a neighbor's wife, a blue ribbon for his daughter, or a copy of Dilworth's speller for some aspiring youth. They were a primitive people, and he was their patriarch and law-giver. The court which James Robertson established was invested with many of the attributes of sovereignty. It was a legislative body and a judicial tribunal. It could almost do anything which did not involve a call upon the State Treasury. Its empty exchequer North Carolina guarded with a vigilant parsimony which appears contemptible when it is considered that James Robertson and his compatriots were adding a daily increasing value to its vacant lands beyond the Cumberland mountains. To every enactment was appended a proviso that the total expense should be borne by the taxpayers of Davidson County. In the exercise of its powers Robertson's court of quarter sessions made some enactments curiously illustrative of the time and the character of the settlers. It being important to keep peace with the Indians, the court decreed that no one should be allowed to trade with, or visit them, without a written permit from the authorities. Profane swearing, intemperance and other vices were prohibited. The court frequently enforced a State law of 1741 which enjoined the omission of all secular employments and a punctual attendance on public worship on the Sabbaths. James Robertson was not only the first in military command, but all questions were referred to him pertaining to the colony. An enterprising individual announced his intention to erect a distillery. This Captain Robertson opposed, very much against the sentiment of the majority of the people, and fearing that the constitutional right of his court to prohibit the exclusion would be questioned, he went direct to the Legislature and procured the passage of law that accorded with his idea of right. Few men have walked this earth with a firmer tread, a clearer eye, or a more upright soul than James Robertson. At one time when the colony that he had formed were well nigh starving, a strong temptation came to him through the Spanish representatives, then stationed at New Orleans. The

Mississippi River being held by the Spaniards, no trade was allowed to the settlers. In these circumstances there had grown up a conviction with many leading men that both convenience and safety required that the West should assume an independent existence, as Congress had failed to give any protection to the Western country. Spain offered the most tempting baits for this separation, and large sums of money would have fallen in our hero's hands should he accept Spain's offer, but with the honor that he always evinced, he remained steadfastly in the path of duty, not soiling his hands with Spanish gold, and by his influence keeping the colony in obedience to the laws of Congress. The treason of Wilkerson, of Kentucky, at this time was in strong contrast to James Robertson, in his rule at home, as counsellor, or when in command in defending the settlers from the barbarism of the Indians. At one time he wrote in 1794, "There is scarcely a man of this part of the country but can recount a dear wife or child, an aged parent or near relation massacred by the Indians." Sometimes whole families were killed. The Creeks, Cherokees, and Chickamaugas, were the most hostile of the Indian tribes; the Chickasaws, under the influence of Piomingo, being more friendly to the colony of the Cumberland. The Indian murders and outrages continued without abatement. Things had come to pass when self-preservation became the only law that could be recognized, and seeing Congress had done nothing, General Robertson announced to the people that he should at once equip and march a strong force to the destruction of the Chickamauga towns. On the 31st of August, 1794, before the men were fully ready to set out, General Robertson wrote the Governor, apprising him of the intended expedition. It had been a law of Congress that no expedition should be sent against the Indians and that only defensive warfare must be observed toward them. This had been tried until General Robertson found that nothing but invading their towns and burning their strongholds would stop their horrible massacres and the destruction of the property of the whites. He appealed to Congress (but received no response) to be allowed to carry the war into the Indian country, so he resolved to act

on his own judgment, and his order to march on this expedition is a paper of wonderful tact, and at the same time determined to carry out his idea of aggressive warfare. The whole country rose at the call of General Robertson. More than a thousand volunteered to go on the expedition. But not less than three bands of savages were known to be wandering along the Cumberland and a considerable force must remain behind to protect the settlement. The whole force that were sent out against the Indians were five hundred men, all of whom were well armed and well mounted. General Robertson himself was still suffering from wounds in his arm and foot, and not able to endure the exposure and fatigue of Indian expedition, therefore the command of the little army was given to Colonel Whitly, a brave man, and experienced in Indian fighting. We need not follow the troops on the toilsome march of a hundred and twenty miles, through an unbroken wilderness, but sufficient to relate, this band of noble warriors who marched against the Creeks, Cherokees and Chickamauga Indians, so chastised them for their horrible atrocities that they, in fact, put an end to the Indian incursions against the Cumberland settlement. This was in 1794. Now it was the Indians who begged for cessation of hostilities. This expedition was not authorized by the President or the War Department, and was not sanctioned by Governor Blount, who was the Governor of the territory of the Mero District, so before sending out troops on this offensive Indian warfare, General Robertson wrote a remarkable paper to the War Department, resigning his brigadier generalship of the militia. After the success of General Robertson's expedition, Congress saw its mistake in not granting them the power and troops for the aggressive warfare, and the opinion of Congress was that a just and wise construction of his orders justified the measures pursued by Robertson, and a resolution being offered, was passed that his soldiers were entitled to pay by the United States Government. While General Robertson was making preparation for the expedition against the Chickamaugas there suddenly appeared before his station one morning a hundred and twenty savages, and at their head rode to the gateway

Piomingo, much to the joy of General Robertson. I would love to relate, had I the space, the history of this brave, true Indian friend of the white man, but sufficient to say, although persecuted by the various tribes, he was faithful, and used his mighty influence to keep his tribe, the Chickasaws, the friends of the white man. After this meeting General Robertson had the pleasure to send seventy brave soldiers, led by Captain Daniel Smith and Colonel Casper Mansker, to the help of Piomingo and his tribe against the Creeks, which was an overwhelming defeat of the Creeks. Several events occurred during the eight years that followed this charge against the Creeks, which had a more or less direct bearing upon the peace and prosperity of the little colony along the Cumberland. Among these events were the consolidation of a firm central government by the energy and wisdom of Washington. Wayne's treaty with the Indians, and the surrender of the northeastern posts by the British, secured peace with the Northern tribes, and the admission of Tennessee as a State of the Union, and the election of John Sevier as its first Governor, which led to the burying of the hatchet by the warlike Southern nation. The election of Sevier was of vital importance to Robertson's colony, for it held harmless his old enemies, the Creeks and Cherokees, until after the good old Governor went finally out of office in 1810. The name of Sevier was a terror to the savages. In this reign of peace the Cumberland colony's prosperity had no parallel in this country, and the initial impulse which produced all these marvelous results, proceeded from that one man James Robertson. After resigning from the United States Army, General Robertson never held any official position, except that of agent for the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This he retained because of his fatherly feeling for those Indians who stood by him through all the darkest days of the Cumberland colony. All other offices he persistently refused. In 1810, when Sevier, after serving twelve years as Governor, went out of office, this position was offered to James Robertson, but he simply replied, "The trade of political governing does not suit my genius as well as retirement." He once said if any one out here desires

office for the sake of pay, he ought to die of starvation. But during the remaining nineteen years of his life, mainly as a private citizen, General Robertson was no less the patriarch of the rapidly growing settlement. On all important occasions his counsel was sought, and Sevier, throughout his long service as Governor, constantly consulted him on the affairs of the Commonwealth. In 1806-07 came the alarm of war in consequence of the depredation of the Spaniards and English on American commerce, and General Robertson at once organized a corps of veterans, chiefly revolutionary soldiers, whom he called Sevier Grays, and tendered their services to Andrew Jackson, who was the major general of the Tennessee militia. The war cloud passed away, and the Sevier Grays not being needed, they were disbanded. General Jackson, in writing of them, called them the Invincible Grays, commanded by the father of our infant State, General Robertson. In 1811 Tecumseh made his great attempt to combine all the Indian tribes against the whites. He had already reduced the Creeks, and it was found that the war spirit would spread among the Choctaws and Chickasaws. In these circumstances the Government requested General Robertson to make his residence, for the time being, among those tribes, and endeavor to hold them to their allegiance. He was in his seventieth year, and a subject to violent attacks of neuralgia, but he did not hesitate a moment to leave a comfortable home, and in the service to his country to encounter again the hardships of the wilderness. He not only held the Choctaws and Chickasaws to their allegiance, but enlisted large numbers of them in the United States Army, and built the two nations into a solid wall between the Creeks and hostile Northern Indians. He sent for his wife to bear him company, and she went unhesitatingly. Mrs. Robertson found her husband much exhausted by his work, and disabled by his neuralgia disease. Early in August, 1814, he began to fail rapidly. Soon the least service grew painful to him, then his breathing became heavy and distressing, and on the morning of September 1st, he sank into a prolonged sleep, from which he awoke, only to find himself in

that grand company of great and good men, who like him, served God and their country faithfully.

General Robertson had three daughters and seven sons. Three of those sons were killed, as I have mentioned before, by the Indians. Dr. Felix Robertson, the first child born in Nashville, was like his noble father, being rich in good works. Shall we not say in conclusion, that the first settler in Nashville, General James Robertson, was a true man, a pure patriot, a genuine Christian hero, whose memory every Tennessean should delight to honor.

MARY HADLEY CLARE.



MRS. MARY ANNE McQUESTEN.

MRS. MARY ANNE McQUESTEN.

Mrs. Mary Anne McQuesten, an honorary member of La Puerto Del Oro Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, San Francisco, California, recently died at the age of ninety-one years and ten months, at the home of her son, Dr. Charles A. McQuesten (surgeon Fourth United States Cavalry, now stationed in Manila), in Alameda, California. Mrs. McQuesten enjoyed the distinction of having been the first "Real Daughter" on the Pacific Coast, and also of being the

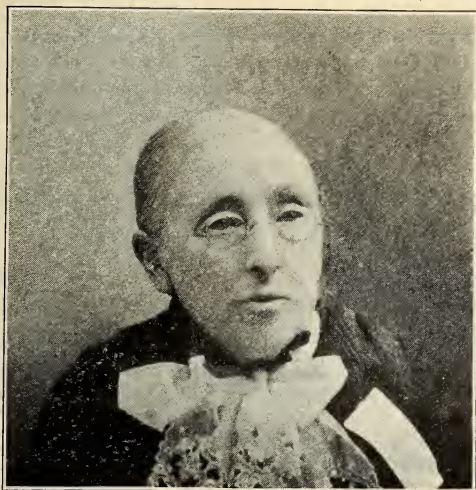
oldest member of the First Congregational Church, of San Francisco. Mrs. McQuesten was the widow of Daniel P. McQuesten, a prominent lumber merchant, of Bangor, Maine, who died thirty-five years ago. She was deeply interested in charitable work, and until a few days of her death was busily engaged sewing for the poor. Mrs. McQuesten came from noteworthy revolutionary stock of Essex County, Massachusetts, being related to the Bradleys, Wingates, Pickerings, Pikes, Ingersolls, Newmans, Moodys, and others. Her father, Samuel Bradley, at the age of ten years and eleven months, together with his brother, Wingate Bradley, "fifer," thirteen years old, left Haverhill in the Haverhill Company (Gleason's company), which was in the battle of Bunker Hill, Nixon's regiment, April 20, 1775, for Cambridge. They served constantly through the Revolutionary War in the Army and Navy. The Bradley boys were taken prisoners by the brig "Pallas," put on board the guardship "Protest," and with about four hundred others were kept at St. John's (Newfoundland) harbor, until exchanged and landed in Salem and Beverly harbor in November, 1782. Samuel Bradley took up a law practice and removed to Maine, where he died in 1851, aged eighty-seven years. He was commissioned by seven different Governors of Maine in State and town business.

MRS. SARAH D. MARDEN.

Mrs. Sarah D. Marden, who was recently admitted to Paul Jones Chapter, of Boston, as a "Real Daughter," has the distinction of being the daughter of Richard Seaward, sergeant of marines, under Paul Jones during the famous sea fight between the "Bon Homme Richard" and "Serapis." Seaward, with others, was taken prisoner during the battle of Bunker Hill and confined in Mill prison, England, two years. Paul Jones obtained the release of these prisoners in 1777 through transfer of British captives and thus Seaward became one of that memorable crew. Mrs. Marden in her girlhood days heard the story told graphically from

his lips. Paul Jones was a veritable hero in the eyes of all his men.

Mrs. Marden is in her eighty-first year. She attends the Chapter meetings and calls it a proud day in her life when



SARAH D. MARDEN.

Real Daughter of Paul Jones Chapter of Boston.

she received through the Massachusetts State Regent, Miss Sara Whittimore Daggett, the gold spoon from the National Society.

She has one daughter, a recent member, and two granddaughters to enter, thus making three generations in one family to hold membership.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

NINTH CONTINENTAL CONGRESS. GENERAL INFORMATION.

It is recommended that there be two sessions daily; one from 10 a. m. to 4 or 5 p. m., with a recess from 12.30 to 2 o'clock for lunch, the other session from 8 to 10 p. m.

None but members of the Congress admitted to the floor of the House during the sessions.

None but members of the Congress entitled to address the Congress.

It is requested that all motions be in writing, and after the reading placed in the hands of the Recording Secretary General.

Robert's Rules of Order is the accepted authority on Parliamentary Law.

It is requested that no nomination be made unless the member nominating has authority to state that the nominee will serve if elected.

Notices will be read fifteen minutes before the close of each session.

Election of Officers will be announced as they come from the Tellers.

In order that no valuable time be lost, it is requested that the presentation of flowers during the sessions of Congress be omitted.

State Regents' reports will be printed in the Magazine, presented but not read at the Congress, in conformity with the suggestion of a State Regent and approved by State Regents present at a National Board meeting.

Orders for the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the Lineage Books and the Directory will be taken in the lobby of the Opera House and at the Rooms, 902 F Street.

PROGRAM.

Monday, February 19th, 1900.

8 p. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General and the Congress:

"O, Thou who turnest the hearts of the children to the fathers, and hast declared that the righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance, we thank Thee for the inspiration which called into existence the patriotic society represented here to-day, and the blessing which has hitherto attended it. And we pray Thee to continue to aid us in this and succeeding generations in the pious work of perpetuating the memory of the sacrifices and sufferings and valor of our fathers, through which our priceless heritage was won. And, finally, when we also have served Thee in our generation, may we be gathered unto our fathers, having the testimony of a good conscience; in favor with Thee, our God, and in perfect charity with all the world. All which we ask through Jesus Christ our Lord.—Amen."

Music.

Address of Welcome by the President General.

Response by Mrs. Robert E. Park, State Regent of Georgia.

Presentation of State Regents' reports.

Tuesday, February 20th, 1900.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Prayer by the Chaplain General.

Music.

Reading of the Minutes.

Report of the Credential Committee.

Roll Call of Delegates.

Report of Program Committee.

8 p. m.

Reports of the National Officers.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Recording Secretary General.

Corresponding Secretary General.

Registrar General.

Treasurer General.
 Historian General.
 Assistant Historian General.
 Librarian General.
 Report of Auditing Committee.

Wednesday, February 21st, 1900.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
 Prayer by the Chaplain General.
 Music.
 Reading of the Minutes.
 Report of the Committee on Recommendations of National Officers.
 Consideration of the Amendments to the Constitution and By-laws.
 Report of the Committee on Ways and Means.

8 p. m.

Patriotic Addresses and Music.

Thursday, February 22nd, 1900.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
 Prayer by the Chaplain General.
 Music.
 Reading of the Minutes.
 Nominations of Vice-Presidents General.
 Election of ten Vice-Presidents General.
 Consideration of Amendments.
 Report of Editor of the Magazine.
 Report of the Business Manager.
 Report of the Magazine Committee.

8 p. m.

The following invitation has been received, and on behalf of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, accepted by the Committee on Reception:

"Complimentary to the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

The Board of Trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art requests the honor of your presence at a private view of its collections on Thursday evening, February twenty-second, from nine until eleven o'clock."

Cards of admission may be obtained only from the Chairman of the Reception Committee and from the State Regents, for their respective delegations.

Friday, February 23rd, 1900.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Announcement of the election of State Regents.
Report of the Continental Hall Committee.
Report of the Franco-American Memorial Committee.
Report of the Committee on Revolutionary Relics.
Report of the Committee on Historical Scholarships.

8 p. m.

New Business.
Unfinished Business.
Discussion for the good of the Order.

Saturday, February 24th, 1900.

10 a. m.

Congress called to order by the President General.
Prayer by the Chaplain General.
Music.
Reading of the Minutes.
Report of the Committee on Prison Ships.
Report of the Committee on National University.
Report of the Committee on the History of Real Daughters.

INSTRUCTION TO PERSONS ATTENDING THE
CONTINENTAL CONGRESS OF THE DAUGH-
TERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUM-
BIA, FEBRUARY 19, 1900.

THE following Associations have granted a reduction to a fare and a third to persons attending the Continental Congress, Washington, District of Columbia, February 19-24.

The Trunk Line Passenger Association, *i. e.*, composed of the following companies:

Addison & Pennsylvania.	Cumberland Valley.	N. Y., Ontario & Western.
Allegheny Valley.	Delaware & Hudson Canal	New York, Philadelphia &
Baltimore & Ohio (Parkers-	Co.	Norfolk.
burg, Bellair, and Wheel-	Del., Lack. & Western.	New York, Susquehanna &
ing, and east thereof).	Elmira, Courtland & North-	Western.
Baltimore and Potomac.	ern.	Northern Central.
Bennington and Rutland.	Fall Brook Coal Co.	Pennsylvania.
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts-	Fitchburg.	Philadelphia & Erie.
burg.	Fonda, Johnstown & Glo-	Philadelphia & Reading.
Camden & Atlantic.	verville.	Philadelphia, Wilmington
Central of New Jersey.	Grand Trunk.	& Baltimore.
Central Vermont.	Lehigh Valley.	Rome, Watertown & Og-
Chautauqua Lake (for busi-	New York Central & Hud-	densburg.
ness to points in Trunk-	son River (Harlem Divi-	Western New York & Penn-
Line Territory).	sion excepted).	sylvania.
Chesapeake & Ohio (Charles-	N. Y., L. E. & W. (Buffalo,	West Jersey.
ton, W. Va., and east there-	Dunkirk, Salamanca, and	West Shore.
of).	east thereof).	Wilmington & Northern.

The New England Passenger Association and New York and Boston Lines Passenger Committee, *i. e.*, territory east of New York and Lake Champlain, composed of the following companies:

Boston & Albany R'd.	Providence Line.	Maine Central R'd.
N. Y. & New England R'd.	Stonington Line.	N. Y. & New England R'd.
N. Y., N. H. & Hartford R'd.	Boston & Maine R'd.	New York, New Haven &
Old Colony R'd.	Central Vermont R'd.	Hartford R'd. Old Colony
Fall River Line.	Concord & Montreal R'd.	System.
Norwich Line.	Fitchburg R'd.	Portland & Rochester R'd.

The Central Traffic Association.—The territory of the Central Traffic Association is bounded by Buffalo, Pittsburg, and Parkersburg, West Virginia, on the east, to Chicago and St. Louis on the west.

Southern States Passenger Association.—That is, the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi River, composed of the following companies:

Ala. Great Southern R'd.	E. Tenn., Va., & Ga. R'd.	Pennsylvania R'd.
Alabama Midland R'd.	Georgia R'd.	(<i>Lines So. of Washington.</i>)
Atlantic Coast Line.	Georgia Pacific R'd.	Rort Poyal & Augusta R'd.
Atlanta & West Point R'd.	Jack'nv'e, St. Aug. & Ind. R'd.	Richmond & Danville R'd.
Brunswick and West'n R'd.	Louisville & Nashville R'd.	Rich., Fred. & Potomac R'd.
Charlest'n & Savannah R'd.	(<i>Lines South of Ohio River.</i>)	Sav., Fa. & Western R'd.
Central Railr'd of Georgia.	Memphis & Charleston R'd.	South Carolina R'd.
Cin., N. O. & Tex. Pacif. R'y.	Nash., Chatta. & St. L. R'd.	Western & Atlantic R'd.

The following directions are submitted for your guidance:

1. Tickets at full fare for the going journey may be secured within three days (exclusive of Sunday), prior to and

during the first three days of the meeting. The advertised dates of the meeting are from February 19th to February 24th, consequently you can obtain your ticket not earlier than February 16th nor later than February 21st.

Be sure that, when purchasing your ticket, you request a certificate. Do not make the mistake of asking for a receipt.

2. Present yourself at the railroad station for ticket and certificate at least thirty minutes before departure of train.

3. Certificates are not kept at all stations. If you inquire at your station you will find out whether certificates and through tickets can be obtained to place of meeting. If not, agent will inform you at what station they can be obtained. You can purchase a local ticket thence, and there take up a certificate and through ticket.

4. On your arrival at the meeting, present your certificate to Mrs. Kate Kearney Henry.

5. It has been arranged that the special agent of the Trunk Line Association will be in attendance to validate certificates on February 20, 21 and 22, on which dates certificates must be presented.

You are advised of this, because if you arrive at the meeting and leave for home again prior to the special agent's arrival you cannot have the benefit of the reduction on the home journey. Similarly, if you arrive at the meeting later than February 22d, after the special agent has left, you cannot have your certificate validated for the reduction returning.

6. So as to prevent disappointment, it must be understood that the reduction on return journey is not guaranteed, but is contingent on an attendance of not less than 100 persons holding certificates obtained from ticket agents at starting points showing payment of full first-class fare of not less than seventy-five cents on going journey: Provided, however, That if the certificates presented fall short of the required minimum, and it shall appear that round-trip tickets are held in lieu of certificates, they shall be reckoned in arriving at the minimum.

7. If the necessary minimum is in attendance, and your certificate is duly validated, you will be entitled up to Febru-

ary 28th to a continuous passage ticket to your destination by the route over which you make the going journey at one-third the limited fare.

8. Certificates are not transferable, and return tickets secured upon certificates are not transferable.

9. On presentation of the certificate, duly filled in on both sides, within three days (Sunday excepted) after the adjournment of the meeting, the ticket agent at the place of meeting will sell a ticket to the person to starting point by the route over which the going journey was made at one-third the highest limited fare by such route. The return tickets will in all cases be limited to continuous passage to destination.

10. No refund of fare will be made on account of any person failing to obtain a certificate.

Members of the Society of the Children of the American Revolution, under twelve years of age, can secure the usual half-fare rate available at all times for children of prescribed age.

 *Delegates and others availing of this reduction in fare should present themselves at the ticket offices for certificates and ticket at least thirty minutes before departure of trains.*

All persons coming to the Congress are requested to obtain certificates when purchasing tickets, whether they wish to use them or not, as one hundred certificates are necessary to secure the reduced rate.

N. B.—Please read carefully the above instructions. Be particular to have the certificates properly filled and certified by the railroad agent from whom you purchase your going ticket to the place of meeting; as the reduction on return will apply only to the point at which such through ticket was purchased.

The headquarters of the National Society during the Congress will be at the Ebbitt House; terms, \$3.00 per day; no extras.

The Riggs House, Fifteenth and G Streets, \$2.50 and \$3.00 per day.

The Regent, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, \$2.00 and \$2.50 per day.

The Colonial, H and Fifteenth Streets, \$2.50 per day.

Willard's Hotel, Pennsylvania Avenue and Fourteenth Street (steam heat throughout), \$2.50 per day.

The Oxford, New York Avenue and Fourteenth Street, \$2.00 per day; \$12.50 per week.

The Fredonia, H street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Streets, \$2.00 per day; \$10.00 per week.

Arlington Hotel, \$4.00 per day.

A lunch will be served daily at Willard's Hall, corner 14th and F Streets, for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall, prices moderate. Entrance through Willard's Hotel.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
2021 I street, N. W.

Chairman of the Committee on Railroads and Hotels.
Office of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 902 F Street, N. W.

PLEASE NOTICE.

A time will be assigned on the program for State Regent's reports to be presented, but not read. All reports must be presented at this time to officially appear in the proceedings.

CHAPTERS will please send *at once* to their respective State Regents, the names of Regents, Delegates, First, Second and Third Alternates, in order that their credential cards may be properly filled and signed by the State Regent.

THE ARMY NURSE CORPS.

THE present status of the women nurses of our Army must be interesting to the readers of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, because of the intimate relation which originally existed between the Daughters of the American Revolution and the army nurses.

From April to September, 1898, our Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps examined all applicants and selected the women who were appointed by the Surgeon General to care for our sick and wounded soldiers. During that time there was no organization and no recog-

nized head of the army nurses. The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps was necessarily restricted to relations with applicants, and it never had any official communication with the nurses when once the latter had entered the Government service.

Immediately upon the appointment of the writer as Acting Assistant Surgeon, in charge of the army nurses, steps—which had then become imperatively necessary—were taken toward the organization of the nursing body, including the furnishing of regular reports and the preparation of complete records of service. The uncertainty and great changes in the size and movements of our army have made this work of necessity a slow one, and it has been the policy of this office to base its rules upon experience rather than to make rash regulations which might entirely fail in practice. Under date of November 7, 1898, a short preliminary circular was issued by the Surgeon General, and on June 20, 1899, the more extended and permanent rules to govern the "Army Nurse Corps" were issued. Qualifications for appointment, which are practically the same as those adopted for the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, are specified. Nurses now sign contracts to serve for at least one year, if their services are needed that long, and this provision operates in favor of the permanency of a nurse's position. The pay, which was thirty dollars a month during the Spanish War, has been increased to forty dollars for service in the United States, and fifty dollars for service in our new possessions. All cost of transportation is paid by the Government, and nurses are furnished with comfortable quarters and rations. They are also granted leaves of absence (with pay) not exceeding thirty days for each year of their service. Medical attendance and care is given in an army hospital during a nurse's illness. All are now required to wear a uniform, consisting of white linen shirt waist and apron with skirt and necktie of army blue galatea, and a blue cotton jacket is also provided for use when desired. An enameled badge is also worn by the nurses. It is red with a gold border and is the shape of the modified maltese cross, which forms a part of the uniform of medical officers.

One of the most important steps which have been taken is the assignment to duty at each army hospital of a Chief Nurse, which position corresponds, so far as army conditions permit, to that of Superintendent of Nurses in a civil hospital, and carries increased pay. These Chief Nurses are invariably appointed by promotion from the ranks of nurses.

The number of nurses now in the service is, of course, very small compared with the number selected originally by the Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps. The list of nurses published in the September number of the *AMERICAN MONTHLY*, including the supplementary appointments, reaches 1,081 names. Many of these only entered the service for the emergency time and many of them proved in varying degrees better fitted for civil life than for military conditions. At the close of 1898 about 700 nurses remained in the service, but with the mustering out of the Volunteer Army in the spring of 1899, this number was necessarily greatly diminished. Since the 1st of July, 1899, the number of army nurses has ranged between two hundred and two hundred and fifty. One hundred nurses are found in and near Manila where the most active work is, of course, to be found. Forty nurses remain at the General Hospital, San Francisco, and the remainder are scattered in small detachments through the United States and Cuba. These women are engaged, not only in the actual nursing of the sick and in preparing the food for them, but also, to an ever increasing extent, in the instruction of the Hospital Corps men. This latter body is the one which was relied upon prior to the Spanish War for the army nursing, and it is now gradually regaining its former efficiency and experience. Two regular schools for these men are maintained, one in Washington and one in San Francisco, and at each of these a trained nurse is established as instructor in cooking for the sick.

One of the important features of the existing organization is the Reserve Corps of Nurses. To be eligible for appointment in the Reserves a nurse must have served in the army at least four months with entire credit, both as to her professional ability and her conduct. Such a body as this is a

most valuable safeguard against any emergencies which our army may have to meet in the future.

The nurses now in the service are admirably suited to their work and are as fine a body of women as could be found anywhere. Under experienced Chief Nurses they are quietly, without ostentation, carrying on a work which is a credit to American womanhood and a blessing to our country.

ANITA NEWCOMB MCGEE, M. D.,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, United States Army.

A PROPHECY.

At the recent meeting of the Illinois Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. Adaline E. Emerson, a member of Rockford Chapter, delivered an address which contains what may well be called a prophecy. It is in these words:

"One hundred years from now the descendants of the brave men who fought and laid down their lives in behalf of down-trodden peoples, struggling for freedom, will 'remember the "Maine"' and all the direful consequences that followed, until before Santiago de Cuba, on San Juan Hill and El Caney, that terrible massacre was avenged. Manila Bay, that bloodless victory of May, will be also commemorated on two continents, and descendants of the Filipinos, the semi-barbaric races of to-day, will commemorate the day Dewey sailed into Manila harbor as loyally as the most loyal American recalls our own Bunker Hill."

It needs not the vision of a prophet to stamp these words with truth. As the years roll on the heroism of the men who carried the flag of freedom to Cuba, and, let us hope, real peace to the Filipino, will be embalmed in song and carved in marble. As these years form a century the American of that era will recall the victory of our navy in Santiago Harbor, the bravery of Rough Rider, regular and volunteer on field of battle, and the unparalleled achievement of Dewey, and will celebrate these events as do the men and women of to-day the accomplishments of our fathers at Concord, Lexington, Valley Forge, Yorktown and Bunker Hill.

Mrs. Emerson has given us a prophecy and time will witness its fulfillment.

WE are in receipt of the Year Book of the Old South Chapter, Mrs. Laura Wentworth Fowler, Regent. In it is given a resumé of the work accomplished by this active Chapter and of the anniversaries held by the Chapter. The members can be justly proud of the patriotic work accomplished and the Regent can congratulate herself upon the Chapter's prosperous condition.

FOR all interested in the study of Heraldry, we call attention to the advertisement of William H. Abbott, in this Magazine. "Heraldry Illustrated" is a valuable publication of his and seems to cover the entire subject.

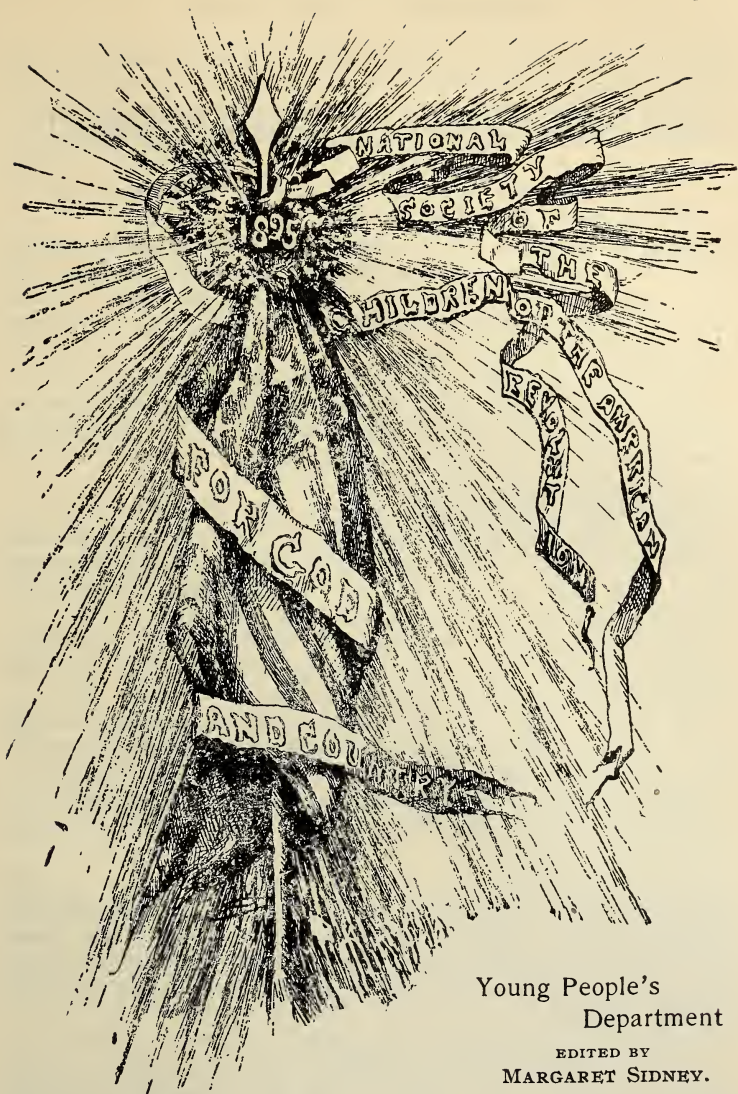
EVERYBODY does not agree with the Kaiser in his decision that the new century began January 1, 1900. Nevertheless the Capital was removed to the "Federal City" in 1800. The citizens of Washington are about to invite the Governors of States to a meeting to make arrangements for a centennial celebration. Will they decide to wait until 1901 to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the occupation of the city?

CURRENT HISTORY.

"THE OPEN DOOR" IN CHINA.

WHEN the European Powers began increasing their demands in the Empire of China, and making plans for its partition, they recognized that America had some rights which she had acquired by treaty with the Chinese. The partition meant that all the valuable lands and ports would be seized by the civilizing Powers, occupied by them as dependencies and administered for their own benefit. The Powers suggested that America should join in the grab game, that she might properly look after her rights. The United States Government declined the invitation, but let it be understood that this Government would look after her interests. Secretary Hay, supported by the unqualified language of the President's Message, requested the Powers to give to the United States a written guarantee to the effect that in any lands they might acquire, this Government must have positive assurance that there should be no exclusion of American products and that the ports should remain open to American ships. The Powers hesitated over giving a written guarantee, but the vigorous diplomatic action of the Secretary of State finally was successful and he had the pleasure, the first week of this New Year, of laying before the President and the Cabinet the welcome information that all six foreign Powers had sent favorable answers, and one of the most gratifying conditions of the New Year is that the "open door" will be maintained in China. The foreign Powers are England, France, Germany, Russia, Japan, Italy! When this country was not in possession of Hawaii and the Philippines, China was a second consideration with the United States. But now that she is our neighbor, we begin to understand what her commerce is to us. Had this Government sat supinely by and allowed the partition to go on unheeded and lose our treaty rights by default, we might as consistently said to Germany, we will lower our flag in the Philip-

pires and you may walk in; we will let England build and control the Trans-Isthmus Canal; let Russia alone in her pursuit of the spoil of nations, and give up our paramount position in the Pacific. The "open door" means this, no one nation, or many, shall enjoy any special rights and privileges of trade over others. It does not mean that custom duties are done away with and "free trade" the rule, but freedom of trade on an equal footing. The commerce of China will unquestionably be very valuable to this Nation!



Young People's
Department

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

A SPECIAL meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held on Thursday, December 28th, at 10 o'clock, at the Columbian University reception room. Present: Mrs. Lothrop, National President; Mrs. Hamlin, Mrs. Cromwell, Mrs. Janin and Mrs. Alexander.

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Chaplain.

In the absence of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. Alexander was requested to act as Secretary. Statements of the Vice-President in Charge of Organization, the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer were read and accepted.

Twenty-one application papers were read and approved.

A letter from Mrs. Storey, State Director of New York, was read; also an interesting clipping enclosed by Mrs. Thompson, State Director of Pennsylvania, telling of the action of the Children of the American Revolution in Philadelphia on the 22d inst.

Miss Montgomery was nominated by the State Director of New York to fill the presidency of the New York City Society left vacant by the resignation of Mrs. Sprague. Confirmed.

Mrs. Hamlin moved that Mrs. Storey use her judgment in the matter of merging the nucleus of Miss Montgomery's Society with the New York City Society. Carried.

The State Director of Wisconsin nominated Miss Mary W. Pease as President of the Janesville Society, Mrs. Barclasse having resigned the office. Confirmed.

It was moved and seconded that the medals to be given to the young men who engaged in the war with Spain in Cuba should be of bronze; that these medals and also the one to be given by Mrs. White to the member who received the largest sum of money for the Prison Ship Martyrs should be presented on February 22d during the public meeting. Carried.

The following motions were also carried.

Moved by Mrs. Alexander that Mrs. Lothrop be authorized to draw up the resolutions to be engrossed and after confirmation by the Board to be sent to the family of Corporal Everett and that they be sent to Bailey, Banks & Biddle to be engrossed. Carried.

Moved and seconded that Bailey, Banks & Biddle be requested to prepare a design for the bronze medal to be presented to the members of the National Society, Children of the American Revolution, who went to the war, substituting a laurel wreath for the wreath

now around the insignia in the design first submitted. If this design thus completed as above stated is satisfactory; enclosed in a suitable leather case, it is moved that the bronze medals with composition bar, best quality red, white and blue ribbon, be made by Bailey, Banks & Biddle. Carried.

There being no more business, the Board adjourned.

SALLIE KENNEDY ALEXANDER,
Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL CONVENTION.

WE print again our program for the entire week.

The Annual Convention will be held in Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, Washington, District of Columbia, February 17th to 24th.

PROGRAM FOR THE WEEK.

Saturday, February 17th, 10 a. m.—Welcoming reception by the National Officers. Members will register and receive their badges.

11 a. m.—Reports of National Officers. Reports of State Directors embodying the reports of local Societies.

2 p. m.—Reports continued, etc.

Sunday, February 18th, 3.30 p. m.—Public patriotic religious service, due notice of which will be given.

Monday, February 19th.—Historic trips in and around Washington under careful and intelligent guidance.

Tuesday, February 20th.—Historic trips continued.

Wednesday morning, February 21st.—Historic trips continued.

On Tuesday or Wednesday it is expected that the annual reception of the President and Mrs. McKinley to the members will take place.

Also on one of these days the Halls of the Ancients, one of the fine educational features of Washington, and a splendid reproduction (as its name indicates) of Rome, Athens and Egypt in their glory, is secured for the entire day by the National Society in order that the members and their friends can get the benefit of a reduced rate of tickets of admission.

Thursday, February 22d, 10 a. m.—Grand public patriotic meeting in the Columbia Theater, F street.

The annual reception by the Officers of the National Board to all members and friends will be given as usual in the banquet hall of the Hotel Cochran, corner Fourteenth and K streets, from 3 to 6 o'clock, on the afternoon of Washington's Birthday.

Friday, February 23d.—Annual trip to Mount Vernon, with exercises around the National Society Tree. This concludes the Annual Convention.

All the exercises will be held at the Columbian University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, with the exception of the public patriotic

meeting on Washington's Birthday, which will be in the Columbia Theater, on F street, as usual.

These dates have been selected for the Young People's Convention in order that the presidents of the local Societies may be enabled to attend the meetings of the Convention without sacrificing any of the sessions of the Daughters of the American Revolution Congress. It is earnestly hoped and expected that a very large representation of the officers and members of the Societies in the various States, those certainly at a short remove from Washington, will be present, and make this Convention a live, practical session, full of interest and inspiration for the future.

Make a grand effort to bring a delegation from each Society. Nothing is so beneficial to young people as a week in Washington. Let the National Capital replete with history, teach the youthful members what cannot possibly be learned in books. At least each Society should send one delegate. If it cannot be arranged in any other way, hold a patriotic meeting with recitations and music, and with the proceeds send your delegate, whom you may elect, on to represent you at this Convention.

The historic trips inaugurated by the National President in 1895, have been continued each year, and are a large factor in the educational advantages of a week in Washington. Ladies and gentlemen of Washington, who by reason of long residence in the National Capital, are qualified to entertain and instruct the young people, have volunteered their services in escorting the members to the various points of interest. It is thus that all possible means of culture are to be employed by which the National Society can teach the history of the Nation. As many parties will be made up as are desired.

The excellent description of the exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington, published in the last number was from the *Washington Post*, and we trust will be read by every member of our Society.

JONATHAN THOMPSON SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Jonathan Thompson Society, Children of the American Revolution, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, was held Saturday afternoon, December 4th, at the home of Mrs. George H. Pendergast, on Mead Street. There was an address by the Rev. B. F. Harris.

MEETING OF THE CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The December meeting of the Children of the American Revolution of Keene, New Hampshire, was held last evening at the home of A. A. Metcalf, one of the members of the Society. The program was as follows: Piano solo, Miss Florence L. Morse; Washington Irving's

"Death of George Washington," Miss Margaret Whitcomb; Violin solo, Miss Edith Spaulding; "The Stamp Act," Miss Edith W. Kingsbury. Bountiful refreshments were served by the host and a pleasant evening was passed.

BRISTOL.

The Bristol Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, with the Sons of the Revolution, the Children of the Revolution, December 15th observed the anniversary of Washington's death at St. Michael's Chapel. An address was delivered by Mr. Hezekiah Butterworth, of Boston, which was listened to with marked attention. It was an interesting and able discourse. Mr. Butterworth is well known throughout the country as an historian and is the grandson of the late Colonel Samuel Butterworth, of Warren.

MARTHA WILLIAMS SOCIETY, CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

A meeting of the Martha Williams Society, of Pennsylvania, was held on Saturday, December 30, at "The Towers," the residence of Mrs. James M. Munyon, the President of the Society. The following officers were elected: Color-bearer, George Heston; Registrar, Florence L. Tait; Recording Secretary, Gertrude H. Whildin; Corresponding Secretary, Julia H. Swope, and Treasurer, Dora H. Swope.

CAMBRIDGE SOCIETY FAIR.

The Cambridge Society Fair, held at the home of Mrs. E. D. Brooks on Saturday afternoon, December 2d, was a grand success, the proceeds being \$75.00, and the work of the children and the ladies, who are interested in the Society, received a just recognition. The house was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags and the well-filled tables presided over by the girls and boys of the Society, presented an appearance which was indeed attractive. The object of the fair was to replenish the treasury in order to continue their benevolent work. The children have presented a picture to the Old Couple's Home; they have sent a considerable sum for the preservation of the old Betsey Ross house in Philadelphia, and they have pledged their help, when a children's ward will have been added to the Cambridge Hospital. There were fancy tables, candy tables, chocolate and lemonade tables, and pop-corn table. Among the guests of the children were: Mrs. Edgar Champlin, Mrs. James Paine, Mrs. Henry J. Welles, Mrs. Austin C. Wellington, Mr. and Mrs. John F. Crocker, Rev. Reuben A. Beard, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. William Wood, Miss Alice Wood, Mr. Eldridge Green, Mr. William Read, Mr. Hugh Bancroft and many others. The officers of the Society are: Mrs. Henry G. Weston, Acting President; Mrs. E.

D. Brooks, Vice-President; Mr. Shirley F. Brooks, Treasurer; Miss Edna Brock, Registrar; Mr. Stanley Howe, Historian; Miss Eva Dorr, Secretary.

CHILDREN OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, PORTLAND, MAINE.

Miss Margaret Bryant entertained the Society of the Children of the Revolution at her home December 4th. After the business, Miss Bryant invited the Society to the home of her neighbor, Mrs. J. S. Bedlow, who very kindly exhibited for them her choice collection of revolutionary relics. These are all heirlooms and include pictures of Captain and Mrs. Joseph McLean, Mrs. Bedlow's great-grandparents. The children were deeply interested in the story of Mrs. McLellan's heroism when Mowatt burned the town. The captain was at sea and with him the eldest son. When the order came to vacate the town Madam McLellan sent her second son with the family carriage to assist in conveying the old and the lame to a place of safety. The third son was placed in charge of the other children, who were sent on foot to Stroudwater. Arriving there the youthful commander found the bursting shells a menace to his small company and pushed on to Gorham. Madam McLellan stayed by her home and when a shell fell in the yard, extinguished the smoking fuse with the aid of a hoe and the damp earth. At the time little five-year-old Eunice McLelland was trudging with weary feet toward Gorham with her future husband, the Rev. Elijah Kellogg, father of the author of *Sparticus*, a lad of twelve, who had learned to drum, and was beating courage into the American hearts by his vigorous rub-a-dub-dub. The wedding slippers and gown with the quilted satin petticoat, and the bits of the reception gown of Mrs. Kellogg, letters, articles of jewelry, samplers wrought a century ago, silver-bowed "specs," the high combs and the enormous beaver bonnets which covered them, for our grandmothers did not go bare-headed, an ancient cutlass, the staff of grandfather McLellan and many another quaint and curious relic of ye olden time.

ASA POLLARD SOCIETY.

It is now four years since the Asa Pollard Society, Children of the American Revolution, was organized in Billerica, one of the oldest towns in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and for three-quarters of a century the adjoining settlement north of old Concord.

That the men, who offered the first armed resistance to British aggression in 1775, were largely from Middlesex County is a well-known fact. Consequently, through all the war for Independence, we find these sturdy patriots offering their all on the altar of liberty.

Small wonder is it that Billerica, with a population of only fifteen

hundred, sent at least three hundred and fifty men to battle for freedom, and of this number two hundred and sixty are said to have been buried in town.

To honor the last resting place of these patriots has been one of the varied lines of work of the Asa Pollard Society. It has necessitated much research of original records, yet only eighty graves of veterans have been located, some of them having been credited to other towns.

This sacred duty has been nearly completed; sixty-nine of the official markers, adopted by the Sons of the American Revolution, having been placed with appropriate ceremonies.

On Memorial days our boys put fresh flags in the holders of the markers, thus joining with the Grand Army veterans in remembrance of our illustrious dead.

We give the official list of the names and the cemeteries where the graves may be found.

Old South Burying Ground.—Henry Cummings, D. D.; Captain Enoch Kidder, Lieutenant Sears Cook, Major Jonathan Stickney, Sergeant William Baldwin, Captain John Parker, Colonel William Thompson, Lieutenant Oliver Crosby, Corporal Samuel Kidder, Lieutenant John Farmer, Captain Josiah Bowers, Sr., Captain Josiah Bowers, Jr., Corporal Benjamin Lewis, Dr. Timothy Danforth, Corporal Benjamin Bowers, John Wright, Jonas French, John Patten, Reuben Kendall, Jr., William Gleason, Joshua Abbott, Samuel Whiting, Abraham Jaquith, John Crosby, Asa Patten, Timothy Stearns, Reuben Kendall, Sr., Stephen Richardson, Josiah Crosby, Dea. William Stickney, Peter Hill, Joseph Jaquith, Joseph Wilson, Joshua Davis, Isaac Beard, Joseph Davis, John Parker, Sr., Jonathan Hill, Edward Farmer, Jr., John Kidder, Samuel Stearns, Isaac Blanchard, Dea. Oliver Abbott, Samuel Hill (in memoriam, buried at Bunker Hill).

North Cemetery.—John Carlton, Samuel Bridge, Jeremiah Allen, Oliver Richardson, Brenoni Spaulding, Jonathan Pollard, Stephen Mears, Lieutenant Isaac Barron, Major Joseph Dows, Lieutenant William Manning, Lieutenant Asa Spaulding, Colonel John Steel Tyler, Lieutenant Thomas Richardson, Samuel Trull, Stephen Barrett, Oliver Richardson, Brenoni Spaulding, Jonathan Pollard, Stephen Simes, William Frost.

Old North Cemetery.—Captain Solomon Pollard, Oliver Farmer, John Shed, Edward Farmer, Zebadiah Rogers.

The claims of the large majority of the unknown have not been overlooked. The Society have had made three bronze tablets, these are to be inserted in low granite posts, the face of the stone being cut on an angle, so that the top of each tablet will almost touch a bronze Sons of the American Revolution marker placed just behind each post. They are to be erected at the entrance of the Old South,

Old North and North graveyards when the condition of the ground permits. The tablets bear the following inscription:

Within repose in unknown graves
Soldiers of the American Revolution.
These markers placed by the
Asa Pollard Society,
Children of the American Revolution.
Billerica, Massachusetts,
1897—1899.

The Society is creating a fund for printing book IV of the town records, covering the epoch of the Revolution, and has now a nucleus of twenty-two dollars for that object. The relief work in the late war and the Continental Hall to be built by the Daughters of the American Revolution have been remembered.

Taken as a whole the work accomplished by this small Society of never more than forty-five members, and now only thirty-five, commends the organization to the attention of the thoughtful, refuting the implied charge that no good can be attained by children in patriotic societies.

The officers of the Asa Pollard Society are Miss Martha A. Dodge, President; Annie F. Dodge, Vice-President; Edna F. Baker, Secretary; Ethel T. Jacquith, Treasurer and Everett S. Bull, Registrar.

MARTHA A. DODGE.

IN MEMORIAM.

J. HOLLINS McBLAIR, M. D.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting on December 6, 1899, resolved to hereby express their heartfelt sympathy with one of their own number, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair, in the loss of her brother, J. Hollins McBlair, M. D.

The vacant chair of our Librarian General reminded the Board of the deep sorrow through which she was passing. The President General appointed three members of the Board to represent that body at the funeral services of Dr. McBlair.

It is our united prayer, that, to our beloved sister, while “in the shadow of this great affliction” sustaining grace may come, for we are assured that “Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on thee, because he trusteth in thee. Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength.”

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARY ELIZABETH BARR McINTIRE.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, at their meeting on November 1, 1899, resolved to hereby express their most sincere sympathy with Mrs. Harriet McIntyre Foster, former State Regent of Indiana, in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Barr McIntire. Surely the three sorrowing daughters will find solace in their deep sorrow in the singularly useful and beautiful life of their departed mother, in her family amid her large circle of friends, in her church, and particu-

larly as a most efficient aid to her husband, the late Rev. Dr. Thomas McIntire, in his life-work, as an educator of the deaf.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,

Historian General.

· ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARGARET PHOEBE J. HETZEL.—Entered into rest, on the morning of December 15, 1899, Mrs. Margaret Phoebe J. Hetzel, of Washington, District of Columbia, an organizer and a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and its first Honorary Vice-President General. Mrs. Hetzel was also the originator and secretary of the Mary Washington Memorial Association.

The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution hereby express their heartfelt sympathy with Miss Susan Riviere Hetzel, Registrar General, and with her sister, Mrs. Margaret Riviere Hetzel Pendleton, in the loss of their gifted mother, who passed away in the fullness of years, ripened for the heavenly garner.

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,

Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. MARGARET HETZEL.—At Washington, District of Columbia, December 16th, 1899, died Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, one of the organizers of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and Honorary Vice-President General.

By her death the Society has lost one of its most devoted and valued members and many of us a dear and beloved friend.

My first acquaintance with Mrs. Hetzel began in the summer of 1890, when she sent me the message "I am eligible and am ready to join the Daughters." She was one of the first to file her papers, her National number is 12, was present at



1. MRS. WAITE, *President.*

2. MRS. MARGARETTA HETZEL, *Secretary.*

Of the Mary Washington Monument Association.

the organization meeting, a member of the National Board and Honorary Vice-President General since 1892.

It is because women such as she, broad minded, self-sacrificing, and patriotic were among the early officers of the Society, that its foundations were laid broad and deep, and an influence has gone out from it that has kindled anew the patriotic fires all over the land.

Mrs. Hetzel was born in the Island of St. Vincent. She was the daughter of Capt. Morrison Jack, a West Indian planter of Scottish family, and of Roxana Selden, of Lynne, Connecticut.

Her early days were spent in Connecticut and New York. She was married to Lieutenant A. Rivière Hetzel and came to Washington to live in 1838, where he was on staff duty. He died of fever contracted in the Mexican War and after his death Mrs. Hetzel resided in Washington. Her reminiscences of the days of Jackson, Van Buren and Tyler were most interesting.

In 1852 Mrs. Hetzel was the means of securing a permanent pension to the widows of army officers. Thirty-seven years later in 1889, when she was over 70, she inaugurated the movement to restore the monument and preserve from desecration the tomb of the mother of Washington. She wrote the first letter, gave the first dollar and lived to see the work completed. The beautiful shaft that marks the spot is not only a monument to Washington's mother, but is a memorial to the four devoted women, Daughters of the American Revolution, all over seventy years of age, who organized and carried to completion this noble work, neglected alike by State and Nation.

When I stood beside her coffin and looked upon her peaceful face, beautiful even in old age, and after years of sickness and suffering, I could not grieve that her work was done, but rather rejoiced that after a life of patriotic, zealous, untiring work; faithful, loving service in every relation of life, she had been permitted to hear the words "Well done, good and faithful servant," and had entered into her rest.

MARY DESHA,

Founder and Honorary Vice-President General.

MRS. LEANDER MCCORMICK.—The Chicago Chapter records with deep regret the death, on November 26, 1899, of one of its earliest members, Mrs. Leander McCormick.

MRS. ELECTA A. VAN VLECK AND MRS. ANNE D. LEE.—Saturday, March 25, 1899, our Chapter met with the loss by death of one of our true Daughters, Mrs. Electa A. Van Vleck, wife of Dr. Volkert H. Van Vleck, of Davenport, Iowa, who without much suffering quietly passed to her eternal home. She was born in Madison, Madison County, New York, August 29, 1809. Her father was Captain Joseph Manchester, of Rhode Island.

March 30, 1899, another Real Daughter, Mrs. Anne D. Lee, entered into heavenly rest, at her home with her daughter, the Countess Waldersee, at Altona, Germany. Her marked Christian character was ever evinced in her daily life, and her memory will be cherished by her kindred and friends in Germany and our own land. She was born in Middletown, Connecticut, August 5, 1803. Her father was Lieutenant Thompson Phillips, of Middletown, Connecticut.—FANNIE LUCY TWISS, *Registrar*.

MRS. FELTON.—Resolutions of the Louisa St. Clair Chapter, on the death of Mrs. Felton, a Real Daughter, who passed away since our last meeting:

WHEREAS, In the death of Mrs. Felton we have lost for the second time, a Real Daughter, the Louisa St. Clair Chapter is desirous of testifying to its respect for her memory, and to its sympathy with the family who have been deprived of her presence. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That it is but a just tribute to her memory to say that we deeply regret the loss of one who appealed to us all by her sweet and gentle ways and her enthusiastic appreciation of the fact that she was the daughter of a revolutionary soldier.

Resolved, That this testimony of our esteem for her and our sympathy with her family be forwarded to her daughter at Eloise, to the local papers, and to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and be placed upon the records of our Chapter.

MRS. EMORY WENDELL,
Historian.

MRS. LYDIA W. M. BARBER, a charter member of Fanny Ledyard Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died at Mystic, Connecticut, December 15, 1899, at the age of eighty-four years. The following resolutions were adopted by the Chapter:

WHEREAS, In the dispensation of an all-wise and loving Providence, death has removed from among us our oldest member; therefore,

Resolved, That we do hereby express our appreciation of the many virtues and sweet graces that have ever been the substance and adornment of our sister's life. As a wife, a mother, a Christian and a patriot, she has ever been faithful in duty, patient, uncomplaining and courageous in suffering, courteous in intercourse, and thus crowning her full life with loyalty to God and submission to his will, she has entered into her reward.

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased sister, and commend them to our Heavenly Father, and to the word of his grace for their consolation in this time of their bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, to the local paper, and a copy be preserved in the archives of the Chapter.

MRS. MARY A. BARNHILL, the venerable mother of Mrs. Joshua Davis, of Paris, Illinois, passed away at the home of the latter on East Chestnut Street, at 1.45 a. m., December 7, 1899, having attained the advanced age of ninety-two years. The intelligence will be received with sorrow in this community, where the deceased was widely known and universally respected. "Grandma" Barnhill, as she was familiarly known, was a native of Kentucky, being born at Georgetown, that State, September 26, 1807. She was there married, February 8, 1827, to Samuel Barnhill, who died about nine years ago in this city.

MRS. ADA M. BOSTON.—Resolutions in memory of Mrs. Ada Millisack Boston. It is with sorrow that the Elizabeth Ross Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution is called upon to meet its first loss of a member, Mrs. Ada Millisack Boston, who passed from life to her eternal home September 1, 1899.

Resolved, That the Chapter express its sincere sympathy to the bereaved husband, the sister, Mrs. Della Millisack Koontz, who is a member of this Chapter, and other relatives.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, that they be published in the local papers, in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and spread upon the minutes of our Chapter.

MRS. MINNIE APPELMAN DEWEY.—The Fanny Ledyard Chapter, of Mystic, Connecticut, after a brief period of three months, is again called upon to mourn the loss of another of its charter members, Mrs. Minnie Appelman Dewey, who died at New Smyrna, Florida, December 13, 1899, at which place she has made her home during the last few years; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in her death the Chapter has lost an honored and valuable member, one who possessed the spirit of true patriotism which so endeared her to her country and her flag that during the late war with Spain she volunteered her services as an army nurse, and held herself in readiness had the call come.

Resolved, That we extend to her husband and family our heartfelt sympathy in this their sad bereavement that while in the prime of life her useful career should have been so suddenly terminated, and trust that the Divine Comforter may abide with them in this great sorrow.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, entered upon the records of the Chapter, and published in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and local newspaper.

MISS ELIZA WORKS, a Real Daughter, and member of the Mohawk Valley Chapter, of Ilion, New York, died at her home in Henrietta, New York, at the advanced age of one hundred and five years, ten months and thirteen days. Miss Works' father defended his country at Ticonderoga in 1776 and reënlisted in 1777, when his country again needed his services. Miss Works was a most remarkable and entertaining woman, having retained her mental faculties to the last, and on her one hundred and fifth birthday prepared dinner for herself and nephew.

MRS. KATE F. MASON.—

WHEREAS, It is has pleased our Maker to take to his kindly care this loved Daughter and wife, and esteemed member of the Mary Wooster Chapter, Mrs. Kate Flint Mason,

Resolved, That we hereby express our appreciation of those qualities which endeared her to her family, and of her willing helpfulness as a member of this Chapter.

Resolved, That we as members of the Chapter, extend our heartfelt sympathy to the husband and to her family in their great sorrow, and send them a copy of these resolutions.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE and that a copy of them be placed upon the records.

MRS. ELIZABETH R. OTIS, wife of Judge Charles E. Otis, of St. Paul, and a member of the Nathan Hale Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, died on November 25, 1899.

MRS. W. G. COFFIN.—At a meeting of the Stars and Stripes Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Burlington, Iowa, December 7th, 1899, it was resolved that appropriate resolutions of sympathy for the late Mrs. W. G. Coffin, who died in Memphis, Tennessee, November 23, (formerly Miss Carolin Urania Stivers, of this city), be adopted and sent to the bereaved parents and husband, and inscribed upon the records of Stars and Stripes Chapter. The Chapter heard with sorrow the sad announcement of the loss of this valued Daughter, who was one of its earliest and most valued members, who, during her brief stay on earth, had made herself beloved by all whose privilege it was to know her.

MRS. EVELINE S. VAN METER.—Died October 7, 1899, Mrs. Eveline Swope Van Meter, an active and much beloved member of the Lexington, Kentucky, Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

MISS FLORENCE C. PRICHARD.—Died in Waterbury, Connecticut, Miss Florence Cooper Prichard, on Christmas morning, December 25, 1899. She was the youngest of three sisters. The eldest has written many stories, one book published by Milcent Porter Chapter. All the sisters are very congenial and literary in their tastes. All are members of the Milcent Porter Chapter, of Waterbury, Connecticut.

FOUR DAUGHTERS.—Four times during the past year has the Fort Greene Chapter been called upon to part with a valued member.

Miss Cora Dewey Ainslie, eldest daughter of W. Douglas and Bella D. Ainslie, died after a protracted illness, on February 14, 1899, in her twenty-ninth year. She joined the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution in December, 1895, and became a member of our Chapter in 1897, her National number being 17,057. Although of a retiring disposition her keen appreciation of the Chapter work made her an interested and regular attendant at all the meetings, and her loss was felt by many.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks Chatfield, wife of Henry W. Chatfield, passed away unexpectedly at her summer home in Brooksville, Connecticut, on July 12, 1899. Mrs. Chatfield joined the Fort Greene Chapter May 17, 1897, the first year of its existence, and her National number was 17,693. Her death has made a deep impression in social as well as private and musical circles.

Mrs. Elizabeth Banks Tobey, wife of Edward H. Tobey, was called away on September 17, 1899. Mrs. Tobey was born in Portland, Maine, but had resided in Brooklyn for some years. Her recent connection with our Chapter, which she joined November 9, 1898, and her subsequent illness, make the record of her association with our work sadly brief. But Mrs. Tobey had a most patriotic spirit, and her pride in her ancestry with her enthusiastic anticipation of active service in our aims filled us with admiration.

And how shall I speak of the next call, which came on October 25th. After a long and painful illness, which she endured most patiently, our beloved Vice-Regent, Mrs. Josephine R. Barnes, wife of General Alfred C. Barnes, of 114 Pierrepont Street, passed away from us. She was born in West Boylston, Massachusetts, and her early girlhood was spent in Worcester. Thence her father removed to New York. When fourteen years of age she came to Brooklyn, attended Mme. Giraud's school, and was at first connected with the Clinton Avenue Congregational Church; then with Dr. Cuyler's, where she was married. Twenty years of her

married life were spent in her Washington Park residence, whence the family removed to her late beautiful home in Pierrepont Street.

We all know what a model wife and mother she was; for she felt that her first duty was to the home, and she made that the "brightest spot on earth." Her sympathies were wide and beneficent, as most prominently shown in connection with her work for the Home of the Friendless, of which she was president for many years. To leave this work for a complete rest, which her health compelled, was a great trial to her, as well as to her associates there.

Becoming much interested in genealogical matters, her affections turned toward the Daughters of the American Revolution and she had with her usual energy already made a record there. She served this Chapter with the utmost success for a year as Chairman of the Literary Program Committee. As a delegate to Washington from the Fort Greene Chapter in 1898, where she represented us in so gracious and capable a manner, we were proud of her. And we loved her as our Vice-Regent, and were hoping this year to have the privilege of placing her in the Regent's chair.

She took great pride in her ancestry, being a descendant of Governor Dudley, and through him of the best families of England, including royalty itself. She was a Colonial Dame, a member of the Woman's Club, the Barnard and Twentieth Century Clubs, and of the State Charities Association. An enthusiastic traveler, she had visited every country in Europe (except Russia), including India, China and Japan, Turkey, Palestine, Egypt, Morocco, Alaska, Cuba, and our own country most thoroughly. She had given several delightful talks about her travels before Mrs. Field's Literary Club, of which she was a prominent member, and her gift of expression and description was remarkable.

As to her character, it is hard to do it justice. It was that of a beautifully symmetrical, consistent Christian woman, combining absolute amiability with wonderful alertness, both mental and physical.

As an officer and co-worker, the dignity of her presence, her executive ability, her fearless courage and absolute un-

selfishness, made her services invaluable. As a true friend, she possessed exceptional qualities. Her infinite tact, her rare attainments, her cheerful temperament and large-hearted sympathy endeared her to those she loved, while her Christian charity, her warm-hearted humanity and kindly benevolence were ever actively employed to bring sunshine into darkened homes.

The Fort Greene Chapter mourns her loss and knows it to be irreparable. But we shall hold her memory in our hearts, "close, warm, living still," striving ever to emulate the precious example she has left us. Truly we feel that

"When the bells did toll for her, 'twas the saddest music ever heard."

Hers was

A noble life, well planned,
And a glorious victory won.
Hers is the rest, the joy, the crown,
And the need of praise "well done!"

FANNIE C. W. BARBOUR,
Historian.



OFFICIAL.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY

OF THE

Daughters of the American Revolution

Headquarters, 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

National Board of Management
1899.

President General.

MRS. DANIEL MANNING,

153 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y., and "The Arlington," Washington, D. C.

Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

MRS. ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,

Virginia, and 902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Vice-Presidents General.

For two years.

MRS. ELLEN M. COLTON,
San Francisco, Cal., and 1617 Connecticut
Avenue, Washington, D. C.

MRS. WILLIAM LINDSAY,
Frankfort, Ky., and "The Cochran,"
Washington, D. C.

MRS. GEORGE M. STERNBERG,
1019 16th Street, Washington, D. C.

MRS. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
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155 Carew Street, Springfield, Mass.

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466 Orange Street, New Haven, Conn., and
"The Buckingham," Washington, D. C.

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MRS. ANGIE F. NEWMAN,
1724 L Street, Lincoln, Neb.

MRS. CLEMENT A. GRISCOM,
313 Broad Street, Philadelphia, Pa

For one year.

MISS ANNIE WHEELER,
Wheeler, Ala., and "The Arlington,"
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MISS MARY BOYCE TEMPLE,
316 W. Cumberland Street, Knoxville,
Tenn.

MRS. WILLIAM P. FRYE,
Lewiston, Maine, and "The Hamilton,"
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MRS. CHARLES AVERETTE STAKELY,
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Michigan, and 1404 Massachusetts Avenue,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. A. L. BARBER,
"Belmont," Washington, D. C.

MRS. FRANCIS S. NASH,
South Carolina, and 1225 15th Street,
Washington, D. C.

MRS. GREEN CLAY GOODLOE,
Corner 23d and Q Streets, Washington, D. C.

MRS. PERSON C. CHENEY,
Manchester, New Hampshire.

MRS. WASHINGTON A. ROEBLING,
191 State Street, Trenton, New Jersey.

Chaplain General.

MRS. BETTY MCGUIRE SMOOT,
1111 Orinoco Street, Alexandria, Virginia.

Secretaries General.

Recording Secretary General.

MRS. ALBERT AKERS,
Nashville, Tenn., and 1122 Vermont Ave.,
Washington, D. C.

Corresponding Secretary General.

MRS. KATE KEARNEY HENRY,
902 F Street, and 614 22d Street,
Washington, D. C.

Registrar General.

MISS SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Treasurer General.

MRS. CHARLES CARLYLE DARWIN,
(Gertrude B. Darwin.)
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Historian General.

MRS. MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Springfield, Mass., and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Historian General.

MRS. ROBERT STOCKWELL HATCHER,
Lafayette, Ind., and 902 F Street,
Washington, D. C.

Librarian General.

MISS JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
902 F Street, Washington, D. C.

State Regents.

Alabama, ... Mrs. J. MORGAN SMITH, South Highlands, Birmingham.
Alaska, ...
Arizona, ...
Arkansas, ... Mrs. HELEN NORTON, 923 Scott Street, Little Rock.
California, ... Mrs. JOHN F. SWIFT, 824 Valencia Street, San Francisco.
Colorado, ... Mrs. W. F. SLOCUM, 24 College Place, Colorado Springs.
Connecticut, . . . Mrs. S. T. KINNEY, 1162 Chapel Street, New Haven.

Delaware, ...	Mrs. ELIZABETH CLARKE CHURCHMAN, Claymont.
District Columbia, ...	Mrs. CHARLES H. ALDEN, 2020 R Street, Washington.
Florida, ...	Mrs. J. G. CHRISTOPHER, Riverside Ave., Jacksonville.
Georgia, ...	Mrs. ROBERT E. PARK, Macon.
Idaho, ...	
Illinois, ...	Mrs. WILLIAM A. TALCOTT, 436 N. Main Street, Rockford.
Indiana, ...	Mrs. E. A. ATKINS, 1312 N. Meridian Street, Indianapolis.
Indian Territory, ...	Mrs. WALTER A. DUNCAN, Tahlequah, Cherokee Nation.
Iowa, ...	Mrs. CHARLES E. ARMSTRONG, 355 Fifth Ave., Clinton.
Kansas, ...	Mrs. KATHARINE S. LEWIS, 1501 Fairmount Ave., Wichita.
Kentucky, ...	Miss LUCRETIA CLAY, Lexington.
Louisiana, ...	Mrs. BENJAMIN F. STORY, "Saxonholme," Chalmette P. O.
Maine, ...	Mrs. HELEN FRYE WHITE, 457 Main Street, Lewiston.
Maryland, ...	Mrs. J. PEMBROKE THOM, 828 Park Ave., Baltimore.
Massachussets, ...	Miss SARA W. DAGGETT, 116 Commonwealth Ave., Boston.
Michigan, ...	Mrs. WM. FITZ-HUGH EDWARDS, 530 Woodward Ave., Detroit
Minnesota, ...	Mrs. ELL TORRANCE, 2446 Park Ave., Minneapolis.
Mississippi, ...	Mrs. WM. H. SIMS, Birmingham, Ala., and Columbus, Miss.
Missouri, ...	Mrs. GEORGE H. SHIELDS, 4426 Westminster Place, St. Louis.
Montana, ...	Mrs. DAVID G. BROWNE, Park Hotel, Great Falls.
Nebraska, ...	Mrs. GEORGE C. TOWLE, 124 South 24th Street, Omaha.
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New Mexico, ...	Mrs. L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Palace Ave., Santa Fé.
New York, ...	Mrs. JAMES MEAD BELDEN, 618 W. Genesee St., Syracuse.
North Carolina, ...	Mrs. EDWARD DILWORTH LATTA, "Dilworth," Charlotte.
North Dakota, ...	Mrs. S. A. LOUNSBURY, Fargo.
Ohio, ...	Mrs. MOSES M. GRANGER, 140 Muskingum Ave., Zanesville.
Oklahoma, ...	Mrs. CASSIUS M. BARNES, Guthrie.
Oregon, ...	Mrs. I. W. CARD, 380 32d Street, Portland.
Pennsylvania, ...	Mrs. THOMAS ROBERTS, "The Rittenhouse," Philadelphia.
Rhode Island, ...	Mrs. GEORGE M. THORNTON, 103 Clay Street, Central Falls.
South Carolina, ...	Mrs. CLARK WARING, 1428 Laurel Street, Columbia.
South Dakota, ...	Mrs. ANDREW J. KELLAR, Hot Springs.
Tennessee, ...	Mrs. JAMES S. PILCHER, Addison Ave., Nashville.
Texas, ...	Mrs. SIDNEY T. FONTAINE, 1004 Market Street, Galveston.
Utah, ...	Mrs. CLARENCE E. ALLEN, 234 10th East St., Salt Lake City.
Vermont, ...	Mrs. JESSE BURDETTE, Arlington.
Virginia, ...	Mrs. HUGH NELSON PAGE, 212 Granby St., Norfolk.
Washington, ...	Mrs. CHAUNCEY W. GRIGGS, 401 N. Tacoma Ave., Tacoma.
Wisconsin, ...	Mrs. JAMES S. PECK, 5 Waverly Place, Milwaukee.
Wyoming, ...	Mrs. FRANCIS E. WARREN, Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER.

Any woman is eligible for membership in the NATIONAL SOCIETY, DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION, who is of the age of eighteen years, and is descended from a patriot man or woman who aided in establishing American Independence, *provided the applicant is acceptable to the Society*. Family tradition alone in regard to the services of an ancestor, unaccompanied by proof will not be considered.

All persons duly qualified, who have been regularly admitted by the National Board of Management, shall be members of the *National Society*, but for purposes of convenience, they may be organized into local

Chapters (those belonging to the National Society alone being known as members-at-large).

Application Blanks and Constitutions will be furnished on request by the State Regent of the State in which you reside, or by the "Corresponding Secretary General" at headquarters, 902 F street, Washington, D. C.

Applications should be made out in *duplicate*, one of which is kept on file at National Headquarters and one returned to file with a Chapter should one be joined.

The application must *be endorsed by at least one member of the Society*. The application, when properly filled out, should be directed to "Registrars General, D. A. R., Room 52, 902 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C."

The initiation fee is One Dollar; the annual dues are Two Dollars.

The sum (Three Dollars) should be sent by check or money order *never by cash*, to "Treasurer General, D. A. R., Washington, D. C."

No application will be considered until this fee is paid. If not accepted this amount will be returned.

At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, December 6, 1899.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, December 6th.

The meeting was opened at 10.20 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General the members present united in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Burrows, Miss Temple, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Roebing, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Churchman, of Delaware; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. James Mead Belden, of New York; Miss Daggett, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Virginia; Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

Mrs. Hatcher rose to a question of privilege, to suggest that immediately after the reading of the minutes, the Board formulate an expression of sympathy for the Librarian General, Miss McBlair, who had recently sustained a loss in the death of her brother.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the special meeting of Tuesday, November 14th.

It was moved and carried that the minutes stand approved.

Mrs. Hatcher offered the following: "Inasmuch as our Librarian General, Miss McBlair, is in deep sorrow in consequence of the death of her brother, Doctor McBlair, I move that the first action of this Board be to send an expression of sympathy in her sad bereavement." Unanimously carried.

Reports of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL.—*Madam President:* I have the honor to report that following the instructions of the Board, at the November meeting, I wrote a letter thanking the committee for the courteous invitation extended the National Board to be present at the unveiling ceremonies of the monument erected to the memory of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth, and expressing the regret of the Board that the invitation was received too late for acceptance.

I also notified the nine new members at Monmouth, Illinois, of the action of the Board, as embodied in the following resolution, which was unanimously carried at the November meeting:

"Moved, that the ladies of Monmouth, Illinois, who ask to know their status, be informed that they are recognized as members-at-large, with the privilege of joining any Chapter they may desire."

Letters have also been written to Mrs. Story, State Regent of Louisiana, thanking her for the loan of the miniature of Mary Washington, as well as to Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Lockwood for a photographic copy of the same.

Number of letters and postals written since my last report in November, 1905.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from November 1 to December 6, 1899: Letters received, 245; letters written, 80; application papers issued, 2,274; constitutions issued, 630; membership circulars issued, 335; Caldwell circulars issued, 127; officers' lists, 160.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

Corresponding Secretary General.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator, from November 1 to December 1, 1899:

Office Expenses.

Amount received, ...	\$30 00
Amount expended, ...	38 55

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received, ...	\$10 00
Amount expended, ...	9 50

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes, ...	\$6 90
Directory, ...	50
Ribbon, ...	4 50
Lineage Books, Vols. I-IX, ...	51 00
Statute Book, ...	35

Total, ... \$63 45

SARAH B. MACLAY,
Curator D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF REGISTRAR GENERAL.—Applications presented, 477; applications verified awaiting dues, 97; applications not verified, 43; badge permits issued, 136; daughters of revolutionary soldiers admitted, 10.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General be instructed to cast the ballot for the new applicants.

In accordance with the action of the National Board of Management, the Recording Secretary General announced that she had cast the ballot for the applicants whose names had been presented by the Registrar General and declared them regularly-elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed through their respective State Regents: Mrs. Ella Sayles Russel, Killingly, Connecticut; Mrs. Mary Strother Randolph, Frostburg, Maryland; Mrs. Abbie Frances Faitoute, Rochester, Minnesota; Mrs. Mary Polk Winn, St. Louis, Missouri; Mrs. Jeanette C. Sherwood, Cortland, New York; Miss Katharine Adelia Bruen Foote, Delhi, New York.

The expiration by limitation of Miss Adelaide Stebbins' Regency at Rochester, Minnesota.

Charters issued, 3; Ot-si-ke-ta, St. Clair, Michigan; Paulus Hook, Jersey City, New Jersey; John Pettigrew, Milford, Delaware.

Charters in the hands of the engrosser, 5; charter applications issued, 4; letters written, 141.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, OCTOBER 31 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1899.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand October 31st, ...	\$6,300 56
Annual dues (\$884.00, less \$30.00 refunded), ...	\$854 00
Initiation fees (\$432.00, less \$2.00, refunded), ...	430 00
Blanks, ...	4 35
Rosettes, ...	6 90
Directory, ...	50
Lineage Book, Vol. I, ...	\$1 00
Lineage Book, Vol. II, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. III, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IV, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. V, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII, ...	2 00
Lineage Book, Vol. IX, ...	36 00
	51 00
Statute Book, ...	35
Ribbon, ...	4 70
Stationery, ...	12 18

Actual income of month, ... 1,363 98

Total receipts, November 31, 1899, ... \$7,664 54

Average daily income for the 30 days, \$45.46 18/30.

EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

Stenographer's salary for November, ...	\$75 00
Clerk's salary for November, ...	50 00
Rent for November, ...	23 25
Postage on application blanks, ...	10 00
Stationery for Corresponding Secretary General, ...	6 44
	\$164 69

Office of Curator.

Curator's salary for November, ...	\$75 00	
Rent for November, ...	23 25	
Office expenses for November, ...	30 00	
		128 25

Office of Treasurer General.

Record Clerk and Book-keeper for November,..	\$75 00	
Second Clerk for November, ...	50 00	
Auditing accounts, August 3d-October 31st, ...	25 00	
Eight days transferring of Chapter rolls, ...	8 00	
One card platen for typewriter, ...	5 00	
Rent, ...	23 25	
		186 25

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Card Catalogue Clerk for November, ...	\$50 00	
Rent for November, ...	23 25	
Clerk for November, ...	50 00	
		123 25

Office of Registrar General.

Engrossing 256 certificates, ...	\$25 60	
Salaries of three clerks for November, ...	150 00	
Rent for November, ...	23 25	
		198 85

Office of Historian and Librarian General.

Editing Clerk's salary for November, ...	\$70 00	
Rent for November, ...	23 25	
Clerk's salary for November, ...	50 00	
Two book case units (Wernicke system),.....	6 00	
Indexer's salary for November, ...	50 00	
		199 25

Spoons for Real Daughters.

Mrs. Mary A. Barnhill, *Paris*, Illinois;
 Mrs. Mary A. W. Langley, *Pawtucket Chapter*,
Rhode Island;
 Mrs. Artella T. Northrup, *Athens*, Pennsylvania;
 Mrs. Phebe M. W. Palmetto, *Mohawk Valley Chap-*
ter, New York;
 Mrs. Mary H. H. Rich, *Captain Samuel Sprague*
Chapter, Massachusetts;
 Mrs. Lucy Skinner, *Ottawaquechee Chapter*, Ver-
 mont;

Mrs. Charlotte B. Taylor Boykin, <i>Columbia Chapter</i> , South Carolina;	
Mrs. Sarah T. Usher Thomson, <i>Rebecca Emery Chapter</i> , Maine;	
Mrs. Lozano G. Waldo, <i>John Adams Chapter</i> , Massachusetts, ...	21 60

State Regents' Stationery.

District of Columbia, ...	\$1 15	
New Jersey, ...	2 44	
South Dakota, ...	1 22	
Pennsylvania, ...	1 22	
		6 03
<i>Rosettes</i> (200) for sale, ...		40 00

Ninth Continental Congress.

Postage for Credential Committee, ...	5 00
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Magazine Expenses.

Publishing November number, ...	\$225 14	
Office expenses, September 28-November 28, 1899, ...	13 75	
Auditing accounts of Business Manager, August 1st-October 31st, ...	15 00	
Editor's salary for November, ...	83 33	
Business Manager's salary for November, ...	50 00	
Total expenditures of Magazine for month, ...	\$387 22	
Less receipts from sales, ...	199 28	
Net expense of Magazine for month, ...	187 94	
Total expenditures for month, ...	\$1,261 11	

Average daily expenditures for the thirty days,
\$42.03 7-10.

Balance on hand, ...	\$6,403 43
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CURRENT FUND.

INVESTMENT.

Two United States registered 4 per cent. bonds, previously reported, ...	\$2,000 00
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CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash, as above, ...	\$6,403 43	
Bonds, as above, at face value, ...	2,000 00	
Total assets of Current Fund, November 30, 1899, ...	\$8,403 43	

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

On hand October 31, 1899, ... \$1,635 37

Charters,

Columbus Chapter, <i>Ohio</i> , ...	\$5 00
Thankful Hubbard Chapter, <i>Texas</i> , ...	5 00
Margaret Corbin Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , ...	5 00
Anthony Wayne Chapter, <i>Minnesota</i> , ...	5 00
William Henshaw Chapter, <i>West Virginia</i> , ...	5 00
	\$25 00

Life Memberships.

Mrs. Etta Soper Smith, <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, .	\$12 50
Mrs. Caroline Fowler Ham, <i>Gansevoort Chapter</i> , New York, ...	12 50
Mrs. Anna McIntosh Strong, <i>Olean Chapter</i> , New York, ...	12 50
Mrs. Mary B. Longgear, <i>Western Reserve Chapter</i> , Ohio, ...	12 50
Mrs. Walter McEwan, <i>Gansevoort Chapter</i> , New York, ...	12 50
Miss Katherine Gridley, <i>Colonel Crawford Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, ...	12 50
Mrs. Louise Gertrude Miller, <i>Venango Chapter</i> , Pennsylvania, ...	12 50
Mrs. Emma Cordelia Smith, <i>Gaspee Chapter</i> , Rhode Island, ...	12 50
Miss Clara Damaris, <i>South Dakota</i> , ...	25 00
	125 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

Buffalo Chapter, <i>New York</i> , ...	\$25 00
Kanisteo Valley Chapter, <i>New York</i> , ...	20 00
Martha's Vineyard Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , ...	32 25
Faneuil Hall Chapter, <i>Massachusetts</i> , ...	5 00
St. John de Crevecoeur Chapter, <i>Vermont</i> , ...	10 00
General de Lafayette Chapter, <i>New Jersey</i> , ...	10 00
Esther Stanley Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , ...	100 00
Reprisal Chapter, <i>New Hampshire</i> , ...	5 00
North Shore Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , ...	25 00
Melzingah Chapter, <i>New York</i> , ...	10 00
Daughters of Liberty Chapter, <i>Minnesota</i> , ...	10 00
Chicago Chapter, <i>Illinois</i> , ...	100 00

352 25

Commissions.

On insignia sales, ...	\$206 00	
On spoons, ...	4 43	
On Record shields, ...	2 50	
		212 93

Actual income of Permanent Fund for the month, \$715.18.

Total receipts of Permanent Fund cash, November 30, 1899, ...	\$2,350 55
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PERMANENT FUND.

INVESTMENTS.

Bonds, previously reported, at face value, ...	\$45,000 00
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PERMANENT FUND—ASSETS.

Bonds, as previously reported, ...	\$45,000 00
Cash in Bank, American Security and Trust Company, ...	2,350 55

Total assets of Permanent Fund, November 30, 1899, \$47,350 55

COMBINED ASSETS OF BOTH FUNDS.

Current Fund bonds, as above, face value, ...	\$2,000 00
Current Fund cash in bank, as above, ...	6,403 43
Permanent Fund bonds, as above, face value, ...	45,000 00
Permanent Fund cash in bank, as above, ...	2,350 55

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, November 30, 1899, \$55,753 98

SPECIAL FUNDS.

<i>Fort Crailo Fund</i> , previously reported, ...	\$2 00	
Alohe Chapter, Hawaii, ...	30 00	
California Chapter, California, ...	10 00	
		\$42 00

<i>Lafayette Monument Fund</i> , previously reported,...	\$1,739 21	
Ascutney Chapter, Vermont, ...	5 00	
Patterson Chapter, New York, ...	5 00	
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine, ...	12 50	
Anne Brewster Fanning Chapter, Connecticut, ...	5 00	
		1,766 71

<i>War Fund</i> , previously reported, ...	72 11
<i>Meadow Garden Fund</i> , previously reported, ...	10 20

<i>Washington Statue Fund</i> , previously reported, ...	\$35 63
Ascutney Chapter, Vermont, ...	5 00
Patterson Chapter, New York, ...	5 00
Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter, Maine,....	12 50
	58 13
Total of Special Fund, November 30, 1899, ...	\$1,949 15
Respectfully submitted,	

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted with thanks for its thorough preparation.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board:* With your permission I will take as the text for my report, Ecclesiastes 11 : 1: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

At length, after line upon line and precept upon precept, enforcing the claims of their Lineage Book, for consideration and adoption by the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, there comes to the workers upon this publication a voice from the Southland which expresses appreciation of its value in glowing terms. Mrs. Annie White Mell, Regent of the Light Horse Harry Lee Chapter of Auburn, Alabama, writes thus in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for October, 1899: "The enthusiastic student of history recognizes the value of the individual and is interested in family history and genealogy. These truths are earnestly proclaimed by the Daughters of the American Revolution Society, and in eight years they have made the study of family history a subject to be proud of and openly discussed. No one laughs at them now, except those who are ignorant or prejudiced. Historians and scholars, generally, throughout the country, recognize the value of this work. They have already amassed a wonderful amount of information. The first eight volumes of the Lineage Books have been issued and they are unique contributions to genealogical lore. Public libraries throughout the country are absorbing them and they are already widely consulted and quoted. They are thoroughly democratic. The lineage is as carefully drawn of the poorest ditcher or blacksmith, who dug a trench or forged a bolt for Washington, as that of the lordly French nobleman who made our cause his own." Mrs. Mell continues: "All Daughters of the American Revolution Chapters should possess these Lineage Books. The lineage of each member is printed, and it is thereby safely and surely recorded for all future reference. Each volume is doubly indexed, one containing the names of the members; the other the Roll of Honor." The latter (the Roll of Honor) she characterizes as "being especially useful to Chapter Registrars, for after searching histories, biographies, old books, magazines and pamphlets in vain, for some

revolutionary ancestor, his name will be found in the Roll of Honor in the Lineage Book.

Mrs. Mell regrets the slow rate at which these volumes are issued. She advocates making an appropriation sufficient to bring the Lineage Books up to date, in order that each member may have the pleasure of owning the volume which contains her lineage, and bequeathing it an honorable legacy to her children.

I am certainly gratified with the enthusiastic appreciation expressed by Mrs. Mell for the Lineage Book; for she only reiterates and emphasizes the pleas I have repeatedly urged in behalf of this publication, which is no longer an unsolved problem. For the Lineage Book of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution has proven its *raison d'être*.

The point at issue is the increase in the number of volumes published each year. In a work which involves so much care and research to make it accurate, the Latin adage, "Make haste slowly," is, in my opinion, particularly apropos. The workers in any enterprise, however useful, pass away, but the work itself, if it has the elements of perpetuity in it, goes on. The number of volumes of the Lineage Book may with safety be increased from three to six annually, with a small addition to the clerical force; for new recruits should be added from time to time, who should become familiar with the work, in order that no misfortune should endanger the regular issue of this epitomized history of our Society. Perhaps the most unique feature of the organization is our Real Daughters. I am continually in receipt of newspaper clippings and letters from all sections of the country containing their portraits and personal sketches. They certainly have come to the front and there is a steadily increasing demand for a volume which shall embody all the memoranda concerning them. This is the golden opportunity for printing the story of their lives while there is so much enthusiasm concerning them in the air and while some of them are still with us. I earnestly bespeak the sympathy of the members of the Board in carrying this project to completion.

Respectfully submitted,

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

The Assistant Historian General simply reported progress in her work, there having been a long report last month.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL.—The books and periodicals received since November 1st are as follows:

Bound volumes: 1. Ancient historical records of Norwalk, Connecticut, by Edwin Hall, Norwalk, 1842; from Ethan Allen Chapter; 2. Ye Womens' Singing Book, from Mrs. G. F. Newcomb, from Registrar of Mary Clap Wooser Chapter; 3. Genealogy of the Hitchcock

family, who are descended from Matthias Hitchcock of East Haven, Connecticut, and Luke Hitchcock, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, by Mary L. T. Hitchcock, Amherst, 1894. This is a valuable addition to our list of genealogies, which are greatly needed to facilitate the work of the Registrar and Historian General; 4. Report of the State Historian, New York, for 1892, by Hugh Hastings, Albany, 1898, from the University of the State of New York State Library, in exchange; 5. Duplicate copy of the same, presented by Hugh Hastings, through the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning; 6 and 7. History of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, by J. E. A. Smith; presented by Mrs. J. B. Crane, Regent of the Peace Party Chapter. There are very few town and county histories of Massachusetts in the library, making the work of proving the service of Massachusetts soldiers a difficult matter unless the name appears in "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors," of which only five volumes have been published. This history of Pittsfield is particularly good, giving, as it does, much needed information concerning the Revolutionary soldiers of Pittsfield and neighboring towns; 8. Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1898, Washington, 1899, from the Association in exchange; 9. Annual Register of Officers and Members of the Society of Colonial Wars, New York, 1896, from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; 10. The Captives, by James Leander Cathcart, La Porte; no date. This is a most interesting account of the eleven years' captivity in Algiers of a revolutionary soldier, who after confinement on a British prison ship, escaped only to be captured shortly afterwards by the Algerians. The story of his life there has been compiled from his journal by his daughter, Jane B. Newkirk, a Real Daughter, who has presented a copy to the library; 11. William and Mary College Quarterly, Volume 7; 12. AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Volume 14; 13. Annals of Iowa, Volume 4; 14. New England Historical and Genealogical Register, Volume 53; 15. Spirit of '76, Volume 5; 16. Publications of Southern Historical Association, Volume 3; 17. Lineage Book of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution; 18. Virginia Magazine, Volume 9; 19. History of Hillsborough, New Hampshire, from Miss Mary Grimes, Regent Eunice Baldwin Chapter. The book itself is old and exceedingly rare. This copy has been handsomely rebound by the Chapter, with the addition of original matter contributed by the members and is a most valuable gift; 20, 21. The Bible and Prayer Book asked for in the last report have been received. The Bible was presented by the State Regent of Massachusetts, in the name of Massachusetts, and the Prayer Book by the Mount Vernon Chapter. Both are handsomely bound in morocco, with clear, bold type.

Unbound volumes: 1. Report of the State Botanist of New York for 1897, with book of plates; 2. Annotated list of principal manuscripts in the New York State Library; and 3. Colonial Records of New York, 1664-1665. These three volumes from the University of

the State of New York State Library, in exchange; 4. Genealogical and Revolutionary Records of Edwin S. and Niles S. Chittenden, taken, with additional notes, from the Minnesota Sons of the American Revolution Year Book of 1895; 5. Work of the Lowell Auxiliary Massachusetts Volunteer Aid Association during the War with Spain; 6. Public Society and School Libraries in the United States, Bureau of Education, Washington, 1892; 7. Report of the Historian of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution for the years 1895-1896; and 8. Year Book of the District of Columbia Sons of the American Revolution, 1897. Both from Mr. Roberdeau Buchanan; 9. Soldiers of the American Revolution and Pioneers of Broome County, New York, compiled by Susan D. Crafts, of Tuscarora Chapter, New York. This is a pamphlet giving the names of nearly two hundred of the early settlers of Broome County, with the Revolutionary service of each soldier and place. Put forth by the Chapter as part of its work; 11. Year Book of the Arizona Society, Sons of the American Revolution, from Rev. Lewis Halsey; 12. Year Book of the Oneida Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Utica, 1899. This volume gives a very complete account of its work from June, 1896, including the War Relief Work of the Chapter.

Periodicals: 1. Keim and Allied Families, August; 2. Connecticut Magazine for October; 3. New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, October; 4. Avery Notes and Queries for November; 5. Essex Antiquarian for December; 6. Spirit of '76 for November.

Respectfully submitted,

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Miss Forsyth inquired if any steps had been taken towards attending the funeral of Dr. McBlair.

Mrs. Seymour moved: "That a committee be appointed to attend the funeral of Dr. McBlair, brother of our Librarian General." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel read a letter containing a request from the Free Lending Library, of Brooklyn, New York, for a set of the Lineage Books of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

Miss Forsyth moved that this request be granted.

The question was raised as to whether or not the Board had the authority to donate these Lineage Books.

President General: "You have heard this letter, requesting a donation of our Lineage Books. What action will you take on it. A motion is before the house." The motion was voted on and lost.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the Free Lending Library of Brooklyn be sent a set of Lineage Books, in exchange for works of equal value, and the name of the library be added to the list with whom we ex-

change." Mrs. Sterberg amended by striking out the words "and the name to be added to the list with whom we exchange." Motion carried as amended.

The report of the Auditor was read by the Recording Secretary General.

This report contained certain suggestions for facilitating the work of the Treasurer General.

The Treasurer General made explanations regarding the necessity for the suggestions the Auditor had presented in his report, and also stated that the work of her department would increase very much during the two weeks preceding the Congress.

It was moved that additional assistance be given the Treasurer General.

The President General said: "We will first take action on this report."

Some discussion arising as to the advisability of accepting the report of the Auditor with its recommendation, Mrs. Churchman called attention to the fact that the word "suggestion," and not recommendation had been used.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that the report be accepted. Motion carried.

President General: "We will now hear the motion in regard to furnishing our Treasurer General with extra clerical assistance."

The Treasurer General stated that she would like the privilege of having an extra clerk whenever necessary, as this was the least expensive way.

Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the Treasurer General be permitted to secure such temporary assistance as may be necessary in her office during and preceding the Congress." Motion carried.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That a secluded room be secured for the week previous to and during the Congress for the exclusive use of the Treasurer General." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden, Regent of the District, announced that a service commemorative of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of General Washington had been arranged for December 14th, in which the various patriotic societies of the District would participate, and invited the National Board to be present on this occasion. Also, that a series of entertainments had been planned for the benefit of Continental Hall, under the auspices of the District Chapters of the National Society, to which the Regent of the District particularly called the attention of the Board, requesting their coöperation. Mrs. Alden stated that a renewed interest seemed to be manifested in the long-cherished project of completing the Continental Hall and asked for aid and encouragement from the Board in the series of entertainments that had been arranged to this end. Mrs. Goodloe, Vice-President General, also spoke of the commendable efforts that had been made by the District Chapters in this good work.

The Treasurer General stated that she had been informed that it would be necessary to make a formal request in order to procure extra copies of the Report of the National Society to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the President General be empowered to request the Committee on Education and Labor in the United States Senate, to secure a reprint of the First Annual Report of the Daughters of the American Revolution, known as 'Senate Document 164, Fifty-fifth Congress, Third Session,' in an edition of five thousand for distribution." Motion carried.

The President General invited the State Regents present to bring any matters they might desire before the Board.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, said: "Madam President, I have come all the way from Delaware to represent a dissatisfied element, and that is a very undesirable thing to do. It is in regard to the seating of the alternates at the Continental Congress. A desire has been expressed that the alternates should sit down stairs at the Congress and that the visiting Daughters have some distinguishing badge. Much dissatisfaction has been felt, and I hope we may be able to arrange the seating more advantageously at this coming Congress. I must apologize for this complaint, but the feeling has grown so strong that I think it best to lay the matter before you."

Miss Forsyth: "I rise, Madam President, to a question of privilege to say that the State Regent of Delaware should not apologize for presenting this matter to us; on the contrary, we should be grateful for having our attention called to it, so that we may endeavor to take some steps to remedy the trouble."

Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, said that she had experienced the same in regard to having complaints from her State, many of the Daughters refusing to attend the Congress, because, as they say, no provision is made for them.

Mrs. Thom, State Regent of Maryland, and Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, also spoke on this subject, concurring in the views expressed by the State Regent of Delaware.

It was moved and carried that the President General appoint the committee to attend the funeral of Dr. McBlair, brother of the Librarian General, Miss Julia Ten Eyck McBlair.

The President appointed as this committee: Miss Forsyth, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Seymour.

At 12.45 p. m. the Recording Secretary General moved to take a recess until 2 o'clock. Motion carried.

Wednesday Afternoon, December 5, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was opened at 2.20 p. m. by the President General.

The Registrar General presented a supplementary report.

It was moved and carried that the names presented be accepted.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the Board the ballot was hereby cast for the names offered in the supplementary report of the Registrar General, and declared these applicants duly elected members of the National Society.

The names of the deceased members were read.

It was moved and carried that the announcements of the deaths be received with regret.

Mrs. Alden stated that there had been some applications for life membership certificates; but that as there had been no action of the Board in fixing the price of these certificates, the requests for the same had not been granted.

Mrs. Alden moved that the price of the life membership certificates be three dollars. Motion carried.

The President General said: "As there are several State Regents with us to-day, we will follow our usual custom and waive the regular business until we hear from them. Then the reports of committees will be called.

Mrs. Kinney, State Regent of Connecticut, spoke of the request of the Board, made at a recent meeting, in regard to the State Regents inquiring into the resignations of the members of their respective States and read to the Board a circular letter she had sent out in this connection, as follows:

CIRCULAR.

DEAR MADAM: At the October meeting of the National Board of Management, the following motion was made and carried:

"Resolved, That the resignations of members from Chapters be investigated by the respective State Regents, before acceptance by the National Board."

I herewith enclose list of the resignations from your State.

Very truly,

K. K. HENRY,

Corresponding Secretary General.

It is with regret that the State Regent of Connecticut finds your name on the list, and begs that you will reconsider your resignation. The Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was formed to perpetuate the memory of those who gave material aid to the cause of liberty during the War of the Revolution, and is a memorial established by lineal descendants of patriots, that the names and services of those same patriots may be remembered in years to come as a part of the Nation's history. Therefore, it is with special reluctance that any name is erased from the honored list of worthies upon the files of the Society. Yet, when the name of a member ceases to be enrolled among the members the name of the ancestor, in many cases, disappears from the rolls. The aims of the Society are so purely pa-

triotic, and its historical value is now so fully acknowledged, it is hoped that all will esteem it a privilege and an honor to continue within its membership.

Will you not communicate with me in regard to the reasons for your withdrawal?

Hoping that you will renew your connection with the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, I am, sincerely,

Miss Daggett moved: "That the form adopted by the State Regent of Connecticut be accepted as the mode of obtaining the reasons of the resignations of members." Motion carried.

Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York; Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, and Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, spoke of the efforts they had made to investigate the causes of the resignations in their respective States, communicating some facts elicited by correspondence with the Chapter Regents on this subject.

Mrs. Belden stated that she had received a letter within the past few days, asking assistance for the soldiers in Manila from the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, in the way of supplies. The request was based on the magnificent work done by the Daughters during the Spanish-American War. Mrs. Belden stated that she had given the letter to the Associated Press for publication. One of the New York Chapters, responding to the appeal, had held a meeting and in a short space of time a large amount of clothing had been made for the soldiers,—pajamas, etc. Letters had also been received expressing a desire to coöperate in various parts of the State.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone giving an account of her proposed work in Cuba.

Mrs. Page stated that a month ago a State Conference had been held in Virginia, when much interest was manifested in the purchase of the property where the battle of Yorktown was fought, and it was proposed to make an appeal to the United States Congress for the purchase of this site through the Virginia Representative with a view to making it a national park, Yorktown being one of the most historic spots of the Revolution.

Miss Daggett asked permission to lay before the Board a matter relative to the charter of the Framingham Chapter. Four additional names were desired to be placed on the margin of the charter, which rightfully belong on the document, and as the Chapter prefer to retain the old charter, instead of a new one with the additional names. Miss Daggett asked authority for the engrossing of the names thereon, adding that the Framingham Chapter had done very good work in the Society.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the request of the Framingham Chapter be granted." Motion carried.

Miss Daggett said: "I thank you in the name of Massachusetts

for the courtesy granted, and also for the ease with which you have prepared my road for settling this matter satisfactorily. I trust that the good work of this Chapter in the future will make you feel that the decision has been a wise one."

The President General suggested that the charter in question be returned to national headquarters and the order in which it is desired to have the names inserted be designated.

It was announced that Mrs. Newcomb, of Washington City, a member of the National University Committee, desired an audience of the Board in regard to some matters connected with that committee.

A committee consisting of Miss Temple, Mrs. Burrows and Miss Daggett was appointed by the President General to confer with Mrs. Newcomb, the business of the Board being very pressing at that time.

The reports of committees followed.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE was read and upon motion accepted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board of Management:* During the past month the following supplies have been ordered by the Printing Committee: 1,000 membership certificates; 1,000 chapter report blanks for the Treasurer General; 1 time record book for the Curator; 4,000 stamped envelopes from the Postoffice Department.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman,
KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
KATE KEARNEY HENRY.

December 6, 1899.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF CREDENTIAL COMMITTEE.—The Credential Committee had a meeting on December 4th, to consider the badges for the delegates, National Board of Management and various committees for the Continental Congress of 1900. The work of the committee is progressing satisfactorily.

Your committee recommends that only those who are no longer members of the National Board of Management receive the ex-officers' badge. Also, that the members' badge of the past Congress of '99 be adopted as the permanent badge for members.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Chairman,
M. L. STERNBERG,
KATHARINE L. ALDEN,
ALICE PICKETT AKERS.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF SUPERVISING COMMITTEE.—*Madam President and Members of the National Board:* With regard to the comparative efficiency of clerks it seems necessary to rely upon the opinions of the active officers, but your committee would call attention to the fact that we are employing twelve clerks for the general work of the office.

When we remember that the active officers give their time and labor freely, it seems as if liberal provision is made for conducting the business of our National Society.

The committee appointed to consider methods of work, in its report, presented to and accepted by this Board June 5, 1899, recommended that "clerks be regarded as employed not solely for the work of one department, but of the Society, and be ready in any way to further this." If this recommendation is enforced, it is the opinion of your committee that the employment of extra clerical help is unnecessary.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
Chairman,
CAROLINE R. NASH.

Report accepted.

From the Curator's report it appears, your committee has reason to believe that there are violations of Rule V of the "Rules and Regulations," and recommends that all active officers require a strict observance of that rule in their respective departments.

For the better conduct of business your committee recommends the employment of a Chief Clerk, who shall have the supervision of the other clerks and who shall be kept informed of all the business of the office, including the correspondence.

Your committee would call attention to the importance of requiring official letters to be confined strictly to business, it being understood that such letters are the property of the National Board as the representative of the National Society; also, of requiring that no written report or statement of work done in any department be issued without the approval of the officer in charge of that department or of the National Board.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
Chairman,
CAROLINE RYAN NASH.

Report accepted.

At 3.40 p. m. it was moved to go into Committee of the Whole. Motion carried.

At 5 o'clock the Committee of the Whole arose, and through its Chairman, the following resolution was offered: "That the clerk to the Registrar General, Miss Moncure, receive her pay until such time as the Board take the matter under consideration again." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the stenographer, Mrs. Cahoon, be made Chief Clerk; that in addition to her present duties as stenographer and clerk for the Recording Secretary she have the supervision of the other clerks and be kept informed of all the business of the office, including the correspondence, and that her salary be increased to \$1,000 a year." Motion carried.

Miss Temple moved: "That the Chief Clerk receive her instructions from the Chairman of the Supervising Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Burrows reported that the committee appointed by the President General to confer with Mrs. Newcomb had been informed that the Chairman of the Committee on National University desired the permission of the Board to continue the sending out of the circulars, which had formerly been granted the committee, as there were many new Chapters forming.

It was moved and carried that this matter be postponed until tomorrow, when the action of the Congress could be referred to." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read letters from the State Regents of South Carolina and Georgia, Mrs. Clark Waring and Mrs. Park, sending greetings to the Board and regretting their inability to be present at the December meeting.

Miss Hetzel read a letter from Mrs. Warren, State Regent of Wyoming, who said that she would be in Washington after the holidays, and would then be able to attend the meetings of the Board.

It was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, December 7, 1899.

Pursuant to call, the adjourned meeting was opened at 10 o'clock a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

The Chaplain General being absent on account of illness, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

The motions of the previous day were read by the Recording Secretary.

Letters received by the State Regent of New York, Mrs. Belden, containing suggestions in regard to matters of the Congress, were also read by the Recording Secretary.

It was moved and carried that these be referred to the Chairman of the Program Committee for action.

The President General requested the members of the Continental Hall Committee to meet at her rooms at the Arlington to-morrow at 11 o'clock a. m.

The President General read a letter from Mrs. Lindsay, of Kentucky, submitting certain questions in regard to Chapter dues, etc.,

which she requested the Board to answer, in order that this be communicated to the Chapter.

These questions were all answered in order.

Miss Temple moved: "That Section 5, Article VIII of the constitution be interpreted to mean that two notices of arrears shall be sent by the National Treasurer." Motion carried.

The Corresponding Secretary General read a letter relative to the music for the Congress.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the offer of Miss Lucy A. Miller in regard to the Daughters of the American Revolution grand march be accepted under the conditions named in her letter tendering the same." Motion carried.

A letter was read from the Corresponding Secretary of the Merion Chapter, of Pennsylvania, relative to a corner-stone for Continental Hall.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the letter offering a corner-stone for the Continental Hall be referred to the Committee on Continental Hall, and that the Corresponding Secretary General write in reply that this action has been taken, and thank the writer for the offer made." Motion carried.

A letter was also read from Caldwell & Company, of Philadelphia, speaking of the possible increase of the price of Daughters of the Revolution stationery, owing to the increase in price of paper.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the matters contained in the letter from Caldwell & Company be referred to a committee for investigation, such committee to be appointed by the President General."

Amended by Mrs. Frye, that this investigation of the committee shall also include the badge of the National Society. Motion carried as amended.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution manufacture its own badge and its own stationery, and that the same be referred to the committee named by the President General for investigating these subjects." Motion carried.

The President General appointed the Committee on Insignia and Stationery as follows: Mrs. Roberts, Mrs. Roebing and Mrs. Burrows.

The Registrar General offered a supplementary report.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for these new applicants.

The Recording Secretary announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the supplementary report of the Registrar General and these applicants were hereby duly elected members of the National Society.

In the absence of the Librarian General, Miss Hetzel stated that

she had to report that the book which had been recommended to the consideration of a committee,—of which Miss Hetzel was a member,—had been favorably considered and that the committee recommended the purchase of the book as a valuable acquisition to the library and of great assistance to the Registrar General.

The matter of displaying articles for sale during the Congress being brought to the attention of the Board, Mrs. Sternberg moved: "That the matter of granting the privilege for selling souvenirs at the Continental Congress be referred to the House Committee." Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers submitted the amendments as prepared for issuance by the committee appointed to formulate the amendments proposed and to be presented to the Ninth Continental Congress. This was approved by the Board.

Mrs. Hatcher moved that 2,500 copies be printed, and that they be printed under one cover, with separate headings for the amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws, respectively. Motion carried.

At 12.30 o'clock it was moved and carried to go into a Committee of the Whole.

At 1 o'clock the committee arose and through its chairman reported progress.

Mrs. Roberts moved: "That the State Regents be and are hereby empowered to examine the by-laws of the respective Chapters of their States, in order to insure their entire conformity to the National Constitution and By-Laws and that the State Regents are requested to report to the Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws." Motion carried.

Mrs. Churchman, State Regent of Delaware, suggested that the Chapter Regents meet with their State Regents once a year. This, Mrs. Churchman added, was the custom with the Delaware Chapters, meeting at the house of their State Regent and it had been found to be very productive of great harmony and tended to bind the Chapters very closely together.

Also, that the National Board state that they do not hold themselves responsible for the adjusting of any troubles in the Chapters whose By-Laws do not accord with the By-Laws of the National Society.

Mrs. Roebling moved: "That the By-Laws of the Knickerbocker Chapter, of New York, be so changed that they will conform with the By-Laws of the National Society; also, that in case any member of any Chapter, should refuse to conform to the Chapter By-Laws, the power to discipline said member rests with the Chapter to which she belongs." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General submitted for the inspection of the Board the portrait of Miss Reubena Hyde Walworth which had

been presented by her mother, Mrs. Walworth, one of the founders of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General said: "It is a very great, but at the same time a very sad, pleasure to accept this portrait of Reubena Hyde Walworth, who sacrificed her life for her country, and whom we shall always hold in close and cherished memory. I would therefore ask that a rising vote of thanks be extended Mrs. Walworth for this gift to the National Society."

All present arose, and the Recording Secretary was instructed to convey this acknowledgment on the part of the National Board.

At 2.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2.30 o'clock.

Thursday Afternoon, December 7, 1899.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.45 p. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Mrs. Howard asked permission to add to her report the name of Miss Mary Rust, to be Chapter Regent at Manila, Philippine Islands.

Mrs. Belden stated that the sister of Miss Rust was a member of her Chapter and an earnest worker; that Miss Rust was doing splendid work in visiting the soldiers at the hospitals and would, no doubt, take even a greater interest in her new position of Chapter Regent, Daughters of the American Revolution. This appointment was confirmed by the Board.

The State Regent of Massachusetts inquired what would be the official status of a Chapter whose membership should happen to fall below, twelve members,—the number required for organizing the Chapter, that is, does this Chapter exist as Chapter if less than twelve members remain in it, and when it comes to the election of new officers how many of the original twelve are necessary to carry out the election?

Miss Hetzel said that the ruling of the Board had been in cases of this kind: "Once a Chapter, always a Chapter."

Miss Forsyth quoted a similar case in regard to the falling of membership, which occurred in a New York Chapter, caused by the death of the Regent, where the Board had ruled that the organization of the Chapter had not been effected by the death of its Regent, but that it still existed as a Chapter.

Miss Daggett inquired if, when only three or four members remain in a Chapter, that is sufficient to elect a new stock of officers; also must a Chapter cease to exist because they have not the requisite number to elect new officers?

Mrs. Roebing said: "In this case, I should say that the Chapter is not dissolved, but they are in a state of inactivity until they can

complete the necessary number to make a quorum. I think a Chapter once organized should not lose its existence as a Chapter. There might be some very good reasons why they lose their members. They should be instructed to procure other members, the number necessary for working." Instructions were given the State Regent of Massachusetts in the adjustment of this matter.

The President General presented the following names as members of the Program Committee for the approval of the Board: Mrs. Kinney, Chairman; Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Roebbling, Miss Daggett, Miss Temple and Miss Forsyth. These names were voted on separately and elected by the Board.

Mrs. Howard announced that she had received a letter from a State Regent concerning the legality of the election of Chapter officers when the notices to the meeting at which the election was to take place did not state the fact that officers were to be elected.

A long discussion was had on this subject and instructions were given for replying to the communication, it being the opinion of the Board that the position taken by the State Regent in the case under consideration was the correct one.

Miss Temple reported that the Committee on Historical Scholarship had met and were considering the issuing of a circular, which circular was submitted for the approval of the Board, requesting permission to send out the same.

This matter being taken under consideration, Mrs. Hatcher moved: "That the request of the Chairman of the Committee on Historical Scholarship to send out notices calling attention to the importance of some action by Congress on the founding of an historical scholarship be granted." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth stated that the Magazine Committee had held one meeting during the session of the Board and had to report progress.

REPORT OF THE BUSINESS MANAGER OF THE MAGAZINE.—AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, per Board of Management, Daughters of the American Revolution, in account with Lilian Lockwood, Business Manager.

RECEIPTS.

September 28th to November 27th, 1899.

Subscriptions, as per vouchers and cash register,.....	\$306 10
Sale of extra copies, ...	18 18
Advertisements, ...	28 00
Cut, paid for, ...	7 00
Amount delivered to Treasurer General, ...	\$359 28

Bills presented to Treasurer General for payment:

Printer's bill for October issue (including postage),.....	\$215 43
Printer's bill for November issue (including postage),.....	225 14

Salary, Editor, 2 months, ...	166 70
Salary, Business Manager, 2 months, ...	100 00
Caldwell & Company, stationery, ...	6 19
McGill & Wallace, furnishing and printing 500 receipt postals, ...	\$6 25
500 bill heads, ...	2 25
	8 50
Cut from James G. Wilson, ...	5 00
Copyright fees for 1899, ...	6 00
Auditing, August-October, ...	15 00
Office expenses, as per itemized account rendered and attached, ...	13 75
	\$761 71

OFFICE EXPENSES.

September 28th to November 27th, 1899, 2 months.

Mailing extra copies, 2d-class matter as per vouchers,....	\$4 86
Postage, office, ...	5 02
Postage, Editor, ...	1 00
Freight and cartage, October numbers, ...	\$1 19
Freight and cartage, November numbers, ...	1 38
	2 57
Special delivery to Caldwell & Company, ...	10
Messenger service, ...	20
	\$13 75

I once more bring to your attention the matter of the cover design. First, let me say that in order to make the change for the first number of the new volume, January, the matter must be decided at this meeting. It is important that you should know also that aside from the desire for a new cover for artistic reasons, the plate which is now in use is very much worn and must be replaced.

The design which is before you is the result of endless correspondence and infinite patience on the part of Mr. Van Roden, of Caldwell & Company.

You will recollect that in the design last submitted the central figure was taken from the brochure gotten out by Caldwell & Company.

At my suggestion, that the subject, while very attractive, was too colonial to commemorate the revolutionary period which our Society represents, Mr. Van Roden agreed with me entirely, and made the change as suggested.

In addition to the generosity of Messrs. Caldwell & Company in offering to make this design for us without cost, they also ask to be

allowed the privilege of presenting the plate and electrotype should we decide to adopt their drawing.

As it seems to be imperative that we either have another plate made, after the one now in use, or substitute this one, so much more attractive, I ask your attention to the matter at this time.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

LILIAN LOCKWOOD.

The matter of the new cover was discussed. Miss Temple moved: "That the change in the cover of the Magazine be deferred until a future meeting of the National Board." Motion carried.

The President General named the committees for the Continental Congress, submitting the same to the Board. They were unanimously elected.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Committee on Hotels and Railroads be requested to ask for special rates throughout the year for members of the National Board." Motion carried.

The question of the seating of the National Board at the Congress arose. Mrs. Churchman spoke in favor of the Board being seated upon the stage, as heretofore. The matter was discussed and Mrs. Belden moved: "That the National Board be seated on the stage during the Continental Congress of 1900." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the choice of a parliamentarian be left, as last year, to the President General." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the State Regents be notified at once that the drawing for seats at the coming Congress will take place at the January meeting of the Board, and that they be asked to be present at that time to draw seats for their delegations, or appoint some member of the Board to act for them." Motion carried.

Miss Temple moved: "That the badges this year be limited to badges for National Officers, States Regents, Chapter Regents, delegates and alternates, members, ex-officers and the press." Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers moved: "That the clerks be granted a half holiday on the Saturday preceding Christmas and New Year's day."

Amended by Mrs. Roebling: "That all of the Saturday preceding Christmas and a half holiday the Saturday preceding the New Year be given the clerks." Motion carried as amended.

The Recording Secretary General read a letter from the Regent of a Chapter in Philadelphia, recommending several members of that Chapter to serve as pages for the Continental Congress of 1900. These names were taken under advisement.

The President General exhibited to the Board some plans for the Continental Hall, which had been left by Mrs. Frye for the inspection of the Board.

The Treasurer General stated that many inquiries were coming in as to the last date of admission of members previous to the Congress,

and requested to know the decision on this point in order to send out information when requested.

Owing to the great press of work preceding the Congress, it was unanimously decided that there would be no special meeting this year in January.

Instructions were given the Treasurer General in replying to these inquiries.

At 6.40 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until January 3, 1900.

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Wednesday, January 3, 1900.

THE regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management was held Wednesday, January 3d.

The meeting was opened at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

In the absence of the Chaplain General, the President General requested the members to unite in the Lord's Prayer.

Roll call by the Recording Secretary General.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Nash, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Roebeling, Mrs. Henry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Hatcher, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Akers, and of the State Regents: Mrs. Kinney, of Connecticut; Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois; Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Lounsbury, of North Dakota; Mrs. Roberts, of Pennsylvania, and Mrs. Alden, of the District of Columbia.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting. It was moved and carried that the minutes stand approved.

The report of officers followed.

REPORT OF THE RECORDING SECRETARY GENERAL, January, 1900.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board:* Touching the matters assigned to me at the December meeting of the Board, I have to report that I sent to all State Regents the action of the Board as embodied in the following motion of Miss Forsyth, which was unanimously carried:

"That the State Regents be notified at once that the drawing for seats at the coming Congress will take place at the January meeting of the Board; that they be asked to be present at that time to draw seats for their delegations, or appoint some member of the Board to act for them."

Replies have been received from Mrs. Belden, State Regent of New York, asking that the President General will honor New York State by drawing their seats for the Congress, Mrs. Belden being un-

able to attend the January meeting of the Board; from Mrs. Page, State Regent of Virginia, requesting Mrs. Howard, in her absence, to draw for the Virginia delegation; from Mrs. Atkins, State Regent of Indiana, regretting her inability to attend the Board meeting, and requesting Mrs. Fairbanks to draw for the Indiana delegation. The following State Regents will be unable to attend the January meeting of the Board and have asked the Recording Secretary General to draw for their respective delegations: Mrs. Shields, of Missouri; Mrs. Pilcher, Tennessee; Mrs. Norton, Arkansas; Mrs. Swift, California; Mrs. Kellar, South Dakota; Mrs. Torrance, Minnesota; Mrs. Slocum, Colorado; Mrs. Park, Georgia, and Mrs. Burdette, of Vermont.

I have prepared and sent to all State Regents a circular letter acquainting them with the action of the Board as embodied in the following resolution of Mrs. Roberts, State Regent of Pennsylvania:

"That the State Regents be, and hereby are, empowered to examine the By-Laws of the Chapters of their respective States, in order to insure their entire conformity with the National Constitution and By-Laws, and that the State Regents be requested to report to the Chairman of the Committee on Chapter By-Laws."

I wrote to Mrs. Walworth, conveying the appreciation of the Board of the portrait presented by Mrs. Walworth, of her daughter, Reubena Hyde Walworth, in acknowledgment of which a rising vote of thanks was tendered her.

All committees for the Ninth Continental Congress, appointed by the President General at the December meeting of the Board, have been notified, and I have received answers as follows:

PROGRAM COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Kinney accepts the chairmanship of this committee. Mrs. Churchman, Mrs. Roebeling, Miss Forsyth, Miss Daggett and Miss Temple will also serve. Mrs. Frye begs to decline in favor of some one who will have more time to attend to the duties.

INVITATION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Stakely accepts the chairmanship, provided it will not be necessary to begin the work before January 1st. Mrs. Burrows, Mrs. Griscom, Mrs. Lindsay and Mrs. Fairbanks will serve. Mrs. Frye regrets that she will be unable to accept.

HOUSE COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Hatcher accepts the chairmanship of this committee. Mrs. Alden declines with regret, her other Daughters of the American Revolution duties being very pressing.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.—Mrs. Lindsay will act as Chairman. Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Sperry, Mrs. Thom, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Page, Mrs. Roebeling and Mrs. Barber have accepted appointments on the same.

PRESS COMMITTEE (of which the Recording Secretary General is Chairman).—Mrs. Goodloe and Mrs. Belden have accepted positions on this committee.

COMMITTEE ON HOTELS AND RAILROADS.—Mrs. Henry accepts the chairmanship. Mrs. Howard and Mrs. Hatcher will also serve.

COMMITTEE ON MUSIC AND DECORATIONS.—Mrs. Fairbanks agrees to serve as Chairman. Mrs. Sternberg, Mrs. Seymour and Mrs. Barber have also accepted places on this committee.

The number of letters and postals written since my last report is 280.

The work of my desk is all up to date, and I have signed all application papers and certificates of membership.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE CORRESPONDING SECRETARY GENERAL, from December 6th to January 3d.—Letters received, 198; letters answered, 65; application papers issued, 1,353; constitutions issued, 520; officers' lists issued, 75; Caldwell circulars issued, 75; membership circulars issued, 335; Continental Hall circulars issued, 550; Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws issued in December, 1,032.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATE KEARNEY HENRY,

Corresponding Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Report accepted.

Report of amount received and expended by the Curator for December, 1899, presented through the Corresponding Secretary General:

Office Expenses.

Amount received, ...	\$30 00
Amount expended, ...	37 49

Postage on Application Blanks.

Amount received, ...	\$10 00
Amount expended, ...	8 50

Amount received for articles sold:

Rosettes, ...	\$8 60
Directory, ...	50
Ribbon, ...	1 70
Statue Book, ...	35
Lineage Books, Vols. I and IX, ...	34 00
	\$45 15

SARAH B. MACLAY,

Curator D. A. R.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE REGISTRAR GENERAL, January 3, 1900.—Applica-

tions presented, 312; applications verified awaiting dues, ———; applications not verified, 46; badge permits issued, 300; deaths, 23, Real Daughters admitted to membership, 7.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

SUSAN RIVIERE HETZEL,
Registrar General N. S. D. A. R.

It was moved and carried that the Recording Secretary General cast the ballot for the new applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot for the names presented in the report of the Registrar General had been cast and the applicants were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society.

The announcement of the deaths was received with regret.

Upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF VICE-PRESIDENT GENERAL IN CHARGE OF ORGANIZATION OF CHAPTERS.—*Madam President and Ladies of the National Board of Management:* The following Chapter Regents have been appointed by their respective State Regents: Mrs. Jessie Dunham McMurray, Webster City, Iowa; Mrs. Queenie B. Coke, Russellville, Kentucky; Mrs. Leilia W. Dickson, Clinton, Missouri; Mrs. Laura M. Stephens, Columbia, Missouri; Mrs. Katherine E. Adams, Cohoes, New York. There being no State Regent in Arizona, I appoint Miss Mary Elizabeth Halsey as Chapter Regent at Phoenix, Arizona.

I have to report the expiration by limitation of Mrs. Alta D. W. Fitch's Chapter Regency, and the death of Mrs. Alonzo Jackson, Regent at Schenectady, New York.

Charter applications issued, 3; charters issued, 4, as follows: Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Massachusetts; Mary Floyd Tallmadge, Litchfield, Connecticut; Anthony Wayne, Mankato, Minnesota; William Henshaw, Hedgesville, West Virginia; charters in the hands of the engrosser, 4; letters written, 88.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) ELEANOR WASHINGTON HOWARD,
Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

The appointment of the new Chapter Regent of Arizona was confirmed by the Board, and upon motion, the report was accepted.

REPORT OF TREASURER GENERAL, NOVEMBER 30-DECEMBER 31, 1899.

CURRENT FUND.

RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, November 30, 1899, ...	\$6,403 43
Annual dues (\$886.00, less \$35.00, refunded).....	\$851 00
Initiation fees, ...	370 00
Blanks sold, ...	17

Rosettes sold, ...	8 60	
Directory sold, ...	50	
Lineage Book, Vol. I, sold, ...	\$2 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. II, sold, ...	3 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. III, sold, ...	1 00	
Lineage Book Vol. IV, sold, ...	1 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. V, sold, ...	1 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. VI, sold, ...	1 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. VII, sold, ...	1 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. VIII, sold, ...	2 00	
Lineage Book, Vol. IX, sold, ...	22 00	
		34 00
Life certificate, ...	3 00	
Statute Books, sold, ...	35	
Interest on current investment	20 00	
Actual income of month, ...		1,287 62
Total receipts December 31, 1899, ...		<u>\$7,691 05</u>

CURRENT FUND—EXPENDITURES.

Office of Recording and Corresponding Secretaries General.

Stenographer and Chief Clerk's salary for Dec.,	\$83 33	
Engrossing 928 certificates of nurses appointed through Daughters of the American Revolution Hospital Corps, ...	46 40	
Engraving 1,000 certificates for these nurses, ...	100 00	
50 books for stenographic notes, ...	3 75	
Postage on application blanks, ...	10 00	
Clerk's salary for December, ...	50 00	
Rent of office room, ...	23 25	
		\$316 73

Office of Curator.

4,000 stamped envelopes for all the offices, ...	\$86 40	
Office expenses for December, ...	30 00	
One step-ladder, ...	1 00	
Salary for December, of Curator, ...	75 00	
Postage for President General, ...	10 00	
Rent of office room, ...	23 25	
		225 65

Office of Treasurer General.

1 dozen binding cases, for files, ...	2 65	
9 days' filing, ...	9 00	
Printing 2,000 Chapter report blanks, ...	8 50	
Salary of Record Clerk and Bookkeeper for Dec.,	75 00	

Salary of second clerk for Dec., ...	50 00
Rent of typewriter for $2\frac{1}{2}$ months, ...	15 00
Mimeographing 200 circular letters, ...	2 50
Rent of office, ...	23 25

185 90

Office of Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters.

Clerk's salary for December, ...	\$50 00
Card Catalogue Clerk's salary for December,....	50 00
Engrossing ten charters, ...	5 50
Engrossing thirty-four commissions, ...	3 40
Rent of office, ...	23 25

132 15

Office of Registrar General.

Engrossing 262 certificates, ...	\$26 20
Postage on notification cards, ...	5 00
1,000 certificates, ...	65 00
Binding two volumes of records, ...	6 00
Salary of three clerks for December, ...	150 00
Rent of office, ...	23 25

275 45

Office of Historian and Librarian General.

Two boxes note paper and stamping same,.....	\$3 26
Two boxes envelopes, ...	3 12
Salary of Editing Clerk for December, ...	70 00
Salary of second clerk for December, ...	50 00
Subscription to William and Mary Quarterly,....	3 00
Binding 9 volumes, ...	9 80
Two volumes Revolutionary Archives, ...	2 00
Salary of Indexer, ...	50 00
Rent of office, ...	23 25

214 43

State Regents' Postage.

Massachusetts, ...	10 00
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State Regents' Stationery.

North Carolina, ...	\$1 22
New Hampshire, ...	1 22
Iowa, ...	1 22
Texas, ...	1 22

4 88

Spoons for Real Daughters.

1. Mrs. Lurana S. Collins, *Deborah Sampson Chapter*, Mass.;
2. Mrs. Mary A. Dart, *Ruth Hart Chapter*, Conn.;

3. Mrs. Elvira W. Going, <i>Mohawk Valley Chapter</i> , New York;	
4. Mrs. Lydia W. Hunt, <i>Mercy Warren Chapter</i> , Mass.;	
5. Mrs. Eunice M. Jones, <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Maine;	
6. Mrs. Margaret S. Montgomery, <i>Fort Armstrong Chapter</i> , Illinois;	
7. Mrs. Jane D. Niles, <i>Elizabeth Wadsworth Chapter</i> , Maine;	
8. Mrs. Lucretia Regnier, <i>Galesburg</i> , Illinois;	
9. Mrs. Lydia A. Rowe, <i>Lucy Jackson Chapter</i> , Mass.;	
10. Mrs. Nancy S. Snell, <i>Deborah Sampson Chapter</i> , Mass.;	
11. Miss Abigail Thayer, <i>Boston</i> , Mass., ...	26 30

Ribbon.

6 bolts ribbon, for sale (\$27.00, less \$1.70, received from sales, ...	25 30
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Magazine Expenses.

Publishing December number, ...	\$349 01
Engraving three plates, ...	10 40
Editor's salary for December, ...	83 33
Business Manager's salary for December, ...	50 00

Total expense of Magazine for month, ... \$492 74

Less receipts of sales, ... 187 00

Net expense of Magazine for month, ... 305 74

Ninth Continental Congress.

Postage on Amendments, ...	\$6 00
Railroad agents' fee, ...	23 00
	29 00

Total expenditures for month, ... \$1,751 53

Balance on hand, December 31, 1899, ... 5,936 52

Current Fund—Investments.

Two registered 4 per cent. U. S. bonds, previously reported, \$2,000 00

CURRENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash in National Metropolitan Bank, ...	\$1,371 84
Cash in Washington Loan and Trust Company, ..	4,567 63
Bonds, as above, ...	2,000 00

Total assets current fund December 31, 1899, ... \$7,939 52

PERMANENT FUND.

CASH RECEIPTS.

Amount on hand, Nov. 30, 1899, ... \$2,350 55

Charters.

1. Mary Floyd Tallmadge Chapter, <i>Connecticut</i> , ...	\$5 00
2. Arden Chapter, <i>North Carolina</i> , ...	5 00
3. Houston Chapter, <i>Texas</i> , ...	5 00
4. General Richardson Chapter, <i>Michigan</i> , ...	5 00

20 00

Life Memberships.

Mrs. Margaret Bradbury, <i>Hannah Winthrop Chapter</i> , Massachusetts, ...	\$12 50
Mrs. Dora Moon Dixon, <i>Chicago Chapter</i> , Illinois, ...	12 50
Miss Mary E. Gageby, Pennsylvania, ...	25 00
Miss Anna L. Holman, <i>St. Louis Chapter</i> , Missouri, ...	12 50
Mrs. Frances M. S. Humphreys, <i>Sarah Riggs Humphreys Chapter</i> , Connecticut, ...	12 50
Mrs. Kate L. Potts, Pennsylvania, ...	25 00
Mrs. Grace Forbes Talcott, <i>Rockford Chapter</i> , Illinois, ...	12 50
Mrs. Charles A. Wheeler, <i>New York City Chapter</i> , New York, ...	12 50

125 00

Continental Hall Contributions.

<i>Ox Bow Chapter</i> , Vermont, ...	\$25 00
<i>Fergus Falls Chapter</i> , Minnesota, ...	9 00
<i>Rev. James Caldwell Chapter</i> , Illinois, ...	25 00
<i>Mrs. Sarah Fenton Sanborn</i> , California, ...	8 00
<i>Samuel McDowell Chapter</i> , Kentucky, ...	5 00
<i>Peoria Chapter</i> , ...	25 00
<i>Mrs. Helen M. Taylor</i> , ...	1 00

98 00

Interest on permanent investment, ...	270 00
Actual income of Permanent Fund, ...	513 00

Total cash receipts of Permanent Fund, December 31, 1899, \$2,863 55

PERMANENT FUND—INVESTMENTS.

Bonds, as previously reported, ... \$45,000 00

PERMANENT FUND—ASSETS.

Cash, as above, in American Security and Trust Company, ...	\$2,863 55
Bonds, as above, ...	45,000 00

Total assets of Permanent Fund December 31, 1899, \$47,863 55

Combined Assets of Both Funds.

Current fund cash in bank, as above, ...	\$5,939 52
Current fund investment, as above, ...	2,000 00

Permanent fund cash in bank, as above, ...	2,863 55
Permanent fund bonds, as above, ...	45,000 00

Total assets of National Society, Daughters of the
American Revolution, December 31, 1899,..... \$55,803 07

SPECIAL FUNDS.

<i>Fort Crailo Fund</i> , previously reported, ...	\$42 00
<i>Lafayette Monument</i> , previously reported, ...	\$1,766 71
Piankeshaw Chapter, Indiana, ...	5 00
Valley Forge Chapter, Pennsylvania, ...	5 00
Freelove Baldwin Stow Chapter, Connecti- cut, ...	15 00
	1,791 71
<i>War Fund</i> —Previously reported, ...	72 11
<i>Meadow Garden Fund</i> , ...	10 20
<i>Washington Statue Fund</i> —Previously reported, ...	58 13
Chemung Chapter, ...	10 00
Ruth Hart Chapter, ...	6 00
	74 13

Total of Special Funds in Washington Loan and Trust
Company, ... \$1,990 15
Respectfully submitted,
(Signed)

GERTRUDE B. DARWIN,
Treasurer General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN GENERAL for December, 1899.—The Librarian General has the honor to report that the books and periodicals received since the last meeting of the Board are as follows:

Bound volumes: 1-4. Transactions and Reports of the Nebraska State Historical Society, volumes 1, 2, 3 and 5, from Mrs. Laura B. Pound. These volumes contain much of interest relating to the history of Nebraska; 5. Higleys and their Ancestors, by Mary Coffin Johnson. New York: D. Appleton & Company, 1896, cloth, pp. 738, from Warren Higley, Sons of the American Revolution, a valuable genealogical work that will prove very helpful; 6. Vestry Book and Register of Bristol parish, Virginia, 1720-1789. Transcribed and published by Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne, Richmond, Virginia, 1898, cloth, pp. 419 (purchased), an exceedingly valuable addition to our collection of Virginia books; 7. History of Colonel Jonathan Mitchell's Cumberland County Regiment of the Bagaduce Expedition, 1799. By Nathan Goold, Portland, Maine, 1899, cloth, 60 pp, purchased; 8. History of Colonel James Scannon's Thirteenth Regiment of Foot. Eight Months' service men of 1775 from York County. By Nathan Goold, Portland, 1899. Cloth, pp. —, purchased. The two last

named volumes contain many muster rolls of Maine soldiers which will be of great service; 9. Directory of Washington, District of Columbia, for 1900, from Mrs. Clement A. Griscom.

Unbound volumes: 1. Captain Johnson Moulton's Company. By Nathan Goold, paper, pp. 8. From the author. A history and muster roll of the first company to leave the district of Maine in the Revolution; 2. A Cluster of Historical Landmarks. The work and gift of the Donegal Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; 3. Fort Crailo, the Greenbush Manor House. By S. deL. Van Renssalaer Strong; 4. Nebraska Historical Society Proceedings and Collections, Vol. I, second series; 5. Official Congressional Directory, 1897; 6. The names as far as can be ascertained, of the officers who served in the South Carolina Regiments on the Continental establishment. Prepared by General Wilmot G. de Saussure. Columbia, 1886, paper, pp. 33. From Mrs. ————; 6. Report of the Trustees of the Newberry Library for the year 1898. Springfield, 1898, paper, pp. 28; 7. World Almanac and Encyclopedia, 1899.

Periodicals: AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, for December; 2. Putnam's Historical Magazine, for October; 3. Connecticut Magazine, for December; 4-5. Bulletin of New York Public Library, for November and December; 6. Essex Antiquarian, for December; 7. Historical Register, for October; 8. Keim and Allied Families, for September; 9. Genealogical Advertiser, for December; 10. Spirit of '76, for December; 11. Essex Antiquarian, for January.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

JULIA TEN EYCK McBLAIR,
Librarian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE HISTORIAN GENERAL, January 3, 1900.—*Madam President and Ladies of the Board:* With the dawn of the new century, it gives me pleasure to present to you the Tenth Lineage Book, with its kindly greetings, not only to every member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, but to all who are interested in this crowning work of our Order—the publication of its archives.

This volume has donned a new gown, which is peculiarly appropriate, as the Lineage Book will hereafter present a combination of the Daughters of the American Revolution colors, blue and white.

We present to you in this book the portraits of Mrs. Jessie Benton Fremont, Honorary State Regent of California; Mrs. Sarah White Cheney, Honorary State Regent of New Hampshire, and at present Vice-President General of the National Board; Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Honorary State Regent of Virginia, and Mrs. Elizabeth Olivia Tyler Olcott, Honorary State Regent of Connecticut.

We take pleasure in recording in this volume the name and lineage of Madame de Corcelle, of France, whose grandfather was Marquis

de Lafayette, the last survivors of the generals of the American Revolution. The lineage of Madame Corcelle is as follows:

Mme. Melanie Lasterie de Corcelle, born in France; wife of Pierre Philibert de Zircuy de Corcelle; descendant of General M. J. P. J. R. Y. G. Du Motier, Marquis de Lafayette, of France; daughter of Louis de Saillant Marquis de Lasteyrie and Virginie Motier de Lafayette, his wife; granddaughter of General M. J. P. J. R. Y. G. du Motier de Lafayette and Countess Anastasie Adrienne de Noailles, his wife.

"Lafayette left his young wife in France and sailed to this country to offer his services to Congress. On July 31, 1777, he was appointed major general, before he was of age. His gallantry at Brandywine, where he was severely wounded, was commended by Washington, and they became life-long friends. He served with distinction until the surrender at Yorktown and was the last surviving general of the Revolution, dying in 1834 at the age of seventy-seven."

I have barely touched upon the treasures of historical and genealogical lore which this volume contains. It certainly deserves a place in the library of every Daughter of the American Revolution.

With this volume we approximate to the record of about one-third of the present membership of the Society. Surely we have cause for gratitude that a round 10,000 of our members are placed beyond all chance of oblivion; for our Lineage Books bear their names and records, not only throughout our own land, but wherever, in any country, a Daughter of the American Revolution finds her home.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

Report accepted.

REPORT OF THE ASSISTANT HISTORIAN GENERAL.—*Madam President and Ladies:* I take pleasure in reporting that the work being done by the Chapters in connection with historical research and in rescuing, preserving and marking places of untold value in connection with the colonial and revolutionary history of our country is most commendable and proves what splendid practical work our Daughters are doing in thus carrying out the spirit of our Constitution in reference to such work.

Again I take advantage of this opportunity to call the attention of all Chapter Historians, who have not complied with my request, to kindly send their reports as soon as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Assistant Historian General.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, January 3, 1900.

Report accepted.

The President General announced that before hearing the reports of

the committees the Board would be pleased to hear from the State Regents present.

Mrs. Kinney moved, at 12.10 o'clock, that the Board go into executive session. Motion carried.

At 12.40 o'clock it was moved and carried that the regular session be resumed.

Mrs. Hatcher read the following, on the part of the Librarian General:

"Will you express to the Board my keen appreciation of the action taken by the Board concerning the death of my brother. I was deeply touched by the kindness and greatly comforted by the sympathetic attention. I hoped to say this myself, but I find I cannot trust my voice. I will be grateful if you will speak for me."

This was received with marked interest by the Board.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That the President General appoint a committee to examine application blanks, comparing them with others, and to bring any desirable alterations or revisions before the Continental Congress." Motion carried.

At 1 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 o'clock.

Wednesday Afternoon, January 3, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 2.30 o'clock by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Recording Secretary read a telegram from Mrs. Atkins, State Regent of Indiana, relative to the delegates from Indiana attending the Continental Congress; also sending greetings to the Board.

The drawing of seats for the delegations at the Continental Congress was taken up, and the drawing was made according to the alphabetical arrangement of the States, absent members being represented by those to whom authority had been given.

The President General said that the Board would be pleased to hear from the State Regents.

Mrs. Kinney stated that at the request of the Ruth Wyllis Chapter, of Hartford, Connecticut, she desired to present a matter to the Board. It was in regard to the case of Mrs. Gillette, who had joined the Sons of the American Revolution before the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized, and Mrs. Gillette having died since, her brother now desires that her papers may be transferred to the records of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Kinney added that it is on the records of the Daughters of the American Revolution that they properly belong and where they would have been had Mrs. Gillette lived.

Mrs. Sperry moved that the Board accept the papers of Mrs. Gillette and that they be numbered in their regular order in the Society. Motion carried.

The Registrar General asked permission to present a supplementary report, which was granted. The names were accepted by the Board and the Recording Secretary General was instructed to cast the ballot for these applicants.

The Recording Secretary General announced that in accordance with the action of the National Board the ballot had been cast for the names presented in the supplementary report and they were hereby declared duly elected members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The President General asked if the State Regents present had any suggestions to make in regard to the seating of the delegates at the Continental Congress.

This was discussed at length, Mrs. Thom, of Maryland; Mrs. Talcott, of Illinois, and Mrs. Roberts making suggestions in regard to the proper manner of seating the delegates. All necessary instructions on this point were given by the Board.

Mrs. Hatcher explained the usual methods of seating the delegates at the Continental Congress.

The President General stated that a communication had been sent to the Board last month, but owing to the fact that it had not reached here until after the meeting it could not be presented then.

The Recording Secretary General was requested to read the same, as follows:

To the Officers of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, District of Columbia.—Will you kindly allow Miss Desha, the representative of Warren Chapter, access to all books and papers relating in any way to the affairs of Warren Chapter, which may be filed in your respective offices? Also, to furnish her with a copy of all such records as she may require. By order.

(Signed)

HELEN NYE RUPP,

Registrar Warren Chapter and Correspondent.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, November 25, 1899.

MRS. ALICE PICKETT AKERS,

Recording Secretary General N. S. D. A. R.

Dear Madam: You will kindly allow Miss Desha, the representative of Warren Chapter, opportunity to look over the records in your office which pertain to Warren Chapter, and furnish her with a copy of such as she may require. By order.

(Signed)

HELEN NYE RUPP,

Registrar and Correspondent.

MONMOUTH, ILLINOIS, November 25, 1899.

Also the following from Miss Desha:

To the National Board of Management, N. S. D. A. R.

WHEREAS, Certain members of the Warren Chapter, namely, Susan I. Webster, Anna M. Smyth, Rachel D. Spriggs, Mary S. Porter,

Helen Nye Rupp, Flora S. Drake, Harriet S. Kreis, Margaret G. Houston, Mary E. Ewing, Lucy A. Harding, Mabel R. Varwick, Emma B. Standley, Martha K. Jones, Lucretia H. Regnier, Harriott C. Boggs, Caroline S. Pierce, Susan A. Harding have placed their affairs in my hands, I hereby respectfully give notice that I will appeal from the decision of the Board in regard to said Chapter to the Continental Congress of 1900. The reasons for said appeal will be fully stated before the Continental Congress.

It is respectfully requested that this notice be placed upon the published minutes of the Board.

Very respectfully,

(Signed)

MARY DESHA.

Mrs. Thom moved: "That the request of Helen Nye Rupp to allow Miss Desha access to books and papers relating in any way to the affairs of Warren Chapter be, and hereby is, denied, and the Recording Secretary General authorized so to inform her." Motion carried.

The President General: "What will you do with the communication of Miss Desha? We must take some action upon that."

Mrs. Talcott moved: "That the communication of Miss Desha be laid upon the table." Motion carried.

The report of the Chairman of the Supervising Committee was read.

The Curator's report of the attendance of the clerks for December.—*Madam President and Members of the National Board*: It is the unpleasant duty of your committee to call attention to the fact, of which there are positive proofs, that violations of Rules 2 and 7, "Rules and Regulations," are of frequent occurrence. It was not from a desire to keep secret the actions of the Board that those rules were recommended by a committee and adopted by this Board, but that only the exact, well-considered truth should be made public. Hasty decisions are often misleading.

Your committee would urge upon every member a feeling of loyalty to the National Board and would remind each one that the Board has authority and its orderings must be obeyed as far as possible.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

KATHARINE LINCOLN ALDEN,
Chairman,

MINNIE NEWTON SPERRY.

Report accepted.

At the conclusion of the reading of this report it was moved and carried (3.45 p. m.) to go into executive session.

At 4.15 the regular session of the Board was resumed.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That penalties be attached to the violations of the Rules and Regulations which have been adopted by action of the National Board." Motion carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia, requested

that Mrs. Roebing and Mrs. Burrows, members of her committee be excused by the Board for a meeting of the committee. This was granted.

It was moved to rescind the motion passed at the last meeting of the Board, offered by Miss Temple, in regard to the badges. Motion carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That no members' badges be issued for the Ninth Continental Congress, but that the insignia or button insure recognition, and that badges be furnished National Officers, State Regents, Chapter Regents, delegates, alternates, ex-officers and the press. Motion carried.

Mrs. Roberts, Chairman of the Committee on Insignia and Paper, reported that the committee recommend for the present that the paper be procured as usual upon the terms of the contract. The committee finding that there were some complications in connection with the paper and badge, which will require more time to adjust, deemed it best for the matter to run on as usual for the present, and next month there will be a full report. This was accepted as satisfactory by the Board.

Miss Hetzel requested that Miss Griggs, the Indexer, be permitted to assist in the Registrar's department during the illness of Miss Moncure. This was granted.

REPORT OF THE PRINTING COMMITTEE was read as follows:

Madam President and Ladies: During the past month the following supplies have been ordered by the Printing Committee: 2,500 copies of the Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws offered at the Eighth Continental Congress; 1,000 Continental Hall circulars, to be issued to Chapter Regents; 500 printed postal cards for the Registrar General; 1,000 Board meeting notification cards; 5,000 application blanks.

(Signed)

GEORGIA STOCKTON HATCHER,
Chairman.

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, *January 3, 1900.*

Report accepted.

At 5.30 it was moved and carried to take a recess until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock.

Thursday Morning, January 4, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m. by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The Chaplain General being absent, owing to illness, the President General asked the members to recite with her the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary read the motions of the previous day.

The Chairman of the Program Committee, Mrs. Kinney, submit-

ted the program as prepared for the Congress, for the approval of the Board.

The President General asked the Board to give this their careful consideration. A few suggestions were made.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That the opening exercises of the Continental Congress take place on Monday evening, February 19th, and that the Congress be ready for business on Tuesday morning." Motion carried.

Mrs. Fairbanks moved: "That the program for the Ninth Continental Congress, submitted by the Chairman of the Program Committee, be accepted with the suggested changes." Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary General read again the letter from the Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, of Philadelphia, recommending certain young ladies of that Chapter as pages for the Congress. This was referred to the Chairman of the House Committee.

The President General read a letter from the Treasurer General expressing her inability, owing to illness, to attend this meeting and asking for a special meeting of the Board to consider the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That a special meeting of the National Board be held Thursday, January 11th, at 10 a. m., to approve minutes, to consider Smithsonian report and select badges for the Continental Congress." Motion carried.

A cablegram was read from Mrs. Estes G. Rathbone, of Cuba, sending greetings to the National Board in session assembled.

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the National Board send an expression of thanks to Mrs. Rathbone for her kind greeting." Motion carried.

Mrs. Alden moved: "That a committee be appointed to interview a young lady at the College of Oratory with regard to serving as Reader at the Continental Congress."

Mrs. Burrows moved: "That the committee appointed to secure a Reading Clerk for the Continental Congress, Daughters of the American Revolution, 1900, report at the special Board meeting, called for Thursday morning, January 11th, and to be considered by the Board at that time." Motion carried.

Miss Hetzel moved: "That distinctive ancestral bars shall be patented by this Society, and none issued without a permit from the Registrar General." Motion carried.

The President General appointed a Committee on the History of Real Daughters: Mrs. Churchman, Chairman; Miss Hetzel and Mrs. Darwin.

The President General appointed a Committee to Revise Application Papers: Miss Hetzel, Chairman; Mrs. Roebing and Mrs. Seymour. This committee was instructed to report at the next Continental Congress.

Miss McBlair read a letter from the Treasurer General, stating that they desired to continue the use of the typewriter in their department.

Mrs. Sperry moved: "That the Treasurer General be allowed to rent a typewriter for as long a time as it is needed." Motion carried.

At 2 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn.

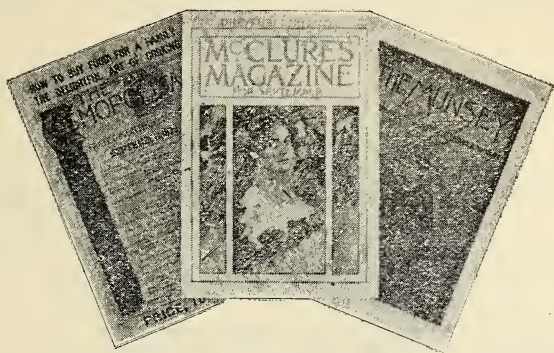
Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

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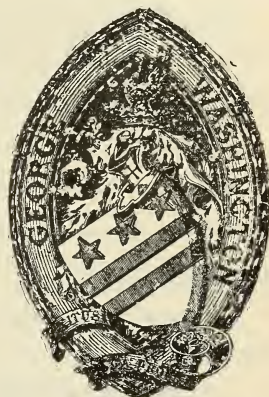
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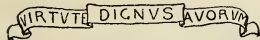
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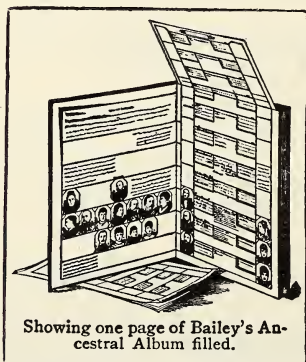
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MAGAZINE

HISTORIC

PATRIOTIC

MARCH, 1900



EDITOR

MARY S. LOCKWOOD



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No change can be made after the 18th of any month in the address of the Magazine for the following month.





AARON BURR.



THEODOSIA ALSTON,
Daughter of Aaron Burr.

American Monthly Magazine

VOL. XVI. WASHINGTON, D. C., MARCH, 1900. NO. 3.

OUR MINOR NAVAL WARS.

BY REAR ADMIRAL, JAMES A. GREER, U. S. N.

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It is with feelings of distress and shame not unmingled with indignation, that the patriotic American of these days reads such parts of the history of his country as have a bearing upon the navy during the years that immediately followed the War of the Revolution.

As soon as that war was over all the personnel of the naval service was turned adrift and every vessel was sold. Why was this? The sacrifice was made, because the people

of the new nation feared that scheming politicians might use the navy to enslave their own people.

The business men looked around to see how they could retrieve the losses brought upon them by the war, and found but two sources of income worthy of consideration—the commerce of the seas and agriculture.

Vessels were rapidly built and the contest for supremacy in trade which had much to do with bringing on the War of the Revolution was renewed with energy. As an example, I refer to the fact that so small a vessel as an "Albany sloop," the *Enterprise*, Captain Dean, of eighty tons burden, sailed in 1785 from New York to Canton, China, with a page map from a school geography for a chart, and returned the same year in safety, being the first vessel to make the direct passage from New York to China waters. British merchants saw with dismay that Yankee ships were chosen by shippers because they were safe and swift.

About this time the Barbary States were levying tribute from every sea-faring nation; Great Britain deliberately encouraged these pirates because they harrassed other nations and who, on her paying a small tribute, on account of her powerful navy, left her commerce wholly unmolested.

Previous to 1793, Portugal had by means of a strong fleet, kept near the Straits of Gibraltar, protected her commerce. By an understanding with the United States the American flag was protected and convoy furnished when needed. Under an agreement of the so-called Christian Powers, Great Britain was allowed to act for all in minor matters when negotiating with the Barbary States. The British agent at Algiers bargained secretly for a truce between the Dey and Portugal, which for certain considerations was to last a year, and Portugal *was not to afford protection to any nation against Algerine cruisers*. The only nation that had been protected was the American. This truce was undoubtedly planned to turn the pirates against American vessels. It was done secretly, without even consulting the Portugese Government, and it was only prevented from abrogation by strong British influence at the Portugese Court. This was in 1793.

As early as July, 1785, American vessels had been captured by these pirates, and the crews made slaves. This went on for years. Did the United States declare war at once? They could not. There was not a war-ship afloat bearing the American flag, and up to 1798 tribute was paid to the Algerines to secure the release of the captives in hand, and it is a matter of surprise and mortification to know that on one occasion the United States presented the Dey with a frigate and presents, amounting in all to the value of about one million dollars.

After all the humiliations the United States had submitted to, it was only by a majority of two in Congress, that a resolution authorizing a naval force adequate to the protection of our commerce was adopted. It was approved on March 27, 1794.

Six frigates, among them the famous *Constitution*, and several smaller vessels were laid down upon what was called the American plan, suggested by Joshua Humphreys, a Quaker ship-builder. His idea, in brief, was, that the ships should be fast-sailing enough to either fight or run at will, and when they chose to fight they must be equal, ship for ship, with anything afloat; they must be longer and broader than the existing type and not so high out of the water. He advocated other strong and reasonable arguments for the proposed model, a very important one claimed being increased stability. The theories of Humphreys were accepted then, and with some modifications have prevailed in the United States Navy to this day. A number of smaller vessels were also added to the navy.

In 1796 the maritime powers of Europe became involved in what was almost a general war, and their measures of hostility against each other had a direct tendency to trespass on the privileges of neutrals.

The two great belligerents in the war that succeeded the French Revolution gradually encroached upon the rights of the Americans. The French not only captured British ships within our waters, but took the same liberties with Americans also. All efforts to obtain redress failed.

In April, 1798, the Government recommended to Congress

a plan of armament and defense which it was hoped would stop the aggressions and avert an open conflict. The depredations of the French reached a pass that could no longer be submitted to with honor.

Under the Act of May 28, 1798, American cruisers were authorized to capture any French vessel found near the coast preying upon American commerce, and the *Constitution* and *Delaware* sailed under such instructions. In June, 1798, the French vessel *Croyable*, which had taken several American ships, was captured by the *Delaware* and sent into Philadelphia. This was before Congress on July 7, 1798, had solemnly abrogated the treaty of alliance formed between France and the United States in the War of the Revolution, on the plea that the terms had been frequently disregarded by France and that the latter country, in face of solemn remonstrances continued to uphold a system of predatory warfare on the commerce of the United States. An express declaration of war was avoided in these measures, nor was it resorted to throughout the controversy. On July 9, 1798, American commanders were authorized by Congress to capture French cruisers wherever found.

When the hostilities began our navy consisted of twenty-two vessels.

On February 9, 1799, the *Constellation*, Captain Truxton, after a brilliant affair, lasting about one hour, captured, near St. Kitts, West Indies, the French frigate, *l'Insurgente*, and sent her to St. Kitts. She lost twenty men killed and forty-one wounded. The American loss was two killed and three wounded. The *l'Insurgente* was taken into our navy, and in July, 1800, sailed on a cruise from which no tidings have ever been received.

On the night of February 2, 1800, there was a fight near Guadaloupe, West Indies, between the *Constellation*, fifty guns, throwing 826 pounds of metal, and the French frigate *La Vengeance*, fifty-two guns, throwing 1,115 pounds. *La Vengeance* lost fifty killed and one hundred and ten wounded; the *Constellation* lost twenty-five killed and mortally wounded, and fourteen wounded. This was a fight in which the American Captain (Truxton) withheld his fire under the greatest

provocation, until he was able to make it tell with crushing effect. He constantly impressed upon the gunners the necessity of aiming and firing with deliberation. This method has for many years prevailed in the United States Navy and has been fostered and encouraged by those in power to such an extent that recently the attention of the nation and the world has been called to the value of such instruction. At midnight, in this running fight, the fire of the enemy died out entirely, the victory seemed won; it was, in fact, won over and over again, for the French flag had been lowered at least twice during the fight, but the people of the *Constellation* did not see it on account of the smoke and darkness, and the Frenchman, very properly, under the circumstances, fought on. About this time the mainmast of the *Constellation* (whose rigging had been shot away), fell, causing the loss of a midshipman and several men. The enemy slipped away and ran into Curacoa. The *La Vengeance* deserves credit for her escape by continuing the fight when in sore straits. There were several other combats of a stirring nature.

This "high seas war" with France began on May 28, 1798, and was ended February 3, 1801, when a treaty of peace was ratified by the United States Senate. Under its terms all Government vessels captured on either side were to be restored. The Americans returned three vessels. No American war ships had been captured except the *Retaliation*, which was originally taken from the French. Seventy-six other French vessels (some of them privateers), had been captured and were retained.

Spears says: "The patriotic American does not care to dwell on this trouble with a people that had rendered such great aid when the nation was struggling for life against the oppressor."

All will admit that France materially assisted the colonies during the War of the Revolution. When the question is asked, "Why was this?" the answer given by the majority is that it was on account of sympathy. This is all nonsense. France at that time was a monarchy and at war with Great Britain, and any alliance she could make against her was a godsend. Before one was agreed upon, Lafayette and others,

as individuals, fled from France and espoused the cause of the colonies.

The selfish nature of France was shown when not having the assistance of the United States in her wars under the Directory, she immediately turned upon us because it was thought we could not defend ourselves. This illusion, as I have shown, was thoroughly dissipated.

Neither France nor any other nation has ever fully shown that they were friendly to the United States. The nearest approach to real friendship has been from Russia. When analyzed, it will be found that the friendship of nations depends, as a rule, upon the commercial aspect, and in my opinion all such expressions as "blood is thicker than water," or its equivalent, are not worth the paper upon which they are written.

We now come to the conflicts with the pirates of the Mediterranean. These were made necessary, as already referred to, because, in the supposed interests of her trade, a civilized nation urged on the Barbary whelps to tear the peaceful passer-by. Not only did the British agent negotiate a treaty by which the pirates could be turned loose into the Atlantic, especially to prey on American commerce, but a British subject, named Lisle, was Admiral of the Tripolitan fleet. Then it was that the Bashaw of Tripoli, seeing the success of the Dey of Algiers in levying blackmail on the United States, declared war against us.

On May 20, 1801, a "squadron of observation," consisting of four vessels, under command of Captain Richard Dale (the officer who distinguished himself when first lieutenant of the *Bonhomme Richard*, with Paul Jones), was ordered to the Mediterranean. Upon the appearance of this squadron off Algiers, the wrath of the Dey, which had not been appeased by the presents (including a vessel), was suddenly modified, but the Bashaw of Tripoli was not so easily moved.

The first fight occurred between the *Enterprise* and the war polacre *Tripoli*, which was captured after a sharp action, in which the enemy twice acted in a treacherous manner after surrendering. The squadron was not strong enough to bat-

ter the walls of Tripoli, and the Bashaw refused to make a treaty. A weary blockade of the port followed.

On October 31, 1803, the *Philadelphia*, Captain Bainbridge, (unprovided with accurate charts), while chasing a cruiser, ran hard and fast aground. The enemy's gunboats opened fire, to which but a feeble reply could be made, and when the tide ebbed the vessel was helpless, and at five o'clock in the afternoon the flag was hauled down. Three hundred and fifteen persons surrendered and they were plundered of everything. A few days later the vessel was hauled off and towed to an anchorage under the castle, the enemy having recovered and replaced the guns, anchors, and shot that had been thrown overboard to lighten her.

The prisoners were confined in filthy dungeons and otherwise ill treated. Through the aid of the Danish Consul at Tripoli, Mr. N. C. Nissen, Bainbridge, on December 5, 1803, sent a letter, written in lime juice, to the American fleet, suggesting a plan by which the *Philadelphia* might be destroyed. This was adopted, and from those (all hands) wishing to undertake the enterprise Lieutenant Stephen Decatur, Jr., was selected to command. At Syracuse the captured ketch *Mastico* was fitted out and sailed on February 9, 1804, for Tripoli. On the night of February 16th, the ketch, maintaining her character as a merchantman, sailed into the harbor, with, of course, the majority of her crew of sixty-two men and a dozen young officers concealed. The wind failing, the ketch fortunately drifted toward the *Philadelphia*. About ten o'clock the pilot, by Decatur's order, steered so as to foul the rigging of the *Philadelphia*. Upon being hailed, the Malta pilot replied that they had lost their anchors and wished to make fast until others could be procured. After some working with a boat, which succeeded in making a line fast to the cable, the men began hauling in. Meanwhile the Tripolitans had sent a stern line. The ketch was within ten yards of the ship when the tension on the stern line threw her broadside to the frigate. Then came the cry, "Americanos!" "Americanos!" The moment for action had come. The momentum already gained was enough to land the ketch fair in place where grapnels were thrown, successfully, upon which

Decatur cried out, "Boarders Away!" He slipped for a moment and this gave Midshipman Morris (father of George Morris, the hero of the *Cumberland*), the honor of being the first on board; then followed Decatur and the rest. The Americans cleared the quarter deck and charged forward. The enemy fled, many jumping overboard, others ran below, where they were killed or disabled by the men who had entered through the ports, some hid and were destroyed later by the explosion. In ten minutes all show of resistance was ended. A rocket conveyed to those outside the information that the vessel was captured. She was most effectually fired and the gallant band hastened on board the ketch, Decatur, who was only twenty-four years old, being the last man to leave the burning ship. The time employed was twenty-five minutes and but one American was wounded. With a light wind, and aided by the large oars, eight on a side, the ketch got away to the sea. The Tripolitans fired at her from the shore batteries, but fortunately did no damage. I will not attempt to describe the destruction of the *Philadelphia* by fire, culminating in her entire obliteration by the explosion of the magazine, and it is impossible to fully comprehend the feelings of the successful heroes and their compatriots who were confined in the prisons of Tripoli.

After this there were several small but gallant contests between the combatants. The *Constitution* and several of the smaller vessels frequently silenced the batteries, but they had no adequate force to land and hold possession. There were enough personal incidents in this war to fill a volume.

Captain Preble, in order to annoy the enemy, decided to send a fire-ship among the shipping. The *Intrepid*, which under the name of *Mastico* had been used in the burning of the *Philadelphia*, was selected and fully prepared with combustibles, powder, shells and the like, under the command of Lieutenant Somers. It was intended to get her in among the enemy's shipping and then fire her, starting also a train, which was expected to burn fifteen minutes before it reached the magazine. Boats were taken along to give the crew a chance to rejoin their friends outside of the harbor. The attempt was made on the night of September 4, 1804. At 8 o'clock the

ketch left the flag-ship with a fair wind. She was seen from the *Nautilus* to pass into the channel. At this moment guns were fired from the shore in rapid succession. The light of a lantern carried by one who ran, was seen passing along the deck of the ketch. An instant later a hell of flame burst up to the sky, a shock followed that made the vessels beyond the bar quiver, and with the shock came a roar that was deafening. The *Intrepid* had disappeared and no tidings were ever received of those who embarked in her.

Our naval force was increased and the enemy was constantly blockaded and assailed. About this time there was an uprising, assisted by Americans, in the Bashaw's dominions. The capitol of his chief province was lost to him, and becoming alarmed he offered to deliver all the prisoners for \$60,000 and to agree never again to trouble American commerce. This offer was accepted and peace followed.

The fleet sailed to Tunis, whose ruler stimulated by the British Consul-General had expelled the American agent. Terms of peace were dictated to him under the muzzles of the guns of the fleet. That was a matter of wonder to the nations of Europe, for never had such a thing been done before.

The treaties concluded with the African pirates in 1805 were more favorable to the United States than to any other power, yet we still agreed to pay a blackmail tribute for the sake of peace.

The attitude of Great Britain to the United States in its relations to the pirates has been referred to, but during the War of 1812 it was more marked. She practically allied herself with them as she did with the Indians in our war of the Revolution.

No sooner did the Dey of Algiers hear of the new difficulty of the American nation, than he raised points about the payment of the annual tribute and made additional claims. Our Consul-General in view of the trouble with England yielded. Upon the flimsy ground that certain supplies sent as tribute were of inferior quality, the Dey sent the Consul away. At this time the British were furnishing him with an ample outfit of military stores. He then fitted out his fleet and sent it in search of Yankee merchantmen. It captured but one small

vessel. An American privateer took four prizes into Tripoli and Tunis. The rulers of these states promptly delivered them to British cruisers.

Just five days after the ratification of peace with Great Britain, the United States declared war against these pirates, and fitted out two powerful squadrons under Bainbridge and Decatur, which were to unite under Bainbridge when they met in the Mediterranean.

On June 17, 1815, Decatur fell in with and captured the *Mashouda*, a 46 gun frigate, after a fight in which the pirate Admiral displayed much good seamanship and bravery worthier of a better cause, losing his life before the surrender. Another war vessel was driven on shore.

On June 28th, Decatur was ready to treat with the Dey. On arriving off Algiers and making signals he received a visit from the Swedish Consul and the Captain of the Port. The latter, whose bearing was presumptuous, was much surprised to learn of the capture of the *Mashouda* and at once changing his manner, begged that hostilities might cease until a treaty could be negotiated on shore. Decatur replied "hostilities will not cease until a treaty is made, and a treaty will not be made anywhere but on board the *Guerriere*." Next day he came out with full power to negotiate. The Americans presented the draft of a treaty, which in spite of the efforts of the Algerines to have modified was complied with in every respect. The American prisoners were released, all claims for tribute were relinquished and the owner of the brig *Edwin* was to be paid \$10,000. The bold front of Decatur brought about this result. As an act of grace on the part of the Americans, the *Mashouda* was returned.

On July 15, 1815, Decatur with his vessels arrived off Tunis, and through the Consul made a demand for \$46,000 to pay for Yankee prizes which had been turned over to the British. The Dey under the pressure paid the money.

Tripoli was reached on August 5th, and after some grumbling the Bashaw paid \$25,000 and released several prisoners.

Decatur reached the station first and by the time Bainbridge arrived, he had practically finished the work.

Later the Dey of Algiers having been successful in making

a treaty with the British for the release of captives, became arrogant and compelled the United States Consul to haul down his flag and leave. The timely arrival of the united American squadrons brought him as well as the rulers of Tunis and Tripoli to terms, and since then we have had no war with the Barbary States.

Shortly after the War of 1812, the Republics of Buenos Ayres and Venezuela commissioned privateers to prey on Spanish merchantmen. It was not long before these ships began to plunder vessels belonging to neutral nations and piracy spread to an alarming extent.

In July, 1817, Captain Oliver Perry, of Lake Erie fame, demanded and obtained from Venezuela indemnity for an American vessel captured by one of her privateers.

In 1821, piracy became so general in the West Indies that the United States had to take vigorous measures against it. A large number of vessels were employed and the service was very arduous; on account of the hiding places of the pirates being on small islands and in shoal water boats were much used, which placed our people at a disadvantage when attacking, and in addition they were exposed to climatic conditions, which in many cases developed into the scourge of the West Indies—the yellow fever. Under many adverse circumstances and with very much loss of life our navy persevered, and after many gallant affairs succeeded in accomplishing its object.

By the middle of 1825, piracy in the West Indies was practically ended.

During the reign of Joseph Bonaparte and Murat in Naples from 1806 to 1815, several American vessels were confiscated upon what we considered untenable grounds. No satisfactory arrangement could be made with the authorities, and the matter was diplomatically discussed for years. It seemed to be as is usually the case with the Latins, a case of *Manana*, but Commodore D. T. Patterson, who was the father-in-law of the Admiral David D. Porter, when in command of the Mediterranean squadron, 1832-1836, was ordered to assist the United States Consul at Naples in collecting two million dollars of indemnity money. The first demand of the Consul was

haughtily rejected. Shortly afterwards the 44 gun frigate *Brandywine* sailed into the harbor of Naples. The demand was renewed, but only to be treated as the first. In a few days the *United States*, a "44," joined the *Brandywine*; four days afterwards the corvette *Concord* arrived, then two days later came her sister-ship, the *John Adams*; finally on the appearance of two more American war-ships the Neapolitans yielded. This incident alone should be an argument for the maintenance of a strong navy, but at present our good people need no further one than has been furnished during the war with Spain.

In 1832, the United States frigate *Potomac*, at Qualla Battoo in Sumatra, administered a very severe lesson to the Malays, who had seized an American vessel and murdered a portion of the crew.

There were a number of affairs, with marked good results, between our vessels and the natives on the coast of Africa and in the South Sea Islands, in which they were always severely punished for interference with American vessels.

In the Mexican War our navy had no men-of-war to contend with, but it was very usefully employed in blockading ports, and in covering the landing of troops at various places. We also sent expeditions on shore which were usually successful. A large number of merchant vessels were captured.

There were a number of creditable affairs in which the navy of the United States was engaged, which occurring in times of peace attracted little attention and were soon forgotten.

In 1852, owing to the splendid diplomacy (backed by a strong naval force), of Commodore Matthew C. Perry, Japan was opened to the world.

July 2, 1853, Commander D. R. Ingraham, commanding the United States ship *St. Louis*, at Smyrna, boldly prepared to attack the Austrian war vessel, *Hussar*, which was superior in force.

This was because Martin Kosta, an Austrian, who, two years before in New York City, had declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, had while in Smyrna on business, been seized and confined on board the *Hussar*. In-

graham cleared for action and declared that he would attack the Austrian ship, if Kosta was not released by 4 p. m. Before that hour satisfactory arrangements were made and the international difficulty was tided over.

While endeavoring to protect the property of American residents in Canton, China, November 16, 1856, Commander A. H. Foote, of the sloop-of-war *Portsmouth*, was fired upon by one of the forts. An apology being refused, he received permission from the officer commanding the squadron to avenge the insult.

On November 20th, after the *Portsmouth*, *San Jacinto* and *Levant* had bombarded the Chinese, Foote landed with about three hundred sailors and marines with four howitzers, and attacked the forts. There were four of them, built of granite, and mounting one hundred and seventy-six guns with garrisons of about five thousand men. On account of the shoal water the boats could not run into the bank, whereupon, the men waded ashore and formed into three columns. They pushed through the soft mud of the rice fields, dragging the howitzers; fording a creek they charged the works of the first fort which mounted fifty-three guns, many of them of heavy calibre. The Chinese fled with a loss of about fifty killed. The fort on the opposite side now opened on the Americans, but was soon silenced by the guns of the captured fort.

An army from Canton threatened the rear of the Americans, but the fire of our seamen caused it to retreat. On the following day our vessels and boats advanced upon the remaining forts. In spite of a heavy fire our men pressed forward to attack the second fort which mounted forty-one guns. This was handsomely carried and its guns turned upon the third fort, which also surrendered. Meantime a detachment of marines had captured a six gun battery.

Early on November 22d, the fourth and last fort mounting thirty-eight guns was captured. The loss of the Americans in these attacks was twelve killed and twenty-eight wounded. About four hundred of the Chinese were killed. Having accomplished their purpose the Americans returned to their ships.

On June 25, 1859, Captain Tatnall, in violation of the neu-

trality of the United States in the war between China and Great Britain, assisted the English Admiral who was in sore straits at the mouth of the Peiho river, China.

This cost him his barge, one man killed and the flag lieutenant badly wounded. Tattnall at that time used the expression which we often hear quoted in post-prandial efforts, namely: "Blood is thicker than water."

In 1859, Paraguay, which refused indemnity for firing on one of our naval vessels engaged in surveying, was brought to terms by a display of force under Commodore Shubrick.

June 26, 1863, the American steamer *Pembroke*, while said to be on a peaceful voyage and at anchor in the Inland Sea of Japan, was fired upon at one o'clock in the morning by a Japanese vessel. (At that time there was a civil war in Japan.) She was somewhat damaged and getting underway fortunately made her escape.

Commander D. S. McDougal, commanding the United States ship *Wyoming*, heard of this assault and immediately proceeded to the place. On approaching the town of Simonaski, he discovered several vessels (some of them men-of-war), at anchor in the harbor. Without any inquiry, upon her standing in towards the town he was fired upon by six batteries. He practically disabled the vessels in the sharp action that followed. After this he was induced to withdraw as he had no force adequate to hold what he seemed to have gained. It was a gallant affair in which the Americans had four killed and eleven wounded. The Japanese later made amends for the unfortunate affair.

In September, 1866, the American trading schooner *General Sherman*, was captured and destroyed and her crew were reported to have been massacred by the natives of Corea. Several vain attempts were made by the commanding officers of our cruisers to ascertain the fate of these men.

In 1865 a French army attempted to invade Corea, but were driven back with great slaughter. This success made the Coreans more than usually arrogant. Reports came to Rear Admiral John Rodgers, that some of the crew of the *Sherman* were still confined in Corea. In 1871, he appeared off the coast of Corea with his squadron, and assuring the authorities

that his visit was peaceful, merely desiring to gain knowledge of the *General Sherman* and her crew, he began making preparations to ascend the Ping Yang River. The natives affected to comply with his wishes, but on June 4th, boats which were taking soundings in advance of the vessels were fired upon by two forts. The Americans responded as well as they could, while two of the smaller vessels hastened to their assistance and soon silenced the forts with their eight-inch shells.

As the Corean flag was still flying and no attempt was made to apologize for the treacherous attack, six hundred and forty-four men were landed, and on June 11th carried the forts by storm with a loss of three killed, including the gallant Lieutenant McKee, and seven wounded. Finding it impossible to obtain any information of the crew of the *General Sherman*, Admiral Rodgers sailed away July 30th. Subsequently the difficulty with the Coreans was diplomatically settled.

On June 13, 1867, Rear Admiral Henry Bell punished the savages of Formosa, for murdering the crew of the American bark *Rover*, by landing a force from the *Hartford* and *Wyoming*, which gallantly drove them into the interior and burned their villages. In this affair Lieutenant Commander A. S. Mackensie, a very promising officer, was killed.

In 1870, a boat expedition from the United States ship *Mohican*, cut out the piratical steamer *Forward*, which manned by a crew of filibusters had been operating on the coast of Mexico; she was anchored in a lagoon near San Blas. The Americans despite a galling fire routed the pirates and burned the vessel. Lieutenant Wainwright and one man were killed and six wounded.

In conclusion I will ask you to permit me to go back to a period anterior to that covered by this compilation.

In a paper which I read before the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, I overlooked a disaster that a mention of at that time might have been of some interest, as we had the terrible fate of the *Maine* fresh in our minds.

The information came from Captain Vincent of Her British Majesty's Ship *Yarmouth*, '64, who says that on March 7, 1778, while cruising to the eastward of Barbados he fell in with

six vessels and bore down upon them. About nine o'clock in the morning he succeeded in ranging up on the weather quarter of the largest and leading vessel. Hoisting her ensign the *Yarmouth* ordered the vessel to show her colors, when the American flag was run up and the enemy poured in a broadside. A smart action now began and was vigorously maintained for twenty minutes, when the stranger blew up. The two ships were so near to each other, that many fragments of the wreck struck the *Yarmouth*, among other things an American ensign, which was not even singed, was blown upon her forecastle.

The sails of the *Yarmouth* had suffered so much in the engagement that the successful pursuit of the other vessels was out of the question. In this short action she had five men killed and twelve wounded.

On the 12th while cruising near the same place a piece of wreck was discovered with four men upon it. These men in a most wretched condition were picked up, and reported themselves as having belonged to the United States ship *Randolph*—32—Captain Nicholas Biddle, the vessel that had blown up in action with a British ship on the night of March 7th.

Out of the crew of three hundred and fifteen, three hundred and eleven had perished. How different! One set of brave men meeting death in honorable battle, the other murdered in a technically friendly port by the action of unknown assassins.

EXTRACTS FROM YEAR BOOK, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE old building now occupied by the General Government and known as the postoffice has a very interesting history, and on its front porch and steps, as well as in its hallway, many historical events have taken place, giving the venerable structure an atmosphere of romance in the minds of those who have taken the trouble to read the minor portions of the early history of Charleston and have found some idea of how her first citizens looked, what were their personal habits and characteristics, and what places they most frequented. The

Commissioners of the Province of Carolina signed articles of agreement with Peter and John Horlbeck, for the erection of an "Exchange and Custom House," and new "Watch House" in 1767. The Horlbecks went to England to obtain most of the materials, and completed the building in 1771. It was used for the purposes of the Colonial Government, and sometimes during the Revolutionary War it was misused—for once the patriots who had been given the freedom of their native city under "parole" were suddenly arrested by order of General Lord Cornwallis, and brought to the Exchange and imprisoned in this building until they could be transported to St. Augustine, Florida. The governors of South Carolina were "proclaimed" from the steps of the Exchange as long as Charleston continued to be the capital of the State. General George Washington came to Charleston on May 21, 1791, and Charles Fraser says in his "Reminiscences," that this great and distinguished man stood upon the steps of the Exchange "uncovered amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of the citizens." One of the civilities he received was a splendid concert and ball, given at the hall of the Exchange. In 1818, the City of Charleston sold the Exchange building to the General Government, and the conveyance recorded on February 14th, names as a consideration the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and is signed by John Geddes, intendant of the City of Charleston. In 1843, the building was thoroughly overhauled and repaired, and was in good order when our Civil War broke out. It was again put in order and occupied as postoffice after the war and was in its best shape until the earthquake of 1886, when it was badly damaged; the cupola had to be removed, which was a pity as it spoils the noble appearance of the old colonial structure. The Sons of the Revolution have recently marked this building with a bronze tablet, the only place so marked in Charleston.

SOME PATRIOTS AND THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

It has occurred to me that at this time, while the thoughts of our Chapter are turned towards the building known as the

"old postoffice," it may interest its members to listen to a short story relating to my great-great-grandfather, in fact to two of those gentlemen, which will illustrate the uses to which that now venerable and much coveted building was put during the occupation of Charleston by the British red coats, in the stormy days of the American Revolution. Peter Sinkler, the companion and friend of Francis Marion, was the owner of Lifeland, a plantation near the Santee river in old St. Stephens parish and in the near neighborhood of Belle Isle the Marion homestead; thus it was that these two had in early life become fast friends, and later on while Marion was earning the name of "The Swamp Fox," he had no more devoted follower than this same Peter my ancestor, who in the words of a late writer, "Had on account of his age, position and strongly marked character considerable influence with his fellow citizens." In addition to these admirable qualifications, I conclude that he must have possessed a charming personality, as he had succeeded in persuading no less than four women successively to become his, for weal or for woe.

The British were aware of the influence which he so successfully exerted in the community, and they determined to capture him by fair means or by foul. But how was this to be accomplished? for surely towards one so beloved, treachery was out of the question. But alas for the frailty of human nature! for there was found one willing to act the traitor's part, and this was a man towards whom he had shown unflinching kindness, who when left a penniless boy had been taken in by him, and made one with his children.

Like most of the Whigs Mr. Sinkler was accustomed occasionally to enjoy in the bosom of his family, a respite from the fatigues of Marion's camp. He was fully aware of the dangers to which he was exposed, but felt secure in the knowledge that he possessed a hiding place in the swamp, that lay not fifty yards north of his house, where he could be secure from everything but treachery.

Late one evening he was seen, accompanied by his camp servant, a faithful negro, approaching the house; and joyous indeed was the welcome he received as he was met on the broad piazza by his delighted wife and children, and happy

was the meal which followed, during which he told many stories of the stirring and exciting events which were transpiring every day among "Marion's men."

Before retiring for the night he inquired the whereabouts of the only absentee from the family circle (the ingrate of whom I have written) and was told that he had ridden off shortly after his arrival, and would spend the night at a neighboring plantation. Satisfied with this explanation, Mr. Sinkler retired, determining that on the morrow he would inspect his crops, visit his horses, and give an eye to his flocks and herds.

The next morning when the family were assembled for prayers (these Huguenots having faithfully retained the religious habits of their ancestors) the worshipers were disturbed by the hurried appearance of a faithful negro, who came rushing in, exclaiming, "Run, Massa! for God's sake, run! de Redcoats am comin'." All was confusion and distress. Hurriedly did Mr. Sinkler seek his place of refuge, only to find it surrounded by the British. He realized in an instant that he had been betrayed. He was seized by the enemy, and bound hand and foot, was carried near enough to his house to witness the brutality of his captors, and the savage recklessness with which they destroyed his property. The beds were taken from the house, ripped open, and their contents scattered to the winds, the provision houses opened and sacked, the poultry and stock shot down, and several crops of indigo destroyed or carried away.

The value of his property thus destroyed was afterwards assessed, and it amounted to fifty-five negroes, twenty thousand pounds of indigo, sixteen blooded horses, twenty-eight blooded mares and fillies, one hundred and thirty head of stock cattle, one hundred and fifty-four head of sheep, two hundred hogs, three thousand bushels of grain, twenty thousand rails, household furniture, liquors, plantation tools, poultry, etc., to the value of two thousand, five hundred pounds currency. Mr. Sinkler was not permitted even to take leave of his grief-stricken wife and children, but was marched to Charleston, a prisoner, without even a change of clothes. There he was thrust into the southeast cellar of the Provost,

known now as "The old postoffice." Here he found several of his neighbors and friends, among them my great-great-grandfather, DuBose, as unfortunate as himself, without bedding or even straw to lie upon. He soon fell a victim to malignant typhus fever, which speedily put an end to his sufferings, and thus died this patriot in a prison cell far from those dearest to him, and deprived of even the common necessities of life. His betrayer received, as the reward of his treachery, a commission in the British Army and a civil station in Nova Scotia, which he enjoyed during his lifetime. It may not seem out of place to mention here that two other of my ancestors, Daniel De Saussure and John Edwards, were imprisoned by the British in this now ancient edifice.

And so, does it not seem to you, Daughters of the Rebecca Motte Chapter, a graceful and appropriate act that this old "Provost" should be given for safe keeping into the hands of those whose forefathers laid down their lives within its walls, thus hallowing them by their sufferings in the cause of liberty?

MRS. JANIE S. HEYWARD.

YESTERDAYS IN WASHINGTON—RECOLLECTIONS OF GEORGE BANCROFT.

BY MARY S. LOCKWOOD.

GEORGE BANCROFT was born October 3, 1800. When I first knew him he was already old. Picture a man slender in figure, of medium height, with venerable covering of silvered hair, and whiskers surrounding the thin, classic face, soft eyes that have done service through nearly a century, and yet undimmed, and you see the patriarchal historian as he looked when we knew him.

His home was a spacious mansion not far from the President's house. His pleasant workshop was in the second story of this house, where he lived among his books, his pictures, and the memories of a century nearly gone. He lived in the atmosphere of this history-making Republic; within sight of his study windows were the homes of Commodores Decatur

and Rogers; on the opposite side of the square is the house in which Dan Sickles lived; on the north side, the house out of which Slidell stepped into the Southern Confederacy. On the east side of Jackson Square is the old Seward house, the last home of James G. Blaine, where the Opera House now stands. From this house Mr. Seward telegraphed Thurlow Weed to come to Washington. Mason and Slidell, at the command of the English Government, were released from Fort Warren, and recognition of the Confederate States by England and France seemed inevitable. In this house Thurlow Weed met the commission that was to hold the conference for the preservation of the Union. From this meeting Archbishop Hughes, Bishop McIlvaine, and Thurlow Weed were sent to Europe, and effectively presented their side of the question. From that time the mission of Mason and Slidell was doomed.

A short distance from this house was the home of Charles Sumner, and on the corner diagonally across, the home of Dolly Madison. In these surroundings George Bancroft saw the tidal wave gather that swept over his nation, and his iron pen of history kept the record of its ebb and flow. He saw political giants come and go; old men pass away and new men fall into their tracks. He knew Washington when the black pall of slavery hung over it, and he watched the dissolving view until the old city with its traditions melted away, and the beautiful city of to-day rose from the mist-cloud. He was a friend of James K. Polk and Martin Van Buren and the prominent men of their day. He was contemporary with Stephen A. Douglas, Charles Sumner, Ben Wade, William H. Seward, John C. Breckinridge, Robert Toombs, John Slidell, and Andrew Johnson. Each of these men were the leaders of men and opposite theories, and out of their contention he saw the coming of the wave of public opinion that stranded slavery.

When James K. Polk was President, George Bancroft was Secretary of the Navy. He was the prime mover in the establishment of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. It was when Secretary of the Navy that he sent the following order to John L. Sloat, Commander of the Pacific Squadron, June

24, 1845, nearly a year before Mexico declared war upon the United States:

"If you ascertain that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and occupy such other ports as your force may permit. You will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants, and encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality."

Later, June 8, 1846, he said:

"If California separates herself from our enemy, the Central Government of Mexico, and establishes a Government of its own, under the auspices of the American flag, you will take such measures as will best promote the attachment of the people of California to the United States."

Commodore Sloat, in the harbor of Mazatlan, heard, on the 7th of June, that the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma had been fought on the Rio Grande. He set sail on the following day with his squadron, and on the 2d day of July they sailed up the beautiful Bay of Monterey. On July 7th Old Glory unfurled her colors and gathered the old city of Monterey under her folds. The flag of red, yellow, and green that had greeted the sunrise of the century and lowered as the day star set behind the westward sea, was folded forever.

The British fleet had been hovering around Hawaii all winter. Admiral Seymour, of the British frigate "Collingwood," on the day following the raising of the American flag over Monterey, slowly turned his ship into the Bay of Monterey, leading the fleet, and was saluted by the American colors. He had watched his prey on the Pacific Coast, but was one day too late. In 1846 Mr. Bancroft resigned his position in the Cabinet, and was sent to England as Minister to the Court of St. James. During the years intervening his return from England to 1867 he was engaged on the production of his history of the United States. In 1867 he was appointed Minister to Prussia. In 1868 he was accredited to the North German Confederation, and in 1871 to the German Empire.

One of the most important services which he rendered was in his advocacy of the cause of the United States before the

Emperor of Germany in the settlement of what was known as the San Juan question. The Commissioners had been unable to agree on the western portion of the boundary line between America and Great Britain.

The question was at last referred to the German Emperor, with "power to decide finally and without appeal" the whole question in dispute. Mr. Bancroft thoroughly understood every detail of the question, having been a member of President Polk's Cabinet when the question and completion of the treaty of 1846 was up. He was Minister to England when the San Juan dispute arose.

Mr. Blaine, in his "Twenty Years of Congress," says: "This Government was fortunate in having its rights and interests represented before the Emperor by its Minister to Berlin, the Hon. George Bancroft. His memorial to the Emperor of Germany, when he presented his case, was conceived in the happiest style. His opening words were felicitous and telling.

They read thus:

"The treaty of which the interpretation is referred to your Majesty's arbitrament was ratified more than a quarter of a century ago. Of the sixteen members of the British Cabinet which framed and presented it for the acceptance of the United States, Sir Robert Peel, Lord Aberdeen, and all the rest but one are no more. The British Minister who signed it at Washington is dead. Of American statesmen concerned in it the Minister at London, the President, the Vice-President, the Secretary of State, and every one of the President's constitutional advisers except one have passed away. I alone remain, and after finishing the three-score years and ten that are the days of our years, am selected by my country to uphold its rights."

The Emperor of Germany decided the question in favor of the United States, and San Juan was within her boundary.

Mr. Blaine adds: "At the conclusion of the negotiations it enabled President Grant to say in his message to Congress—1872: 'Ninety years after the close of the Revolutionary War it leaves us for the first time in the history of the United States as a Nation without a question of disputed boundary

between our territory and the possessions of Great Britain on the American continent.' ”

At this time of peace along the border these statesmen could hardly have conceived that the legacy they were leaving to the people of an adjustment of the Northwest boundary lines in this day would be beset with new conditions and bold claims of right be set up, although Mr. Bancroft lived to see the seed of this new disturbance springing into life.

The seal fisheries and the Alaskan gold fields are too rich in results not to whet the appetite of our opponents on the border.

* * * * *

It was my good fortune to spend a morning with a friend in the workshop of this great historian and in his presence. His conversation that morning fell like a benediction upon his listeners.

When you were in the presence of this man of years and experience you were transported without effort over the way he had traveled. He told us of his college days and his life in Gottengen, Germany, when a student. He chose history as his specialty, and thoroughly equipped himself for its pursuit. He graduated at Gottengen as Doctor of Philosophy. After his graduation he spent some time traveling in Europe. His vast store of information, his brilliant conversational powers, his kindness of heart, agreeable manners, his genial spirit, mellowed by age and enriched by experience, made him a charming entertainer.

He told us of his friendship with Lord Byron ; of their first meeting on the ship “Constitution,” when the Mediterranean Squadron of the United States lay at anchor at Leghorn. This was May 21, 1822. He was invited by Byron to visit him at Mount Nero, which he did the following day.

What other man of world-wide fame living among us in the year 1891 could have in the flush of his manhood passed a day with Byron, who died in 1824, sixty-seven years before? Bancroft at the time of their meeting was twenty-two years old.

Byron died at thirty-six, at an age when Milton had not

written "Paradise Lost," and Goethe had not written "Faust." What might he have added to the literature of the world if he had lived out the allotted years of man? Mr. Bancroft had an intimate acquaintance with Goethe. He walked and talked with Humboldt, and Sevigny, the great jurist, was his friend. Manzoni was his acquaintance at Milan, and Chevalier Bunsen at Rome. In Paris, while studying the archives and libraries of that city, he was assisted by Lamartine, Guizot, and De Tocqueville. This was many years before Lamartine had made himself famous through his oratory in quelling the "red flag" mobs of Paris. It was just at the period when Guizot was entering his wonderful literary career.

There was a fascination in listening to his conversation. To touch the hand that had touched Goethe's, Byron's, and Lamartine's brought a flood of memories. "Faust" and "Marguerite" were realities before you and through his voice we again listened to the songs Byron wove. With pathos in his voice he said:

"I have lived too long. It is a sad thing to live to know that every friend of youth and middle age have passed on. No familiar voices, no touch of the hand to welcome you; to be in the world utterly alone as far as those who started in life's journey with you. Not one of all those men of whom I have been talking is on earth to-day."

He had survived them all, but he had lived to make the name of an honored citizen of this Republic that the years had helped him to immortalize.

THE STORY OF THE D. A. R.

PREAMBLE FIRST.

THOUGH I have never posed as a prophetess, yet two years ago to-night, in a little poem read before this Chapter, "Our Foremothers," occurred a stanza which may be taken as a prophecy of what so soon was verified—"War's dread shadow." I take it as a text to-night, for my story in rhyme of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The concluding stanza of the poem is as follows:

"And if ever war's dark shadow
 Falls across our native land,
 May we each like true descendants
 Of that ancient, loyal band,
 Daughters of the Revolution,
 Aid its sons with hand and brain
 Till above our starry banner
 White winged peace again shall reign."

THE STORY OF THE D. A. R.

(What "some folks" said about them and what they really did.)

When the Daughters of the Revolution
 First decided to unite,
 To encourage patriotism
 And keep its fires alight,
 Many were the shafts of satire,
 Jealousy, envy sped,
 And a storm of unjust censure
 Beat upon devoted heads.

They said, these scoffing doubters,
 Who would not understand
 The objects or the motives
 Of our patriotic band?
 That these proud and haughty daughters
 Of the men who fought and bled,
 That we might have a country,
 Those grand, heroic dead:
 They said the only motives
 Of these descendants true,
 Were to glorify each other
 And to boast their blood was blue,
 And to once a year together
 In Congress to convene,
 And there to scrap and wrangle
 And gratify their spleen.
 And at teas and at receptions
 To show their grandsire's face,
 Set round with pearls and diamonds
 Or to sport their old point lace,
 Or to talk about the number
 Of their kin whom they professed
 Had fought for home and country,
 Whose gold bars adorned their breast;
 All these things and many others

Did these scornful daughters say,
But they do not care to utter
These aspirations loud to-day.

Why Not?

For a change came o'er our country
And war's dread shadow fell
Across our peaceful hearthstones.
You know the story well,
And from Northland and from Southland,
From the East and from the West
A million hearts united
Gave their noblest and their best,
And the youth of twenty summers,
Side by side with grenadiers
Marched away to sound of bugle,
Our brave, valiant volunteers.

Then the proud and haughty daughters
Of their brave, heroic sires
On the altar of their country,
Kindled fresh with freedom's fires,
Laid their best and choicest treasures,
Gave their wealth, their health, their time
To assist some suffering soldier
In that far-off tropic clime.

Many who, though born to purple,
And unused to hardship's frown,
Bravely followed war's dread conflict,
Donning nurse's cap and gown,
And the boys in fever tossing,
Dreaming of the sights of war,
Blest the comforts, hope and courage
Brought them by the D. A. R.
Soups and jellies, ice and cordials
Found their way to camp and field
And the patriotic Daughters
In new lights were soon revealed,
And I trust it's well established,
As our numbers grow apace,
That we really can do something
Else, than boast and wear point-lace.

DORA TICHENOR VOORHIS.

COLONEL AARON BURR.

"TRUTH crushed to earth will rise again." Let me assist in the resurrection.

Without pausing to notice the unsoldierly conduct of Hamilton towards Burr, while both were in the army, we will pass at once to the period when they came prominently into view as candidates for the highest honors of the State.

In the presidential canvass of 1792, Hamilton's almost insane jealousy led him to write thus of the man against whose fair fame hardly a breath of suspicion had been raised: "I fear the other gentleman (Burr) is unprincipled both as a public and private man. In fact, I take it, he is against anything as it suits his interest or ambition. He is determined, as I conceive, to make his way to the head of the popular party and climb *per fas et nefas* to the highest honors of the State, and as much higher as circumstances may permit. Embarrassed, as I understand, in his circumstances, with an extravagant family, bold, enterprising and intriguing, I am mistaken if it be not his object to play the game of conspiracy, and I feel it to be a religious duty to oppose his career." September 26th he wrote again to another friend, Rufus King: "Mr. Burr's integrity as an individual is not unimpeached, and as a public man he is one of the worst sort * * * in a word, if we have an embryo Caesar in the United States it is Burr." These words were not the confidential utterances of one friend to another. They were written for effect, for in a few days King writes back that "Care has been taken to put our friends at the eastward on their guard."

In 1794 Colonel Burr was nominated by his party as Minister to France, but Washington refused to ratify the nomination. "It was," he said, "the rule of his public life to nominate no one for public office of whose integrity he was not insured." But when had Burr's integrity been questioned, except by political rivals? or when had he ever betrayed a trust, public or private? The instance cannot be found, and Washington's distrust at this time may readily be traced to

the potent influence of Hamilton, then the confidential man of his administration.

Again in 1798, when French insolence had provoked the young Republic to warlike measures, and an army had been voted and new general officers appointed, it was Hamilton again that blighted Burr's honest military ambitions. Sturdy John Adams gives the details in a letter written in 1815 and published in the tenth volume of his works: "I have never known," he writes, "the prejudice in favor of birth, parentage and descent more conspicuous than in the instance of Colonel Burr. That gentleman was connected by blood with many respectable families in New England. He had served in the army and came out of it with the character of a knight without fear, and an able officer. He had afterward studied and practiced law with application and success. Buoyed up on those religious partialities and this military and juridical reputation, it is no wonder that Governor Clinton and Chancellor Livingston should take notice of him. They made him attorney general and the Legislature sent him to Congress, where, I believe, he served six years. At the next election he was, however, left out, and being at that time somewhat embarrassed in circumstances and reluctant to return to the bar, he would have rejoiced at an appointment in the army. In this situation I proposed to Washington, and through him to the triumvirate (Washington, Hamilton and Pinckney), to nominate Colonel Burr for a brigadier general. Washington's answer to me was: 'By all that I have known and heard Colonel Burr is a brave and able officer, but the question is whether he has not equal talents at intrigue?' How shall I describe to you my sensations and reflections at that moment? He had compelled me to promote over the heads of Lincoln, Clinton, Gates, Knox and others, and even over Pinckney one of his own triumvirates (Hamilton), the most restless, impatient, artful, indefatigable and unprincipled intriguer in the United States, if not in the world, to be second in command under himself, and now dreaded an intriguer in a poor brigadier."

Where was Aaron Burr when the votes proved him as much the President of these United States as Jefferson? At

Albany, quietly performing his duties as Assemblyman. Judge Cooper, of New York, said: "Had Burr done anything for himself he would long ere this have been President." Another said of him: "Colonel Burr is a man of the first talents and the most virtuous intentions." The speech he made upon taking formal leave of the Senate, March 2, 1807, was pronounced the most sublime, dignified and impressive ever uttered. Its concluding sentiments are not those of "a wanderer and outcast on the earth," as has been asserted. I quote: "But I now challenge your attention to considerations more momentous than any which regard merely your personal honor and character—the preservation of law, of liberty, and the Constitution. This House, I need not remind you, is a sanctuary, a citadel of law, of order and of liberty; and it is here, in this exalted refuge, here, if anywhere, will resistance be made to the storms of political frenzy, and the silent acts of corruption; and if the Constitution be destined ever to perish by the sacrilegious hands of the demagogue, or the usurper, which, God avert, its expiring agonies will be witnessed on this floor. I must now bid you farewell. It is probably a final separation, a dissolution, perhaps forever, of those associations which, I hope, have been mutually satisfactory. I would console myself and you, however, with the reflection that though we are separated we shall be engaged in the common cause of disseminating principles of freedom and social order. I shall always regard the proceedings of this body with interest and solicitude. I shall feel for its honor and for the national honor so intimately connected with it, and now take my leave of you with expressions of personal respect and with prayers and good wishes." "At the conclusion of this speech," proceeds the report, "the whole Senate were in tears, and so unmanned that it was half an hour before they could recover themselves sufficiently to come to order and choose a vice-president *pro tempore*." Then they passed the following resolutions: "Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of the Senate be presented to Aaron Burr, in testimony of the impartiality, dignity and ability with which he has presided over their deliberations and of their entire approbation of his conduct in the

discharge of the arduous and important duties assigned him as president of the senate."

Much, very much more might be said upon this subject than space on these pages will allow.

Aaron Burr was married to Mrs. Prevost at the age of twenty-four years, not to "Madam Jumel at the age of eighteen." Madam Jumel became his wife a few years before his death.

HARRIET R. TAYLOR.

WHAT WE ARE DOING AND CHAPTER WORK.

THIRD ANNUAL VIRGINIA CONFERENCE.—The fall of 1899 will long be remembered as an almost ideal autumn, "summer lingering in the lap of winter," as if loath to leave the dying century to face its death in the cheerless gloom of winter's breath. So warm was the last week of October that the picturesque city of Staunton, nestled among the hills of the historic Valley of Virginia, was still wearing its dress of loveliest green, with here and there a tree of gorgeous coloring, whose leaves, untouched by frost nor torn by ruthless winds, were fading softly, making nature's rich "art-squares" on the thick green velvet of her turf. It was in this city that the meeting of the third annual Conference of the Virginia Daughters of the American Revolution was held. At 3.30 p. m. the visitors and delegates to this Conference were met at the C. and O. Station by the officers of the Beverly Manor Chapter with their private carriages, and were rapidly driven over those grand hills of Staunton to the homes to which each had been assigned. At 8 p. m. an informal reception was held at the beautiful residence of Mrs. James R. Taylor, where the visitors had an opportunity of meeting each other, and the charming members of the Beverly Manor Chapter.

Wednesday, at 10 a. m., the business meeting of the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, Mrs. Hugh Nelson Page, of Norfolk, to whose enthusiastic interest, personal magnetism and unflagging energy is due much of the progress of our Society. The Daughters were cordially and wittily welcomed by Mrs. James R. Taylor, Regent of the Beverly Manor Chapter, who "scanted this breathing courtesy," but promised their welcome would "appear in other ways than words." Faithfully was this promise fulfilled for their hospitality was most royal. Mrs. James F. Manpin, of the Fort Nelson Chapter, responded, in the name of the

Daughters, to this welcome, expressing their appreciation of such hospitality and their gratification in being the guests of this Chapter. After the usual preliminary work of the Conference, reports from the State Regent and each Chapter were read. With the exception of the Danville and Wytheville Chapters, who sent no delegates or reports, every Chapter in the State was well represented. These reports showed an increase of membership and interest; more work accomplished; and decidedly larger programs of work marked out for the coming year. The State Regent reported three new Chapters forming in Fredericksburg, Hampton and Winchester; suggested lines of historical work as a common cause on which the entire State force of Chapters could unite, and urged the Virginia Daughters to see to it that Virginia takes the place her glorious traditions demand of her—in the foremost ranks.

The Old Dominion Chapter, of Richmond, reported \$50 contributed to the Continental Hall and the same amount to the George Washington Memorial Association. Their work for the coming year will be to assist the Society for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in the work so urgently needed at Jamestown and which they hope to have completed by 1907, the tri-centenary of the foundation of Jamestown. They wish to put a fence around the old graveyard and to restore the ancient tombstones; to repair the old church tower, and to build a house in which a care-taker can live. For this work the Old Dominion Chapter asks the hearty coöperation of her sister Chapters.

The Albemarle Chapter reported such a splendid literary program so faithfully carried out during the past year that they are clearly entitled to be the banner Chapter of the State in literary work. Their work for the year will be to suitably mark the birthplace of Thomas Jefferson.

The Mt. Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, reported contributions to the Walworth Monument Fund and to the Sesqui-Centennial of Washington's survey of Alexandria. On request of Mrs. Shaw, Vice-President of Washington Headquarters Association, for a flag to float over the last headquarters of Washington, this privilege was sought by, and

granted to, the Mt. Vernon Chapter, who furnished a flag the fac-simile of the one used at that period, ten by twelve feet in size, to be sent to New Jersey.

The Beverly Manor Chapter, of Staunton, reported having completed an interesting program of literary work, and contributed to the Continental Hall during the past year. Their future work will be to mark the graves of revolutionary heroes and to erect a monument to John Lewis.

The work of the Great Bridge Chapter, of Norfolk, will be to secure a national park at Yorktown; to present a medal for the best paper on historical topics prepared by the pupils of the Norfolk schools; to place a marble slab on the wall of old St. Paul's Church below the aperture made and occupied by the cannon-ball shot by the troops of Dora Drummore on January 1, 1776; to erect a granite boulder suitably inscribed, on the spot where the battle of Great Bridge was fought, and to complete a historical room in the Public Library of Norfolk to contain books, pictures, furniture and all relics pertaining to the revolutionary period.

The Margaret Lynn Lewis Chapter, of Roanoke, reported sufficient funds on hand to mark the grave of General Andrew Lewis, the hero of Mt. Pleasant, who served on General Washington's staff, and who is buried at Salem, Virginia. This Chapter is named after his mother.

The Massanutton Chapter, of Harrisonburg, reported an interesting program of literary work; contributions to the War Relief Fund, and to the Continental Hall, which all of its members earnestly wish to see completed.

The Montpelier Chapter, of Orange, reported a well-selected program of literary work. Their future work will be to place a bronze tablet inserted in a rock upon the spot where President Zachary Taylor was born.

The work of the Fort Nelson Chapter, of Portsmouth, is the copying of the old records, some of which ante-date the Revolution, in the Norfolk County Court House, their condition being such that unless this work is done promptly it will be impossible to preserve these records. They are also working with the assistance of their sister Chapters and through their representatives in Washington, to induce the

Navy Department to build a first-class battleship at the Norfolk Navy Yard to be named after our honored State, Virginia. The first business meeting adjourned at 1 p. m.

From 5 to 7 p. m. a beautiful tea was given in her old colonial home by Mrs. William Purviance Sams, a charming and graceful hostess. After serving delicious refreshments and ices in quaint colonial shape, a thrilling tale of a revolutionary heroine, selected from the diary of her mother, was delightfully read by Miss Hester.

Promptly at 10 a. m. on Thursday the second business meeting of the Conference was called to order by the State Regent, who presided with her usual graceful dignity and executive ability, her first rulings being appreciated by all. Reports from the chairmen of various committees were read; new committees formed for the furtherance of the work already planned, and new work suggested, and the many questions before the Conference were animatedly and ably discussed. A most gratifying report was read from the Committee on Exchange of Historical Papers and Mrs. Albert H. Tuttle, of the University of Virginia, was made custodian of these papers. A very helpful paper on "How to Promote Chapter Growth" was read by Mrs. Hall, of Richmond. A letter was read from Mrs. Armstrong, of Hampton, giving interesting details of the experience of trained nurses in the United States, Cuba and the Philippines, and urging all Daughters to exert every influence by presenting bills to Congress through their representatives to have trained nurses admitted into the regular army. On request of the State Regent, Mrs. Albert H. Stahl, of the Lafayette Chapter, Lafayette, Indiana, a guest of the Beverly Manor Chapter, gave a brief account of the efficient work of her Chapter, which is especially interested in the Lafayette Monument to be unveiled at the Paris Exposition.

The Mount Vernon Chapter, of Alexandria, asked that the next Conference be held in their city, which invitation was enthusiastically accepted. A vote of thanks was tendered the Secretary of the Conference, Mrs. J. Thomas McCollough, of the Beverly Manor Chapter, for her pleasing and accurate minutes, and thus ended the last business meeting of this

Conference, marked by perfect harmony and a gratifying amount of efficient work accomplished.

Thursday afternoon a tallyho party was given by Mrs. J. Mason Miller, but a yellow haze, caused by the burning of mountain forests, obscured much of the lovely scenery around Staunton. In the evening two delightful suppers were given, one by the gracious and hospitable Mrs. McHenry Holliday, and the other by the brilliant Mrs. Lyman Chalkly, who provided for her guests a second feast of wit and fun long to be remembered.

On Friday morning a tallyho picnic to the "Old Stone Church" was given by Mrs. F. Alexander Robinson, the "wittiest woman in the Valley of Virginia." The day was perfect, the drive delightful, and on our return we had an unveiling of the mountains, for the haze was lifted, revealing glimpses of beautiful scenery, and the two historic peaks, "Betsy Bell" and "Mary Grey," around which are woven romantic stories of two revolutionary maidens. Old Stone Church, in a grove of magnificent oak trees, about eight miles from Staunton, deserves special mention. It is built of grey lime-stone, the architecture being peculiar to itself, and was erected in 1740, when the surrounding country was a dense and trackless forest, vehicles for transportation almost unknown, requiring willing hands and brave hearts for such work. Even the women and children assisted the men in this work, bringing the sand from the river two miles distant. During the 160 years of its existence this church has only had nine pastors, the ministry of the first three extending over a period of one hundred years, and these three, dying while in charge, sleep with their people in the old graveyard nearby. During the French and Indian War, after Braddock's defeat, when terrified by the barbarity of the savages, the people of the valley spoke of fleeing for their lives, Rev. Dr. John Craig, the first pastor of this church, refused to leave, and fortified the church with mounds and ditches, traces of which are still visible. A kitchen was built within this fortification, and thus barricaded, the church served during this period as a block-house, the women and children being left here in security from the Indians, while the men tilled their fields with knives in their

belts, and with rifles close at hand. This kitchen has been recently pulled down and the interior of the church remodeled, but the exterior remains the same, and is in such a perfect state of preservation that it bids fair to serve as a place of worship for another century. The elder of the church and its present pastor gave the Daughters an interesting account of the church and showed its first and only communion service, still in use—eight pieces of very handsome silver plate—and told of the many sacrifices the women made to raise the money for the last payments on this service, they preferring silver in the Lord's house to luxuries in their own homes. They also showed the "tokens," small bits of copper, which each member had to place on the communion table before partaking of the elements, these "tokens" having been given by their pastor at the previous service to each one as a token of faithful membership. One Real Daughter of the Revolution, not a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, who was present, was felt to be the most honored guest at the picnic.

At 9 p. m. a very beautiful reception was given by the Beverly Manor Chapter at the Virginia Female Institute, which enjoyable and brilliant social function ended this delightful visit to Staunton. Saturday morning the Daughters returned to their homes filled with recollections of a happy time, fired with ambition to do better work and longing to be worthy daughters of noble sires.

OLD GLORY CHAPTER (Franklin, Tennessee) was organized by Miss Susie Gentry in October, 1897, and entered at once into an enthusiastic study of American history.

During this time we have located two places where important treaties with Indians were held, and learned where the sacred dust of four revolutionary heroes rest.

One of these treaties was held at the French Lick, on Cumberland River, four miles northwest of Nashville, November 5 and 6, 1783. It was here that Joseph Martin, representing Virginia and North Carolina, and John Donaldson, representing Virginia, met the Red King of the Chickasaws

and his chief warriors and made a treaty with them for territory lying south of Cumberland River extending to the tributaries of Elk and Duck Runs.* This treaty was never violated.

At the old Presbyterian Church, by the old cemetery in Franklin, Tennessee, Andrew Jackson and John H. Easton in 1825 held a treaty with the Creeks relative to their withdrawal to the west. The chief spokesman among the Indians at this time was Kenhickee, whose portrait Colonel Dudley, of Franklin, painted while the Indians were here holding the treaty.

The four graves of revolutionary soldiers located by Old Glory Chapter are those of Hardin Perkins,† at the old Perkins homestead, five miles from Franklin, Tennessee, on the Del Rio pike. Samuel Henderson's grave is near Bethesda, Williamson County, Tennessee. He was born in 1769 and did service during the Revolution against the Indians. He was a younger brother to Richard Henderson, who Will T. Hale, Tennessee's historian, calls "the father of Tennessee." The grave of Minos Cannon, father of Governor Cannon, of Tennessee, is found at the old Cannon homestead near Triune, Williamson County, Tennessee. The inscription on his tomb testifies to the fact that he was a revolutionary soldier. The grave of George Neely is about two miles south of Franklin, Tennessee. The tombs of these four men still stand.

*Ramsey: Tennessee, 459, 463; American State Papers, Indian Affairs, 1, 432, 326; See report to Governor Harrison in Calender Virginia State Papers, III, 548 December 16, 1783.

†Copy of letter from the War Department in possession of Mrs. Hardin Cochrane, great-granddaughter of Hardin Perkins.

The records of this office show that Hardin Perkins served as second Lieutenant and first Lieutenant in Capt. Peter Dun's Company, Sixth Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. John Gibson, Revolutionary War. His name appears on a company roll for the month of May, 1777, which shows him appointed October 28, (year not stated). He is down first for the month of April, 1778. This roll reports him resigned April 25th.

By authority of Secretary of War,

F. C. AINSWORTH,
Col. U. S. Army, Chief of Record and Pension Office.

During the Spanish-American War Old Glory Chapter contributed through the Army Comfort Circle, Mrs. Henry Beaumont, President, nineteen shirts. In the pockets of some of these were written messages of encouragement and love to the sick soldier boys into whose hands they might chance to fall, messages prompted by yearning, motherly hearts. Nineteen Bibles were also contributed.

The Chapter holds in bank twenty dollars to go toward the building of Continental Hall.

The Children of the American Revolution of this place have five dollars as a contribution to the Lafayette monument, which is to be unveiled in Paris, France, in 1900.—LUCY HENDERSON HORTON, *Secretary*.

MINNEAPOLIS CHAPTER (Minneapolis, Minnesota).—Mr. and Mrs. Jonas Guilford gave their residence on Hawthorne avenue Wednesday night, December 27th, for a holiday social gathering which took the form of a colonial reception. The feature of the occasion was the presence of many of the Chapter members in colonial costume or the customs of colonial days suggested by powdered hair, high combs, black patches and crossed kerchiefs. Each member, besides her escort, invited a guest. The Chapter has a membership of 108, which furnished a gathering of over 200, that well filled Mrs. Guilford's spacious parlors.

The rooms were hung with red, white and blue and beautiful flags were draped artistically about the rooms and over several revolutionary souvenirs, among which were copies of Stuart's George and Martha Washington. Mrs. F. C. Rising, Regent of Winona Chapter, was guest of honor, having come expressly for the event. Mrs. Guilford was assisted in receiving her guests by the officers of Minneapolis Chapter, Mrs. H. A. Norton, Regent; Mrs. Robert Stratton, Vice-Regent; Mrs. F. C. Barrows, Recording Secretary; Mrs. H. H. Weeks, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. Charles W. Schneider, Treasurer; Mrs. E. J. Newcomb, Registrar; Mrs. O. H. Shepley, Historian; Mrs. M. D. Hardin, Chaplain. The Board of Management and committees for the year embrace Mrs. Luther Ford, Mrs. M. A. Dodge, Mrs. E. H. Space,

Management. Mrs. Ell Torrance, Mrs. J. Guilford, Mrs. F. C. Ball, Mrs. L. K. Conant, Mrs. May Dudley Greely, Mrs. James Harnden, Miss Jean Blaisdell, Miss Emma Rogers, Program. Mrs. F. C. Barrows, Mrs. C. W. Schneider Printing. Miss Blaisdell, Press.

The social features of the reception were supplemented with a program in which a quartet, consisting of Miss Chloe Palmer, Miss Harriet E. Wales, H. A. Stuart and J. F. Kerr, with Miss Elinor Williams accompanist, rendered the musical selections, "The New Hail Columbia," "A Song of a Thousand Years." Mrs. Norton naturally and easily extended the greeting to the guests. E. C. Stringer, of St. Paul, spoke on behalf of Sons of the American Revolution. Mrs. Ell Torrance, State Regent, spoke on "The Daughters of the American Revolution." Miss Blanche Booth recited the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet," and "Angelina Johnson." Rev. Clarence F. Swift, pastor of Park Avenue Congregational Church, who spoke with so much effect in the recent Washington memorial service, made the address of the evening on a patriotic subject. The program closed by all joining in singing "America."

Following the exercises refreshments were served in the dining-room, which was prettily decorated with patriotic emblems, palms and flowers. The remainder of the evening was occupied with pleasant social converse.

Minneapolis Chapter will have a meeting soon to elect delegates to the annual Congress in Washington, February 22d, at which a new State Regent will likely be suggested, Mrs. Torrance having signified her desire not to serve another year.

The two new Chapters of which Mrs. O. C. Wyman and Miss Winston were appointed Regents last summer, will be organized this month, thus giving to Minneapolis four flourishing Chapters.—MRS. O. H. SHEPLEY, *Historian*.

OLEAN CHAPTER (Olean, New York).—From its very inception the Olean Chapter manifested its spirit of patriotism by the selection of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the death of General Washington as the date for its organization, and the charter also bears the historic date of January 6th, thus

commemorating the marriage of George and Martha Washington, further emphasizing the first objects of our National Society, which is "To perpetuate the memory of the spirit of the men and women who achieved American independence."

About fifty ladies, members and prospective members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, assembled at "The Elms," the residence of Mrs. J. B. Strong, on the afternoon of December 14, 1897, for the purpose of forming a local Chapter. The spacious parlors were elaborately hung with flags and the very air breathed with patriotism. The meeting was opened with an invocation and the singing of "America." Then Mrs. G. Howard Strong, who had previously been appointed Chapter Regent, in a few graceful words announced the object of the meeting. It was accordingly resolved that "The Olean members of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, form themselves into a local Chapter on this the 14th day of December, 1897." The organization was accomplished with a charter membership of twenty-eight. Mrs. Strong then appointed the following officers to coöperate with her: First Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. W. Higgins; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. H. Bradley; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. E. Wheeler; Registrar, Mrs. William Horner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ballard; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Maud D. Brooks; Treasurer, Mrs. John Fotes; Historian, Miss Marcia R. Bordman; Chaplain, Mrs. N. L. Reed; Committee of Safety, Mrs. J. B. Strong, Mrs. N. H. Mandeville, Mrs. C. D. Judd.

The Regent of the Buffalo Chapter, Mrs. Thompson, and Mrs. North, its Treasurer, were present on this occasion and both gave instructive and enthusiastic talks on the purposes and work of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. At the first meeting was read a paper entitled, "A Sketch of the Early History of Olean and its Founder, Major Adam Hoops," prepared for the occasion by Miss Brooks.

The first regular meeting was held January 10, 1898, at which time the Chapter was christened and the By-Laws adopted. In naming the Chapter but two names were suggested, that of Major Hoops and Olean, the name given by

him to this section of the county in 1804. There was in this neighborhood an oil spring, the existence of which was known to the French Jesuits before 1721. The Indians always regarded it of great value, attributing to it important medicinal qualities. The mile square embracing it was one of the reservations of the Seneca Indians, in their treaty with Robert Morris. The Indian name of this reservation was "Tecar-nohs," signifying "dripping oil." The existence of the oil spring suggested the name Olean to Major Hoops, he no doubt forming the word from *oleum* signifying oil. Therefore the name has considerable local historic significance and in a measure commemorates the founder of our town. However, the Chapter hopes in the future to erect some more substantial memorial to Major Hoops, who not only was the original settler in this locality, but served throughout the War of the Revolution and was aide-de-camp to General Sullivan in his expedition against the Indians in 1779.

It was also decided that the Chapter meetings be held monthly from October to June, the date of some important revolutionary or historical event being celebrated at each meeting. The annual election to occur October 19th, the date of the surrender at Yorktown.

The first event observed was the anniversary of the birth of George Washington, February 22d. On this occasion the Chapter was entertained by its First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Higgins, wife of our Senator. The room was appropriately decorated with flags, a portrait of the "Father of our Country" occupying a conspicuous place on the wall. Each member was privileged to bring one guest and all were presented, on entering, with a small silk flag. A delightful program was carried out and later refreshments were served.

The evacuation of Boston by the British was celebrated March 17th. At this meeting the literary program included a pamphlet of unusual interest entitled "Personal Recollections of the Siege of Boston and Other Reminiscences of the Revolutionary War," written by Isaac Snow and read by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Page. Since that date Mrs. Seville Snow Higgins, of East Arleens, Massachusetts, daughter of Isaac Snow, has given the Olean Chapter the distinction of enrolling her name among its members and the Chap-

ter has forwarded to her a beautiful gold spoon, the usual gift to a Real Daughter from the National Society.

On April 19th was commemorated the famous ride of Paul Revere and the battle of Lexington and Concord, and on May 10th the capture of Fort Ticonderoga was fittingly observed.

A special meeting and reception was held May 25th at the residence of Mrs. J. F. Johnson, a great-granddaughter of Major General John Patterson, at which was celebrated Dewey's victory at Manila. During the evening the Chapter was presented with its charter, a gift from two of the members in remembrance of their respective great-grandfathers, Cornelius Brooks and Jekeil Boardman, who as boys served with their fathers in the War of the Revolution and later became pioneer settlers of the town of Olean. They are two of the three revolutionary soldiers buried within the limits of the town, thus constituting one of the four links which unite this part of the country with revolutionary history. On May 30th the Chapter paid a touching tribute to these heroes by placing beautiful wreaths upon their graves.

The June meeting was held on the 17th in commemoration of the battle of Bunker Hill.

May was a busy month with the Daughters. When the Forty-third Sep. Co., N. Y. S. N. G., was ordered into service the Chapter wishing to show its patriotism, extended to Captain Franchot and the members of his company its sympathetic interest and offered to assist them in any possible way. Several special meetings were held for work and all lent willing hands in making "housewives" and filling them with many articles of use and comfort for the boys in camp. Hospital shirts, bandages, medicine and other supplies were contributed by Chapter members from time to time during the summer.

The Chapter has pursued a course of study consisting of readings in American history, particularly of the colonial and revolutionary periods.

The Chapter is registered as a study club with the Department of University Extension at Albany, thus having the privilege of borrowing books from the State Library.

The Regent and Registrar represented the Chapter at the annual Congress held at Washington, February 22d, and the Corresponding Secretary attended the Conference of State Chapters at Syracuse in May.

Upon the return of Company I, Third New York Volunteer Infantry, from Camp Meade, September 13th, the Olean Chapter served a delicious luncheon to them in their armory, extending to them a hearty welcome home after the long and tedious routine of camp life. This courtesy was greatly appreciated by both officers and men. The annual election was held October 19th, nearly all of the officers being reëlected. A colonial carnival and loan exhibition held at the State Armory, October 19th and 20th, was the first public entertainment given by the Olean Chapter and proved to be a grand success. The loan department was of especial interest, containing nearly seven hundred articles of ancient or historic value.

The evacuation of New York was celebrated at the next regular meeting, November 25th, the Boston Tea Party being observed December 16th.

During the year the name of Mrs. Stone, another Real Daughter and a relative of one of our members, was added to our roll of honor.

Beginning with January, 1899, the Chapter meetings have been held the first Saturday of each month, and on each occasion articles of an historical or a biographical nature have been read. The subjects were assigned by a Topic Committee and given out in the form of a most attractive year book, the gift of the chairman, Miss Wheeler. The result of our literary efforts has been some really interesting and valuable papers. Our Regent, a delegate and alternate, attended the Continental Congress, which convened at Washington during the week of February 22d.

The sum of \$5.00 was sent as a contribution to the Continental Hall Fund.

Interesting meetings were held on the afternoon of January 7th, February 4th and March 4th respectively.

One of our pleasantest social events occurred on the afternoon of March 11th, designated as "Congress Day," at which

time our Regent invited the Chapter to meet with her and listen to the report of the proceedings at Congress. Refreshments were served and a very enjoyable hour ensued.

The regular April meeting was held on the 1st of the month. In April the townspeople of Olean held a fair to raise funds for a hospital. During the second week, on the 19th of April, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, Olean Chapter gave an entertainment, consisting of historical tableaux and stereopticon views, which netted the largest receipts of the week. The Chapter also contributed \$100.00 from its treasury to the Hospital Fund. May 6th was the date of the next meeting. As usual wreaths were placed upon the graves of the revolutionary soldiers on Memorial day. The last regular meeting for the season occurred Saturday afternoon, June 3d.

The celebration of Flag day was thoroughly enjoyed by the Daughters and their friends at a picnic. Covers were laid for nearly one hundred, the decorations consisting of flags. Both music and toasts were of a patriotic nature.

On the 6th of the month our Regent was in attendance at the State Conference of Daughters of the American Revolution in Buffalo and reported a most enthusiastic gathering.

The Chapter did not again convene until September 8th, when a special meeting was called to arrange for a reception to be given the Board of Education and teachers in the Olean public schools. Invitations were issued for October 6th and on that evening the Daughters received their guests in Metropolitan Hall, which was handsomely decorated with the colors of our Society, national flags and palms. An orchestra rendered an interesting program, interspersing many patriotic airs. Refreshments were served during the evening. Above the table hung the insignia of the Daughters of the American Revolution brilliantly lighted by electricity. There were fully 150 guests present and the occasion proved one of the social events of the season.

On the 19th of October the annual election was held, resulting as follows: Regent, Mrs. G. H. Strong; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. H. Bradley; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Ethan

Allen Judd; Third Vice-Regent, Miss S. Lavina Kelsey; Registrar, Mrs. William Horner; Recording Secretary, Mrs. L. H. Ballard; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Bertha Bussell; Treasurer, Mrs. John Fotes; Historian, Miss Maud D. Brooks; Chaplain, Mrs. N. L. Reed; Committee of Safety, Mrs. J. B. Strong, Mrs. C. D. Judd, Mrs. J. A. Johnson.

The Chapter again met on the afternoon of the 4th and was entertained by an interesting literary and musical program.

At the regular December meeting, in response to an appeal from Mrs. Belden, State Regent, \$10.00 was appropriated to purchase supplies for the sick soldiers in Manila. Contributions were also received from many of the Daughters and gifts were sent by friends outside of the Chapter. Soon three boxes were packed and sent on their way across the sea. The Chapter also voted the sum of \$5.00 for a charter membership in the National University and George Washington memorial. Five dollars has also been voted for the Lafayette monument fund.

At the last Chapter meeting, January 13th, delegates and alternates were elected for the annual Congress to be held in Washington next month, and other business was transacted. The program for the afternoon embraced two interesting articles from the current year of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE. We have now a membership of 71, including two Real Daughters. Thus far our meetings have been most satisfactory and we hope to increase in strength and usefulness. —MAUD D. BROOKS, *Historian*.

PUTNAM HILL CHAPTER (Greenwich, Connecticut).—The Putnam Hill Chapter, of Greenwich, Connecticut, was organized on December 28, 1897. The name chosen for the Chapter was in honor of the historical spot where General Israel Putnam took his "leap into history." Under the tactful leadership of the Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams, the Chapter has accomplished much good work. Interest was shown from the first in the "George Washington Memorial Association," and several charter members have been secured. On the Sunday preceding Washington's birthday, for the last two years, a

patriotic service has been held in Christ Church, through the kindness of our Chaplain, Rev. M. George Thompson. The offering was given the first year to the fund for the George Washington University, and this year was added to the fund for the Putnam tablets. When the call came from our State Regent, asking our coöperation in raising funds for sending nurses to the army and supplies for the sick, the response was prompt and generous. Two hundred and sixty-one dollars was raised and forwarded for this object. In addition to this amount twenty-five dollars' worth of delicacies for the ship "Relief" were donated through the Chapter and a large quantity of hospital supplies and twenty books were given. A few earnest women made about fifty garments and sent them for our soldiers. On October 12th Major General O. O. Howard gave a lecture, under the auspices of the Putnam Hill Chapter, for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers. The subject of the lecture was "The American Volunteers."

Our Chapter has not been without its social features. On June 20th, by invitation of Miss Anna A. Marks, one of our charter members, a meeting was held at her hospitable home in Sound Beach. Besides our own members, there were guests from neighboring Chapters. The entertainment prepared by Miss Marks was a most enjoyable one. Miss Susan H. Mead read an interesting paper, entitled, "In Revolutionary Times." Professor Green, of New York, gave a lecture on "American Folk Songs" during the colonial period, the revolutionary period, and down to the present time. Two of his pupils illustrated his talk by singing various songs, showing how the songs of those days differed from the ballads of the present time. After refreshments were served, an hour was spent in social intercourse. On February 7, 1899, our Chapter gave a "Colonial Tea" in the parlors of the Lenox House. The guests were received in true colonial style by the officers of the Chapter, attired in gowns of ancient cut and form and with powdered hair. Many of the quaint costumes had been worn during the revolutionary days. The colonial costumes of the Daughters in charge of the tables added picturesqueness to the scene. Many quaint pieces of jewelry and ornaments that had been "handed down" in the family for

over one hundred years were brought out for the occasion. This function, both socially and financially, was a most brilliant and successful affair. The proceeds are to be used in erecting a monument and tablet upon the brow of Putnam Hill as a memorial to General Israel Putnam.

A very delightful social meeting was held at the residence of Miss Adele Louise Sayre, one of the charter members, on December 14th to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. Our Chaplain, Rev. M. George Thompson, offered prayer for our country and gave an interesting address upon the character of George Washington. Miss Rogers, of the Norwich Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, read an account of the last days of George Washington and several patriotic poems were read. Refreshments were served by the gracious hostess, and a social half hour passed very pleasantly.

The Chapter has received a gift of three historic paintings, several books of historical value, and a pewter platter and porringer. Colonel Henry H. Adams has recently presented the Chapter with a beautifully framed picture of "The Birth of our Nation's Flag." It was presented to Colonel Adams by the American Flag House and Betsy Ross Memorial Association. The Chapter has recently been the recipient of a handsome flag from our Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams. Mr. Edward C. Converse has presented a steel flagpole and Mr. James McCutcheon has most generously offered to defray the expenses of setting up the pole and furnishing all the appurtenances. This flagpole will be erected upon Putnam Hill, the spot made famous by the daring ride of Major General Israel Putnam.

At the annual meeting, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Regent, Mrs. Henry H. Adams; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Lavinia Thorne; Treasurer, Miss Margaret H. Rjker; Registrar, Miss Jessie Banks; Historian and Librarian, Miss Mary Tenney Hubbard; Recording Secretary, Miss Nannie O. Hyde; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Carrie Banks.—MARY TENNEY HUBBARD, *Historian*.

JEFFERSON CHAPTER (St. Louis, Missouri).—The initial meeting of the Jefferson Chapter took place December 5th at the residence of Mrs. Branch, mother of Mrs. Mary Polk

Winn, who had been appointed by the State Regent, Mrs. George Shields, Regent of the new Chapter. It is officered by Mrs. Winn, Regent; Mrs. Shreve Carter, First Vice-Regent; Mrs. Houston Force, Second Vice-Regent; Mrs. Norval Sharpe, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. W. C. Chappell, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Leroy Valliant, Treasurer; Mrs. Jessie Brennen, Registrar; Mrs. John Ralston, Historian; Directors, Mrs. M. P. Branch, Mrs. Hinman Clark, Mrs. James Y. Player. After the business of this first meeting was adjusted, Mrs. Winn invited the fourteen ladies who were present, to join her in a glass of punch, drinking success to the new Chapter. A dainty lunch was then served after the usual delightful manner of the hostess. A month later the Chapter was entertained by our First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Carter, the membership having grown during the month to thirty-one. The business of the Chapter was followed by a short discussion on the origin of the surname of John Paul Jones. Mrs. Ralston read Churchill's account of it, as given in "Richard Carvel." Mrs. Branch gave a most interesting history of this same event, as handed down to her through her family records, which account will be found in an article written by Mrs. Mary Polk Winn for "Putnam's Magazine," February, 1899. The literary entertainment on this occasion was followed by a very bountiful collation. I believe it is a received fact that the "breaking of bread" together reduces formality to a minimum. This meeting was no exception to the rule. Conversation flowed freely, high hopes were expressed for the future of the Chapter, and plans were suggested, which, if carried out, will enable us at once to take our place with the workers in the Daughters of the American Revolution organization. We can but feel that the Jefferson Chapter has started off with a fair wind and sails unfurled. May it speedily reach the port of large usefulness. —LUCY BOYD LEWIS RALSTON, *Historian*.

ETHAN ALLEN CHAPTER (Middlebury, Vermont).—The year just closing has been devoted in the literary programs of the year to the study of women of the Revolution, a continuation of last year's work, when Abigail Adams, Kathe-

rine Schuyler and Ann Story were taken up and a paper prepared by the Historian on the "Characteristics of the Revolutionary Woman." This year, besides a meeting devoted to county and town history, we have studied Mary Washington, an original poem being read by the Secretary, Mary Otis Warren, and Eliza Lucas Pinckney, the Historian writing a sketch of the latter.

The Chapter gave their fellow townsmen the opportunity of hearing Ensign Edson, of the United States Gunboat "Gloucester," speak on the "Battle of Santiago," defraying nearly one-half the expense of securing this able lecturer. It also voted from its treasury \$6.00 to the Cuban Provisional Red Cross (collecting \$6.00 additional by subscription), and \$4.00 towards the Continental Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Private Little, of the Spanish War, lies buried in our village cemetery. The Chapter had his grave sodded and decorated it on Memorial day.

During the year our Chapter Constitution and By-Laws have been brought to perfection. Learning that the National Librarian was desirous of securing more town histories, Ethan Allen Chapter obtained by purchase and gift histories of the towns of Middlebury, Cornwall and Salisbury and of Addison County, Vermont, and of Norwalk, Connecticut, and sent them to Washington. They gratefully acknowledged the receipt of Lineage Books in return.

Our Chapter numbers now thirty-one. There were sixteen charter members three years ago. Among our number we can boast of two Real Daughters, Miss Jane M. Morton, of Salisbury, and Mrs. Abigail Rogers, of Middlebury, to whom we had the pleasure of presenting the National Daughters of the American Revolution souvenir spoon.—ALICE KING MCGILTON, *Historian*.

JOHNSTOWN CHAPTER (Johnstown, New York).—The first year of our organization as a Chapter has passed away, and while we have not done all that we hoped or intended to do, we feel, nevertheless, that it has been a year the experience of which we would not willingly part with. The work of the pioneer is as necessary as that of the later settlers, especially

if he sees to it that the foundations are laid broad and deep. So we call this our pioneer year in Chapter work, and trust that we have not toiled in vain. Our Chapter was organized with twenty-two charter members. We now have fifty-one, and the number is steadily growing. The regular monthly meetings were held at first in our historic Court House, and while that building is dear to us all for the memories that more than a century has gathered around it, still sunnier rooms seemed desirable, and now we meet at the homes of the members. No particular program was arranged for the first year. Articles were read from the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* and other patriotic papers. But with the beginning of our second year we have laid out a program in American history, taking up the exploration period and intend to trace the history of our republic up to the present time. On August 31st we received our charter in the beautiful Baronial Hall of Sir William Johnson with appropriate ceremonies, an account of which was sent to the *AMERICAN MONTHLY* at the time.

January 25th is our anniversary day, and our Regent, Mrs. Frances Fowler Van Vliet, remembered the day in a very fitting and characteristic manner. At the last regular meeting of the Chapter an informal invitation was given to the Daughters and their husbands to attend a reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet at their beautiful home, in honor of anniversary day. With that calm deliberation and attention to parliamentary proceedings which mark the actions of the Daughters in session assembled, the acceptance of the invitation was put to a vote and the ayes and nays called for. The unanimity of the voting proved conclusively that the Daughters appreciated the invitation, patriotism proving no hindrance to the enjoyment of social pleasures. Mr. and Mrs. Van Vliet, assisted by the Vice-Regents, received the guests of the evening in the north parlor. About eighty were present, including the Chapter and friends of the host and hostess. On a table near the ladies receiving, in its beautiful case, was a silver salad dish, presented to the Regent by her Daughters, trusting thus to express in some slight measure their appreciation of her efforts in behalf of the Chapter through the year, and their indebtedness as an organization to her executive

ability, ready planning and untiring labors. As the guests entered from out the storm of the evening, the house presented a most inviting aspect. The hall was tastefully festooned with flags and red, white and blue bunting, the charter of the Chapter with its historic frame, was draped with the national colors, while through the rooms was added the beauty of cut flowers. The music of a fine orchestra increased the enjoyment of the guests and later in the evening, Mrs. Van Vliet, in her charming ready manner, welcomed her Daughters and gave a brief review of the first year's spinning, congratulating them on the readiness and zeal with which they had met all her requests, thus demonstrating the fact that women can work harmoniously together for one year, at least. Also expressing, in a few earnest words, her appreciation of their beautiful gift. Patriotic songs were sung and the remainder of the evening passed in delightful social intercourse. Before the departure of the guests souvenirs of the occasion were distributed, these being diminutive silk reproductions of "Old Glory" to the welfare and honor of which the efforts of the Daughters of the American Revolution will ever be found loyal; and thus ended our first year. In the years that are to follow our reports may tell of broader aims and better work; of well planned projects carried to a happy consummation, but they cannot speak of happier hours or more united hearts.—JENNIE S. FOOTE, *Historian*.

ANDREW JACKSON CHAPTER (Tallahassee, Alabama) is on the eve of accomplishing an exceedingly appropriate undertaking—the removal of the dust of the victims of the battle of Talladega, fought by General Jackson, on November 9, 1813, from their resting place on the battlefield, west of the town of Talladega, to the city cemetery. The site of this cemetery was also a part of the battlefield. The old battlefield recently passed into the hands of the North Alabama Coal and Iron Company, and the Talladega Furnace stands on its site; consequently the burial ground, long marked by a pile of old gray stones, will become, in a few months, a waste of slag and cinders. Unless the remains of the soldiers are removed, their graves will soon be forever obliterated.

For more than a year the Chapter has contemplated this removal and several weeks ago applied to the City Council for aid. This was generously granted, and a sufficient appropriation was made to remove the dust of the valiant seventeen, who fell in the struggle of that long gone time. The Chapter furthermore has petitioned Congress to erect a monument to the memory of these heroes, and several days ago Senator Morgan, "the Tribune of our people, the noblest Roman of them all," who is ever ready to pay tribute to the immortal dead, introduced a bill in the Senate to that effect. It has been suggested that it would be eminently fitting to erect the monument on the battlefield, but the demands of the commercial and industrial interests of that South, which Jackson and his men helped to make, render this impossible. While it is true that in many loyal hearts these seventeen Tennesseans have built for themselves "monuments more lasting than brass," still we owe it, not only to ourselves, and to them who come after us—the future citizenship which shall some day constitute an ideal State in Alabama—to commemorate their valor. Almost eighty-seven years have passed since that November day when they laid down their lives for the progress of civilization—seventeen privates from the blue mountains of Tennessee—surely we are unworthy of the civilization which they, those nameless martyrs, have helped to secure to us, unless we are ready to pay back the debt with interest, well compounded in reverence and homage. On that Last Day when a final Reveillé shall be sounded and the bivouac of the dead shall be broken up, who does not believe that these men who fell in the wilderness, battling for freedom and for country, will not be found side by side with our warriors of the Revolution "on Fame's eternal camping ground."—(Not signed.)

THANKFUL HUBBARD CHAPTER (Austin, Texas), which was organized on January 16, 1899, met in regular session January 3, 1900, to elect officers for the year. The old officers were re-elected with one exception, in case of absence: Mrs. Ira H. Evans, Regent; Mrs. Lewis, Vice-Regent; Mrs. E. J. Smith, Recording Secretary; Mrs. John Claybrook, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. John Bumond, Treasurer; Mrs. Dora Fow-

ier Arthur, Registrar; Miss Edith Lanier Clark, Historian. The Thankful Hubbard Chapter comprises in its membership women of talent and enterprise, who will make its record worthy of the capital city of Texas. It has one parliamentary and a brief drill at each meeting. This Chapter has invited a conference of Regents and delegates from all the Texas Chapters to meet in this city on the first Monday in February. We hope for the best results from the interchange of ideas, opinions and friendly greetings. Mrs. Arthur, the talented Registrar, and Mrs. James B. Clark, ex-State Regent, were chosen delegates to the Continental Congress. The prospect is flattering for a full representation of Chapters at our conference, and we trust that it will be the beginning of a series of annual conferences. We need to know each other better that we may love each other more.—EDITH LANIER CLARK, *Historian*.

COLONEL CRAWFORD CHAPTER (Meadville, Pennsylvania), resumed its meetings in October, 1899, after the summer vacation. The new officers elected were: Mrs. S. E. Sennett, Regent; Mrs. A. M. Fuller, Vice-Regent; Mrs. J. M. Larned, Treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Smith, Registrar; Mrs. S. P. Bates, Historian, and Miss Isabelle H. Brawley, Secretary. The Chapter is in a very flourishing condition, which is due in a great measure to the untiring efforts of the retiring officers, especially the Regent, Dr. Susan Fisher Rose, who, during the two years previous, served the Chapter with never-failing enthusiasm. At the October meeting the Chapter had the pleasure of making one of its charter members a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Miss Katherine Vincent Gridley, daughter of Captain Gridley, of Manila fame.—ISABELLE H. BRAWLEY, *Secretary*.

PRUDENCE WRIGHT CHAPTER (Pepperell, Massachusetts).—At the second annual meeting of the Chapter, held the first Monday in January nearly all the last year's officers were re-elected to serve another year. Miss Mary L. P. Shattuck, as Regent; Mrs. William F. Heald as Vice-Regent; Mrs. Harry B. Shattuck, Recording Secretary, in place of Mrs. Heald,

promoted; Mrs. Henry Tarbell, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. N. W. Appleton, Registrar; Mrs. Alfred Boynton, Treasurer; Mrs. Walter B. Page, Historian; Mrs. A. D. Phelps, Auditor; Mrs. M. E. Swasey, Chaplain; Mrs. Merriam, Mrs. Hutchinson and Miss Harriet Parker were chosen to serve on the Board of Management with the officers. At that meeting, the Chapter voted to assume the traveling expenses of the Regent to and from Washington, that she might represent the Chapter at the coming Continental Congress. At a social meeting, held January 12th, of both old and new officers, Miss Shattuck expressed the wish that the amount voted her for the journey be added to that already voted by the Chapter to the building fund at Washington, as the Chapter, while very rich in historical matter, was in no condition to stand an assessment of \$5.00 per capita.

Various reports from standing and special committees were read at the annual meeting, and show a large amount of work done since its organization, June 17, 1898. There have been one picnic, three receptions, two field days, the first, August 31, 1898, to Hollis, New Hampshire, our neighbor, just across the State line; the second, August 16, 1899, through our own town of Pepperell. Three money-making affairs to raise funds to erect a flagstaff have been held within the year, the last one being an art and antique loan, in Prescott Hall, four days and three evenings during the week of October 19th. It is safe to say that there must have been nearly one thousand different articles, perhaps more, on exhibition, so well did the Soliciting Committee do their duty. The evening of October 19th an open Chapter meeting was held, and October 20th a musical program was given. The loan was open an extra day (Saturday) that the school children of the town might have the privilege of attending. The hall had been elaborately decorated with bunting and streamers, which was left in place for the dedication of the memorial tablet, November 1, 1899, presented to the town, by Mrs. Edith Prescott Wolcott, a descendant of Colonel William Prescott, in the fifth generation, in memory of the Pepperell men killed in the

battle of Bunker Hill. The Chapter had charge of the decorations in and out of the hall, music, band, musical society and school children, and refreshments, which were served in the town hall to all visitors from the neighboring towns.

Monday evening, November 27, 1899, a party in commemoration of the birthday of Prudence (Cummings) Wright was held in the vestry of the Orthodox Church which event took place November 26, 1740.

The Chapter thus far has had a prosperous history and nearly doubled its membership since its charter day, October 19, 1898, having nearly fifty members, one of whom is a Real Daughter, and one honorary member, Mrs. Roger Wolcott. Six of the members are non-residents. No death has occurred since its formation to lessen its numbers, and but one severe case of sickness has been reported.

The Cemetery Committee completed their work in the fall, having copied all the stones, 456 in number, in the old cemetery up to the year 1850.

The Camera Committee are doing a good work in taking pictures of historical places, houses and trees, to be mounted in the historical album which was given the Chapter early in 1899 by the Registrar, Mrs. N. W. Appleton, in memory of her mother, Mrs. Henry Blake, a lady that was always interested in every good work.

The flagstaff is an assured thing and nearly funds enough are in the treasury to cover its expense. It was thought at first that a suitable tree could be found in the town, and very many were examined but none proved satisfactory, therefore it was voted to purchase of the Lexington Flagstaff Company and a contract has been signed by the Regent and Secretary with them for the erection of a pole 100 feet above the ground, on or before April 19, 1900, at a cost not to exceed \$225.00.

The financial standing of the Chapter is good, having received into its treasury during the year \$381.82, and after paying all liabilities, now has a cash balance of \$182.54.—
LUCY BANCROFT PAGE, *Historian*.

MUSKINGUM CHAPTER (Zanesville, Ohio) is very proud of leading off in conjunction with our State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, in our first State Conference. This Conference was held very fittingly in the Grand Army of the Republic Post room, June 9 and 10, 1899. The battle-scarred flags and the faces of the heroes of the War of '61-'65 adorned the walls and looked down upon us in the relief work as brought out during the Conference, which the Daughters of the American Revolution had accomplished during the year of the Spanish-American War, proved we have a true and apostolic succession of patriotism linked together by the daring bravery of these latest heroes. Link Yorktown, Saratoga, Vicksburg, Appomattox, Manila and Santiago. As for these heroes the fathers, sons and grandsons, we have an embarrassment of riches, too many to enumerate.

Mrs. E. C. Brush, our Chapter Regent, called the meeting to order and after the Long Meter Doxology, introduced the State Regent, Mrs. M. M. Granger, who welcomed the various Regents and Daughters in a charming manner, to which Mrs. M. A. Block, of Springfield, responded fittingly. Cincinnati, Columbus, Cleveland, Toledo, Springfield, Xenia, Dayton, Sandusky, Mansfield, Marietta, Rainesville, Lancaster, Wilmington and Portsmouth were represented. Mrs. Avery, of Cleveland, in ably telling "What the Daughters of the American Revolution have accomplished," established the surprising fact that the first gun of the Revolution was fired in Ohio, where Piqua now stands.

Miss Buell, of Marietta, read an interesting paper on "Historic Spots of Ohio," which the Conference voted to have printed in the AMERICAN MONTHLY for each Chapter to have it read at a Chapter meeting.

It was stated at the Conference "that more officers of the Revolution are buried in the Old Mound Cemetery, Marietta, than at any other place in the United States."

Mrs. Dana, of Marietta, informed us that the first sermon in the presence of white men in Ohio was delivered on the banks of the Muskingum, July 20, 1788, by the Rev. Daniel Breck. Also, that at Marietta, on the east bank of the Mus-

kingdom, July 15, 1788, Arthur St. Clair was inaugurated the first Governor of the Northwest.

Mrs. H. W. Dimmick, of Toledo, gave an interesting account of the "Battlefields of the Maumee Valley," introducing the beloved names of Generals Wayne, Proctor, St. Clair and Stickney, and the noted Tecumseh.

A motion was made for an Annual State Conference. This was finally sent down to the Chapters. If ratified by a two-thirds vote Ohio Daughters of the American Revolution will meet annually.

Two more excellent papers were read, one by Miss Ross, of Zanesville, entitled "Then and Now," another by Mrs. Kelly, of New Lexington, "Our Late War With Spain Presents New Problems for the American People."

There was given a tribute to the men who made the State of Ohio possible, and through whose efforts the great Northwest was dedicated to freedom, education and religion, and chief among these we find General Rufus Putnam. To add to the pleasure of the first Ohio Conference, Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. M. M. Granger gave a reception the first evening, and Mrs. T. F. Spangler the second of the Conference, in which the Sons of the Revolution participated.

The Committees on Historic Sites and Prison Ships are continued.

With the usual committee work and debates on pertinent questions our first Conference adjourned sine die.—MARY LOUISE CRESAP STEVENSON, *Historian*.

CAESAR RODNEY CHAPTER (Wilmington, Delaware).—A most delightful affair was the fourth annual meeting of the Caesar Rodney Chapter, held Wednesday afternoon, December 7, 1899, at the home of the Regent, Miss Sophia Waples, 822 Adams Street, Wilmington, Delaware. A large number were in attendance. Annual reports from the Regent and Secretary were submitted. In her report Miss Waples said: "Last year's work had chiefly been given to the comfort and aid of our soldiers in the Spanish-American War. The greater part of this year's work was but a fitting sequel, as it was de-

voted to securing funds for a memorial to Lieutenant Clarke Churchman, one of the brave heroes who gave their life at San Juan. Nearly \$1,000 has been raised, \$500 of which will be expended for a monument at West Park. The remainder will be used for some appropriate perpetual and fitting memorial to him in his native State, Delaware."

Eleven new members have been added to the Chapter roll during this past year. At the close of the business meeting the Caesar Rodney Chapter presented to Miss Waples a Mary Washington Association hereditary life membership badge. In workmanship and design the badge is unique and handsome. It is a five-pointed star of gold, inlaid with white enamel, a gold medallion of Mary Washington in the center. The back of the badge contains an inscription in recognition of Miss Waples' faithful service and devotion as Chapter Regent ever since its organization.

Mrs. James Henry Hoffecker made the able presentation speech. Miss Waples' surprise and pleasure were so great as to render her for a short time almost speechless. She appreciated the kind thought as much if not more than the beautiful gift.

Mrs. Humphreys, of Overbrook, Pennsylvania, presented Miss Waples with an exquisite lineage plate with cup and saucer. Each piece bears the badge design of the Daughters of the American Revolution Society.

Presentations having become the order of the day, Mrs. George C. Hall, in behalf of Mrs. J. H. M. Cardeza, of Claymont, Delaware, presented to the Caesar Rodney Chapter a most beautiful gavel made of hemlock taken from the porch of "Harewood, the colonial homestead of Colonel Samuel Washington, of Virginia, eldest brother of George Washington. "Harewood" was modeled after the homestead of the Washingtons in England. A silver plate on the gavel is inscribed with the history of the wood from which it is made. Mrs. Cardeza is a descendant of the Washingtons, being a great-great-granddaughter of Colonel Samuel Washington. The Caesar Rodney Chapter will especially prize its handsome gavel on account of its historic associations in connection with one of her Daughters.

Regrets were expressed at the absence of the State Regent, Mrs. Churchman.

At the close of this meeting a delightful tea was served by Mrs. S. T. Turner and Miss Waples.

The one hundredth anniversary of the death of Washington was observed with commemorative exercises under the auspices of the Chapter and the Historical Society of Delaware, Thursday evening, December 14, 1899, in the New Century Club, Wilmington, Delaware. The drawing-room was beautifully decorated in the Daughters of the American Revolution colors and many handsome and artistically draped flags. Handsome palms, ferns and cut flowers added greatly to the beauty of the scene. Over the proscenium was a large portrait of Washington, surrounded with the Stars and Stripes. On the platform was a tripod of small flags, while on an easel, draped with a silken flag, was an engraving copied from a painting of Washington, made from life in 1794. The painting is now hung on the wall of Washington Lodge of Masons, Alexandria, and the copy exhibited is owned by Bishop Coleman. The original painting is by Williams and it one of the very few authentic paintings of Washington from life.

The bishop of Delaware pronounced the invocation, a beautiful paper appropriate to the occasion, and earnestly hoping for the betterment of humanity. Chief Justice Love presided and introduced the speakers. The Rev. George C. Hall, D. D., archdeacon of Wilmington, paid a glowing tribute to "Washington, the Christian." He was followed by William Hills, Esquire, who made a strong plea for "Washington, the patriot and soldier." Henry Conrad, Esquire, the last speaker, discussed "Washington, the statesman," and showed him to be more of a statesman than a soldier. The speakers, who confined themselves to the divisions of the subject, were one and all impressive and earnest, handled their subjects masterfully, and held the attention of the audience from beginning until the end.

A double quartet from the High School sang "Our Country's Flag" and "Tenting on the Old Camp Ground." This last produced a sadness akin to pain as we felt that alas many

of America's bravest patriots are still tenting to-night on the old camp ground.

Miss Edna Turner Bradfield gave an entertaining violin solo, and Miss Kathryn Garrett sang most charmingly Sousa's "Stars and Stripes," accompanied by Mrs. Charles Griffith. Miss Emma Lore rendered "The Star-Spangled Banner" in a manner that made every patriotic heart thankful that that banner was their's and still waved over America the land of the free and the home of the brave. At the close of the exercises the audience joined in singing "America."—SOPHIE C. HALL, *Historian*.

NOVA CAESAREA CHAPTER (Newark, New Jersey).—The annual meeting of the Nova Caesarea Chapter was held January 18th in Newark.

Mrs. William H. Tracy, the retiring Regent, presided, with the tact and charm which give her characteristic traits.

This Chapter has a membership of 150, being the parent of many branch Chapters. Much good work has been done during the past year in liberal contributions to patriotic objects and in work for the soldiers at Manila.

The election of officers was as follows: Regent, Mrs. Henry L. Jenkinson; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. David A. Depue; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Henry Atterbury; Honorary Vice-Regent, Mrs. W. W. Shippen; Secretary, Miss Anna B. Farrand; Registrar, Miss Grace L. Coe; Treasurer, Mrs. Samuel Clark; Historian, Miss Mary S. Clark.—MARY SHERRERD CLARK, *Historian*.

DEO-ON-GO-WA CHAPTER (Batavia, New York).—The second year of the Chapter was completed November 11, 1899, at which time the following officers were elected: Regent, Mrs. Julia T. Fuller; First Vice-Regent, Mrs. Anna E. Rice; Second Vice-Regent, Mrs. Amanda Seacord; Third Vice-Regent, Mrs. Una R. Tomlinson; Fourth Vice-Regent, Mrs. Mary M. Maxwell; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Eveline D. Smith; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Henrietta C. Lav; Registrar, Miss Harriet M. Nobles; Treasurer, Mrs. Harriet H. Wovel; Historian, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Tarbox. The meet-

ings of the Chapter have been held at the houses of the members and have commemorated some event in revolutionary history. In addition to papers upon these anniversaries, some time has also been given to the early history of the Indians in this locality, as there is very much of interest in connection with them. The programs have been varied and full of interest. We have gained our second Real Daughter in the person of Miss Jane Russell, of this place. Her father was Isaac Russell, who enlisted from Massachusetts. She is ninety-three years of age. The work of our Chapter the second year has been to mark the graves of revolutionary soldiers. We learned that there were more than thirty in this immediate neighborhood. To raise money for the markers, an entertainment was given. It was held with the Regent, the Daughters assisted in receiving. A musical program was rendered, refreshments served, and the proceeds were sufficient to provide the markers. The Land Office, erected here about 1800 by the Holland Land Company, is now the property of the Historical Society. This society offered our Chapter a room in the building. During the summer some of our number have been present each week to receive and serve refreshments to Daughters and visitors. With the money thus raised we have decorated the room in colonial style. Many things in our room, in the way of furniture and china, together with various objects of interest, date back to the time of the Revolution. During the year fifteen new members were received, and the present membership is fifty-two.—ELIZABETH LORD TARBOX, *Historian*.

GENESEE CHAPTER (Flint, Michigan).—The annual meeting of Genesee Chapter was held January 11, 1900, at the home of Mrs. McConnelly, and officers were elected as follows: Regent, Mrs. H. P. Thompson; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Annette Burr; Registrar, Mrs. Minnie D. Whitehead; Secretary, Mrs. Harriet C. Kelly; Treasurer, Miss Mabel Clarke; Historian, Mrs. Celia L. Clark. After the transaction of business, each one was furnished with a set of the following questions, the one giving the greatest number of correct answers to receive a prize:

1. Who purchased his freedom from the Indians with a copper kettle and two grindstones?

2. Who was the most famous orator of the Revolution?

3. When and under what circumstances did Discovery Day, Flag Day, and Liberty Day become national holidays?

4. To whom did an American soldier say, "If we should take you a prisoner, we would bury the leg wounded at Quebec and Saratoga with military honors, and hang the rest of you?"

5. What was the maiden name of Mrs. George Washington?

6. When was the columbine first proposed as our national emblem, and in what, besides name, does its appropriateness consist?

The following acrostic was contributed by Mrs. McConnelly, which was composed by General Washington in honor of her great-aunt, who was diminutive in size, being only thirty-six inches in height, and who was a frequent visitor at Mount Vernon or New Windsor, as it was sometimes called:

A pretty, charming little creature,
Neat and complete in every feature,
Now at New Windsor may be seen—
All beauties in her air and mein.

Birth and power, wealth and fame,
Rise not to view when her we name.
Every virtue in her shine—
Wisely nice, but not o'er fine.
She has a soul that's great, 'tis said,
Though small the body of this maid,
E'en though the casket is but small
Reason proclaims the jewels all.

CELIA L. CLARK, *Historian*.

BALTIMORE CHAPTER met at Colonial Hall, 417 North Charles Street, December 28, 1899. Our able Regent, Mrs. John T. Mason, who had so faithfully served us for two years, declined renomination, and Mrs. A. Leo Knott, our newly elected Regent, to whose efforts the Society in Maryland owes its existence, presided. The Regent proposed a study in par-

liamentary law and that a good parliamentary lawyer be invited to meet with the Chapter at stated intervals for study and discussion upon parliamentary procedure. As most ladies were frightened on rising to their feet at hearing their own voice, it is desired that more open expression of opinion be made, and that increased knowledge of parliamentary usage will encourage confidence, freedom of speech, and increased order and system in expressing individual views. A committee was appointed by the Regent to procure an instructor. After the business of the day, Dr. Bernard Steiner, of the Pratt Free Library, and author of the *Life of Robert Eden*, the last Colonial Governor of the Colony of Maryland, who was a brother-in-law of the last Lord Baltimore, addressed the Chapter on "Maryland's Attitude in the Revolution." The historical value of the time was introduced, the causes which led to them and after consequences, and Maryland's help to her sister Colonies. The address was delivered in a most interesting and entertaining manner.—MARY C. McVEY BEASLEY, *Historian*.

KEWANEE CHAPTER (Kewanee, Illinois).—After a vacation of three months Kewanee Chapter began its regular monthly meetings the first Monday in October with its charter membership increased from thirteen to twenty-five. Anticipating the difficulty this increase would bring of giving each member an opportunity to entertain at one of the eight meetings to be held this year, the following plan was adopted at our last June meeting: Each month was assigned to two or three members living in the same neighborhood, who may thus divide the honor, and also the labor of entertainment by having the program at the house of one Daughter and the tea at that of her neighboring sister. So far the arrangement has proved delightful. A pleasant feature of this year's work was a loan exhibit of colonial relics held November 10th, 11th, and 13th, from which was realized a satisfactory sum. The townspeople were invited to loan any revolutionary relics that they possessed, and the Daughters were surprised and gratified at the response which came in the way of ancient costumes, toys, silver, china, furniture, linen, books, pictures,

etc., many articles dating back as far as the middle of the seventeenth century. As originally planned, the exhibit was to close Saturday evening, November 11th, but the manifest interest of our citizens induced the Daughters to continue until Monday evening. The school children, invited at a low admission fee, attended in large numbers, and we feel sure that their bright eyes noticed many things that will prove helpful in history lessons. Of course "tea" was not overlooked, and one could get it hot for five cents, served in a dainty, old-fashioned china cup, with the privilege of drinking it at an old mahogany table once used by Washington and his staff. On the evening of the 11th the Daughters, attired in colonial costume, served a supper, consisting of New England fare, even to brown bread and cider apple sauce. A part of the proceeds of the exhibit has been forwarded for the "Continental Hall" fund. Last year our Chapter contributed five dollars to the "Lafayette" fund.—LETTIE H. NICHOLSON, *Historian*.

A PATRIOTIC EVENT.—Several hundred people gathered in the Court House Thursday evening in commemoration of the centenary of the death of Washington. The audience was a sympathetic and enthusiastic one, liberal in its applause and fervent in its patriotism. An interesting program of patriotic exercises was rendered. The band of the Government Indian School played several spirited selections, and the audience joined in the singing of three patriotic songs. The entertainment was under the joint auspices of the Washington Memorial Association, Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Fifteen Club, and Carleton Post, Grand Army of the Republic. Hon. J. P. Victory, Commander of Carleton Post, was honored with the chairmanship of the meeting. Beside him was Rev. E. L. Eustis, pastor of the Church of the Holy Faith, who made the opening prayer. Hon. J. P. Victory made the address of welcome, and pronounced an eloquent and poetic eulogy upon George Washington.

Hon. George H. Wallace, Secretary of the Territory, then read Governor Otero's proclamation, setting aside the 14th

of December as a holiday to commemorate the death of Washington.

Mrs. L. Bradford Prince, representing the George Washington Memorial Association in this Territory, read a highly interesting paper on the objects and methods of the Association, which is seeking to carry out the last will of George Washington in reference to the establishment of a national university at Washington, District of Columbia. George Washington, in his testament, had bequeathed twenty-five thousand dollars in stock for that purpose; the sum, if it had not been neglected, would amount to-day to \$4,500,000. Mrs. Prince concluded with a pathetic and eloquent description of the dark days the Revolutionary Army spent at Valley Forge. She also exhibited a membership certificate of the Washington Memorial Association, and after the meeting distributed some of its literature. Mrs. J. E. Wood delivered a pleasing recitation, which related how a fair revolutionary maiden was instrumental in capturing a British force in the days of the Revolution. Colonel George W. Knaebel, Commander of the Department of New Mexico of the Grand Army of the Republic, made a most eloquent address. Mrs. Jacob Weltmer read in a charming manner an article from "Self-Culture" descriptive of the deathbed scene at Mount Vernon, and of the monument erected to Washington's honor at Washington, District of Columbia.

The entertainment proved that patriotism can be found in the capital of New Mexico as well as in other places which make a boast of their patriotism. The result of the meeting will probably be the formation of a George Washington Memorial Association in this city, which will work hand in hand with Sunshine Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which consists of the following well-known women of this city: Mrs. L. B. Prince, State Regent; Mrs. George H. Cross, ex-Regent of Sunshine Chapter; Mrs. J. E. Wood, Regent; Mrs. M. A. Otero, Vice-Regent; Mrs. Jacob Weltmer, Secretary; Mrs. M. J. Warner, Treasurer; Mrs. Leah H. Harvey, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. I. H. Rapp, Historian; Miss A. A. Atkinson, Registrar; Mrs. J. Mills Kendrick, Miss Susan Mead, Mrs. H. H. Price, Mrs.

Eva Scott Fenyas, Mrs. W. H. Whiteman, Mrs. K. H. M. Wheelock, Mrs. W. T. Thornton and Mrs. K. K. L. McEwan.

The Fifteen Club, which assisted in giving the entertainment Thursday evening, consists of the following members: Mrs. Arthur Boyle, Mrs. S. H. Day, Mrs. W. H. Gulliford, Mrs. N. B. Laughlin, Mrs. George Marsh, Mrs. R. J. Palen, Mrs. L. B. Prince, Miss Nellie B. Smith, Mrs. B. M. Thomas, Mrs. M. J. Warner, Mrs. J. E. Wood, Miss A. A. Atkinson; honorary members, Mrs. W. S. Harroun, Mrs. Jacob Weltmer and Miss Gulliford.—*Santa Fe New Mexican*.

JOSEPH HABERSHAM CHAPTER (Atlanta, Georgia).—A new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has been organized in Atlanta.

Several prominent members of the Atlanta Chapter, feeling that new Chapters create new interest, and make a larger representation for Georgia in the National Congress, decided upon this movement.

The final meeting was held Saturday at the Executive Mansion with fifteen accepted members present and papers representing twenty-seven members.

Mrs. Loulie Gordon, State Director of the Children of the American Revolution, and one of the founders of this new Chapter, explained the object of the meeting, which was to organize a new Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Miss Junia McKinley, Honorary State Regent, presided.

An election of officers was held, which resulted as follows: Regent, Mrs. W. L. Peel; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Allen D. Candler; Recording Secretary, Miss Mary Katherine Bigby; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. J. M. Graham; Registrar, Mrs. Thomas Peters; Historian, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes; Auditor, Miss Helen Prescott; Treasurer, Mrs. Vivienne Strong; Board of Managers, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman; Mrs. Samuel Dinkins, vice-chairman; Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. William Kiser, Mrs. Marian Lumpkin Nichols, Miss Sallie Cook, Miss Lillian King; Advisory Board, Governor Candler, chairman; Secretary of State Phil. Cook, Attorney General Terrell, William L. Peel, Captain McIntosh Kell, Clark

Howell, Jr., Inspector General William G. Obear, W. J. Northen, Harvey Johnson, H. H. Cabaniss, Comptroller General William A. Wright, A. L. Byers, John Marion Graham, Thomas H. Peters; legal adviser, E. W. Martin; Chaplain, Dr. W. W. Landrum; Committee to Draft By-Laws, Miss McKinley, Mrs. Gordon, Mrs. Graham.

After many suggestions the charter was named for a Georgian, Joseph Habersham, the gallant young officer who, with others, captured the powder which was sent to Cambridge, and which was used in the battle of Bunker Hill.

After the battle of Lexington the American Army was out of powder. About this time young Joseph Habersham, son of James Habersham, the friend and companion of Oglethorpe, with two others, captured a British vessel filled with powder, which was at once sent in and reached Cambridge in time to be used in the battle of Bunker Hill. Afterward Joseph Habersham further distinguished himself by the capture of the notorious Governor Wright, as he sat at dinner with his counsellors about him. Boldly entering the Governor's mansion past rows of sentinels, alone and unarmed, Habersham advanced and said in a loud voice, "Sir James Wright, you are my prisoner!" Thinking he had an army at his heels, the attendants and guards fled precipitately and left the infamous Governor to his fate.

The matchless deed forms a fitting theme for song or story, and no State can boast a prouder deed.

In taking the chair Mrs. Peel said that she had always felt the greatest interest in the Daughters of the American Revolution work, being a charter member of the first Chapter organized, and having helped to organize the Piedmont Continental from patriotic motives, it now gave her the greatest pleasure to assist at the birth of this latest addition to the history clubs of Atlanta. She said:

"There are about five hundred Daughters of the American Revolution in Georgia, and of this number nearly two hundred and fifty live in Atlanta, being divided as follows: Atlanta Chapter, one hundred and fifty-three; Piedmont Continental, sixty-three; Joseph Habersham, twenty-seven. In other parts of the country it is not the custom to have such large Chapters, as it means less activity in the

membership, and also taxation without representation—a situation which caused the Revolutionary War.

“For instance, if the three Chapters were divided into five Chapters Atlanta would have ten delegates to the Continental Congress instead of five. Of course the States having the largest representation have the greatest prestige, and the intense desire to bring Georgia up to the average is felt by very many. For that reason four of us have decided to break old ties that were very dear and in the pioneer spirit of our forefathers, cast our lot with others who were anxious to come into this beautiful work.

“Our young Chapter with the grand historic name, has before it what seems to be an eventful future filled with large possibilities. With such eminent historians and genealogists as Miss Prescott, Miss Northen, Mrs. Thomas Peters and other scholars in embryo, we shall be in a position to let our light shine, and to accomplish great things for this dear old Commonwealth. Atlanta Daughters have, during the year just passed, accumulated sufficient original manuscript of revolutionary matters to complete Volume I, Georgia Archives. This matter will be pushed until the whole of our illustrious past is put on record. We invite all interested persons to cooperate with us in this laudable enterprise by sending to us all original documents of any kind before the date of 1800. These will be neatly copied and presented to the State and the originals returned to the owners. By this means Georgia will some day have a set of archives second to no State in the Union. But it is slow work, and we must not despise the day of small things. The finest Chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in existence is the Merion Chapter, of Philadelphia. This little Chapter has seventeen members, but its voice is heard all over the land inciting everywhere to patriotic endeavor. The members are all descendants of the old Welsh King, Merion, and each is a fine historian and scholar of ability.

“What seventeen women in Pennsylvania can do, twenty-seven in Georgia can, and we confidently hope by this time next year to have rolled up to our credit a great amount of work. We all know that in the Cuban War Georgia furnished more troops than any State in the Union. We also know that from the very beginning Georgia has always nobly done her part. But we have got it to prove, and let this be the loving work of the Joseph Habersham, remembering that though the odds against our brave namesake were more than sixteen to one, he never faltered.”

Miss Junia McKinley stated that the Atlanta Chapter sent the new Chapter love and greeting. A letter from Miss Nina Mitchell, Secretary of the Atlanta Chapter, stated that her Chapter sent good wishes for the success of the new Chapter.

The members of the Joseph Habersham Chapter are new members of the Daughters of the American Revolution organization and are not from other Chapters.

The Chapter will be represented in Washington by the Regent, who was instructed to cast the vote of the Chapter for Mrs. R. E. Park for Vice-President General, and Mrs. W. L. Peel for State Regent.

Mrs. Peel has secured the names of seven thousand Georgia revolutionary soldiers from hidden archives, thus enabling many Georgia women to secure proper data to join the Daughters of the American Revolution.

The Joseph Habersham Chapter will assist any eligible applicant for membership to find the record of their Georgia ancestors in the Revolutionary War.

The great obstacle to Daughters of the American Revolution work in the South has been the want of records, as for many reasons we have not at hand and available necessary data.

The Atlanta Chapter at its last meeting expressed good wishes for the success of their four members who were going forth as pioneers. The members of Joseph Habersham Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, are Miss Katherine Bigby, Mrs. Allen D. Candler, Miss Sarah Lumpkin Cook, Mrs. Samuel Dinkins, Mrs. Loulie M. Gordon, Mrs. William M. Graham, Miss Fannie Fields, Mrs. W. R. Hammond, Mrs. J. B. S. Holmes, Mrs. Howell Cobb Jackson, Miss Lillian King, Mrs. W. H. Kiser, Miss Lillian Lochrane, Mrs. W. J. Northen, Miss Annie Northen, Mrs. Marion Nichols, Mrs. Thomas Peters, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Miss Helen Prescott, Mrs. Richard Rush, Mrs. A. B. Steele, Mrs. Jack Spalding, Mrs. Joseph Terrell, Miss Katherine Wootten, Mrs. Summerfield Thomas, Mrs. Katherine Latham Tykes, Miss Lilly H. Smith.

NORWALK (Connecticut) CHAPTER.—The January meeting was one of the most interesting of the past year. The busy brain of the Regent is ever at work devising novelties for the meetings, but always in strict conformity to the patriotic ob-

ject of the work. The Nathan Hale memorial received a new impetus from the contributions of the public school children amounting to \$57. The Regent also announced that the Norwalk Historical Society has voted \$50 to the same object and various individual contributions had been pledged, which in the aggregate amounted to nearly \$200. The suggestion was made that the memorial consist of a public drinking fountain with a suitable tablet. The project will be urged upon the public early in the spring, and there is no doubt that the money for the memorial will be successfully raised. The Regent made an appeal on behalf of the Continental Hall, and it was voted to appropriate \$25 to that object.

An interesting paper was read by Mr. Edward Olmstead upon the "The Colonial homes of Wilton," which was replete with historical interest, and gave much information of great value locally. Then the Chapter was entertained by the recital of the histories of the most noted patriotic songs, "America," "Yankee Doodle," "Darby Ram," "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and the "Star Spangled Banner," and the rendition of all the songs by a trained chorus of voices, composed of eight members of the Chapter. This was a great success and created a perfect furore of enthusiasm and calls for repetition.

This Chapter is very happy over the election of a Real Daughter whom they elected at this meeting. Her name is Mrs. Charlotte Keeler Raymond, of Belden Hill, a discovery of which the members are justly proud, as Real Daughters are becoming rare. Mrs. Raymond resides in the house where her grandfather, John Keeler, began housekeeping long before the Declaration of Independence. From the same home her young uncle, John Keeler, went to Canada to fight the French. Mrs. Raymond is in good health and it is hoped she will be able to be present at an early meeting of the Chapter.—*Historian*.

CALIFORNIA CHAPTER.—The monthly meeting of the California Chapter met on Monday, at the home of Mesdames Pierce and Walker. The large parlors were filled with members and guests. Among the latter Mrs. Swift, State Regent,

and Mrs. Wilcox from the Chapter of Meriden, Connecticut. After the usual business routine, Miss Catlin, the Historian, related several historical events and Mrs. Humphrey Smith recited "The Courtship of Miles Standish." In the home of the descendants of John Alden and Priscilla, the poem seemed to acquire a new beauty. After singing "America," the guests adjourned to the dining-room, and over the dainty refreshments enjoyed a delightful social hour.—A. G. CATLIN.

CHICAGO CHAPTER.—At the December meeting of the Board of Management of the Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. James H. Walker suggested and made a motion that our Chapter collect and send books and magazines to the soldiers in Manila. The motion was carried, but owing to the stress of holiday times, few could assist in the good work. Whereupon Mrs. Walker generously undertook the whole responsibility. After inserting one notice in the various daily papers, and making only one appeal before the Chapter, literature by the ton came pouring in. Books, magazines and papers, novels, illustrated papers and comic periodicals all came hastening along to the number of 40,000. They came in boxes, barrels and bundles. People of Chicago and of towns in Illinois, Wisconsin, Indiana and Michigan all responded. In the Columbus Memorial Building vaults three rooms were packed with donations, many ready for shipment. The repository for the gifts was loaned, also services given to arrange and pack the same. The city cartage was most cheerfully given by private companies. Five men were working four days packing and securing the boxes. Each box bore the stenciled marking, "From the Daughters of the American Revolution, Chicago." The Government took all of the responsibility of the 140 boxes after arriving at the Government warehouse and has transferred the gift to Manila free. Not one penny was spent in the undertaking. In the 138 letters received and answered by Mrs. Walker a spirit of loyal sympathy was so manifest that it would seem as though each contribution when opened in far-away Manila would emit the sweetest of all fragrance, "rosemary for remembrance."—FLORA RIPLEY WILSON, *Historian*.

SPRINGFIELD CHAPTER (Springfield, Ohio).—The evacuation of New York by the British was the first event celebrated in 1899. The Daughters were entertained at the home of Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell on November 28th, at 10 o'clock. A very enjoyable program was given, in which Mrs. Charles E. Thomas, Mrs. E. W. Ross, Mrs. Robert C. Bancroft and Miss Pretzman participated. Among those present were: Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Martin, Mrs. McGrow, Mrs. Black, Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. John L. Bushnell, Mrs. E. B. Phelps, Miss Ludlow, Miss Crigler, Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Anderson, Miss Pretzman, Mrs. Robbins, Mrs. Bancroft, Mrs. Cassilly and Miss Cassilly, Miss Black, of Zanesville.

The next event celebrated was the battle of Princeton. The meeting was held January 24th, at the home of Mrs. Chandler Robbins. Interesting accounts of the battles of Princeton and Cowpens were given by Mrs. Oscar T. Martin and Mrs. Joseph K. Black, and a sketch of Hannah Arnett was read by Mrs. Charles E. Thomas. Nearly all the Daughters of the Chapter and a few invited guests were present.

The officers for 1900 are: Regent, Mrs. Charles E. Thomas; Vice-Regent, Mrs. Joseph B. Cartmell; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. S. Hulick; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Oscar T. Martin; Treasurer, Mrs. A. P. L. Cochran; Registrar; Mrs. Niles; Historian, Miss Cassilly. The resignation of Mrs. Henry Fowler and Miss Elinor Ludlow were received and accepted.

At the last meeting of the Chapter Mrs. Asa S. Bushnell was elected delegate to the Continental Congress.

The Chapter is in a flourishing condition and the membership is on the increase.

JANE RANDOLPH JEFFERSON CHAPTER (Missouri) were tendered a banquet at the home of their Regent, Mrs T. O. Towles, Saturday, January 6th, to commemorate the anniversary of Washington's wedding day and the third anniversary of their Chapter. After the Daughters had assembled the meeting was called to order by the Regent, who announced that the annual election of officers would take place. Mrs. Towles was then reelected Regent;

Mrs. H. C. Ewing, Vice-Regent; Mrs. S. Walters Fox, reëlected Secretary; Mrs. Mary Gantt, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. A. S. Ferguson, Registrar; Mrs. S. C. Davidson, Treasurer, and Mrs. J. B. Gantt, Historian. The following delegates were elected to the Continental Congress, which meets in Washington City, February 22d: Mrs. T. O. Towles was elected delegate; alternates, Mrs. J. H. Cutten, Mrs. James B. Gantt and Mrs. F. J. Wildberger. The Chapter instructed the delegates to vote for the reëlection of Mrs. George H. Shields for State Regent.

Mrs. W. S. Marshall and daughters, Misses Daisy and Letitia, were announced members of the Chapter, their names having been approved in Washington by the National Board. This closed the business part of the program, after which the ladies were invited into the dining-room, where a sumptuously-adorned table awaited them. Covers were laid for eighteen. At the conclusion of the many-course menu toasts were drunk, Mrs. Towles acting as toastmistress, and the following ladies called upon to respond to the toasts chosen by Mrs. Towles: "Mary, the Mother of Washington," Mrs. A. S. Ferguson; "Washington as a Lover," Miss McCarty; "Martha, the Wife of Washington," Mrs. James B. Gantt; "The Jane Randolph Jefferson Chapter," Mrs. S. C. Davidson. The toasts were very bright and beautifully responded to.

The next meeting of the Chapter will be held with Mrs. S. Walters Fox, on the second Saturday in February. "Important Events of the Revolution" will be the subject discussed.

DOROTHEA HENRY CHAPTER (Danville, Virginia).—Our Chapter was organized in the fall of 1894, with twenty charter members, by our first and only Regent, Mrs. James G. Penn. Under her efficient leadership we have increased and prospered until we have become one of the largest and most influential Chapters in the South. Three of our new members descended from ancestors who came over in the "Mayflower." Our meetings are always well attended. Our members are the representative woman of the community. While our object is to acquire knowledge of and inspire zeal for revolutionary happenings, our social features are always most enjoyable.

We have had some most excellent papers, namely: "Our Flag," by Mrs. R. W. Peatross; "Mount Vernon," by the same; "Old Ruts," by Miss Richardson, and "What Virginia Did in the Revolution," by Mrs. George S. Hughes. Miss Starr gave a charming review of the "Life of Martha Washington" at one of our meetings. Mrs. Bruce James gave a comprehensive and exhaustive resume of "The Leading Events of the Revolutionary War" some months ago.

We have always been represented at the Continental Congress. Have given one hundred dollars to the Continental Hall. Also gave to the Cuban relief fund and to local charity. Have offered a gold medal in the public schools for the best essay on "The Causes and the Effects of the Revolutionary War."

We have had some notable social events. One of the most rarely enjoyable functions in the annals of our Chapter was the lilac fête given at Oak Hill, the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hairston. The guests were conveyed there by a special train. The hostess, assisted by several young ladies, received on the veranda, where punch was served. The place itself is an ideal one for just such affairs. The beautifully-terraced lawn, the fine old shade trees, the exquisite rose garden, the wealth of lilac bloom, the large, airy rooms and spacious halls with their antique furnishings and air of by-gone days contributing a most attractive whole. The lawn was gay with its burden of divans, chairs, cushions and daintily-arranged tables. Mrs. Wylie's delightful rendering of "The Old North State" carried us back to the dreamy anti-Bellum days, while Miss Bethel's amusing recitation and Miss Taylor's banjo solo were pleasing to an exceptional degree. The luncheon, a triumph of toothsome dainties, was served by the young Daughters. Each guest received an artistic menu card as a souvenir of the occasion. This pleasant outing will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to participate in it.

We celebrated "Flag day." It was a most noteworthy event. The prettily-decorated parlors and hall were a scene of artistic beauty. The parlors were a dream of flags, national colors

and pictures of our Nation's heroes. The hall was a symphony of blue and yellow, our Chapter colors. The inspiring music, the entertaining and instructive paper, "Our Flag," by Mrs. R. W. Peatross, and the faultless recitation of James Whitcomb Riley's "Old Glory," by Mrs. Bruce James, brought that part of our entertainment to a close. "Women Famous in American History" was next presented. It was a triumph of artistic skill and historical research. Twenty-five of our members representing in costume the women who made our Nation, the Nation of Nations. Isabella was represented by Mrs. John Crosby, a regal-looking woman, attired in white satin, ermine trimmings and diamonds; Elizabeth by Mrs. Samuel Hughes, a speaking reproduction, in satin and diamonds; Marie Antoinette by Mrs. James G. Penn, who looked "every inch a queen," in a superb Parisian gown of brocaded satin, point lace and diamonds. She was an exact reproduction of the celebrated portrait by Lebrun. Mrs. Daniel Overbey, as Evelyn Byrd, arrayed in a wedding gown of white satin, worn by an ancestress a century ago, looked as quaint and lovely as ever did the sweet Evelyn. Mrs. W. D. Judkins personated Lettuce Lee, an ancestress. She wore a very handsome gown of blue satin, which had been worn in the family for over a century. Mrs. R. Hugh Thomas as Mrs. General Green was attired in a white brocaded satin profusely trimmed with lace. The gown was an heirloom, having been in the family one hundred and fifty years. It was worn by one of the family at a levee given by General Washington. Pocahontas was represented by Miss Ayers, in a genuine Indian costume. Polly Dandridge, portrayed by Mrs. Essie Cabell, a descendant, was a very pretty and attractive personation. She wore black lace over red with diamonds. Mrs. Walter Watson, as Priscilla, was an ideal Puritan maid looking very sweet and quaint in her garb of grey with the spinning-wheel by her side. All of the characters were so faithfully portrayed and looked so pretty, each one merits a description, but space forbids.

Dainty refreshments were served, carrying out the national color scheme. Thus bringing to a close one of the most

successful of our many functions.—MARGARET PENDLETON HUGHES, *Historian*.

ELIZABETH KENTON CHAPTER (Covington, Kentucky).—The Chapter held its regular monthly meeting on the first Tuesday of the month, at the home of Mrs. Harry Quackenbush, with our new Regent, Mrs. John Wortham Hall, presiding. The Chapter elected Mrs. Quackenbush delegate to the National Congress. The alternates are Madams Queen, Trimble, MacDonald and Duncan. Mrs. F. P. Wolcott, Vice-Regent, is of course the Regent's alternate.

After the business meeting, the usual social entertainment was enjoyed. These affairs partake of the nature of informal receptions, and are calculated to foster that broad democratic spirit which is necessary to the accomplishment of a common object. After a most delightful musical and literary program, which had been so artistically arranged by the hostess and her mother, Mrs. Helen McLain, the efficient Secretary of the Chapter, the members and invited guests had the pleasure of listening to the Historian, Mr. George W. Rouck, to whom Kentuckians point with pride. The spirit must be dormant that did not thrill with patriotism at his reference to the great tragedy of the last century, whilst contemplating the hardships to soldiers in those days. In defining the word "liberty," Mr. Rouck asked how many of us stop to think what it really means? and in illustration said that we belong to a Society which, were it in Russia, would send us to the salt mines of Siberia. How widely he portrayed the unflinching spirit of '76 in oral pictures that showed in glaring colors what it meant to be a patriot in those days. It is to be regretted that such a charming little address, though the modesty of the speaker begged it should not be termed such, should be confined within the limits of a single Chapter.

Mrs. Quackenbush's "afternoon" was typical of Kentucky hospitality, and after the program was ended she served most daintily and deliciously the tempting refreshments.—CORA UPDEGRAFF NOCK, *Historian*.

ANCESTRY AND BIOGRAPHY.

LOOKING BACKWARD.

[Read at a meeting of Piankeshaw Chapter, New Albany, Indiana, January 27, 1900.]

BEING somewhat at a loss for a title for the simple story I have to tell, I have ventured to borrow one that, in its first public use, made a profound impression on the minds of the intellectual people of the day.

I can hope to claim no such distinction for these plain and unassuming annals of a family that has striven to do its duty, as shown by its patriotic defense of home and country.

Some of our Daughters are so fortunate as to have their family history so associated with the illustrious names of our country, as to have no difficulty in tracing their lineage beyond the shores of the thirteen original States.

Such is not my good fortune. Much to my regret I am compelled to begin my story on this side of the Atlantic. Our only link that binds us to England's shores being our coat of arms, brought from the old home and handed down through generations of time that has made its reading a mystery, but still precious in its obscurity.

My story begins about the year 1690, when there came from England, seeking a home in the new world, three brothers named Hooper. The part of England from which they came we do not know, nor the reasons that led them to leave their native land.

Our first accurate knowledge of them is the fact that they settled on Cape Ann, in the year 1700, in the township of Manchester. Here they remained for some years, but finally two of the brothers decided to seek a residence in other parts of the country, one of them going to North Carolina, the other to Maryland. The third brother remained in Massachusetts. His descendants settling in Marblehead, Newburyport and Manchester. It is from the Manchester branch that we claim descent.

The other branches of the family are well worthy of special mention as it was one of the North Carolina Hoopers that signed the Declaration of Independence. A Connecticut Hooper was a drummer boy in the colonial army and several other members of the various branches of the family served valiantly in the Revolution, but that is another story.

To return to the Manchester family we find that on the 9th day of June, 1745, David Hooper first opened his eyes on this troublous world. The colonies were still struggling through the trials and tribulations of the French War, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that his young days were overshadowed by that long-continued conflict.

In the year 1768 he was married to Rachel Story, an aunt of the great jurist, Judge Story. Of his life from his marriage to the beginning of the Revolution we have no record beyond the fact that he followed the life of a farmer.

After the many difficulties between England and the colonies had terminated in a declaration of war, he enlisted in Captain Joseph Whipple's company. This company was organized in Essex County and was stationed in Manchester and Gloucester. The date of his first enlistment is not recorded, but it was prior to June 17, 1775, as he was one of the noble band of heroes who fought so hard at the battle of Bunker Hill. Probably he was a volunteer on that occasion, as the first official mention of his enlistment is dated July 13, 1775, more than a month after his first service. His first term of enlistment expired December 31, 1775; but he at once reënlisted, this time in Captain William Pearson's company, stationed at Gloucester.

From this time until the close of the war he was an active participant in the struggle. When the army was mustered out of service he returned to Manchester, but soon decided to remove to Freeport, Maine, where he resided until his death, February 19, 1835, at the age of ninety years. His wife survived him seven years, dying in 1842, aged ninety-one years.

Several children were the fruits of the marriage, the second son, Nehemiah Hooper, being my great-grandfather. He was born in Manchester, September 3, 1773. That he was a witness of many thrilling events during the years of his boyhood

we cannot doubt; but his youth prevented any participation in the exciting scenes that attended the birth of the infant republic.

After his marriage he removed to Durham, Maine, where most of his children were born; but in Decemeber, 1812, he decided to change his place of residence to the banks of the Kennebec River. Here he tarried until the latter part of November, 1815, when he again decided to move, this time to the province of New Brunswick, Canada, making the trip by water. The voyage was very stormy, causing the trip to St. John to last nineteen days when it should have been accomplished in four or five. Sometime between this date and the time of his death in 1840 he took up his residence on the Aroostook River. Portions of the family are still residing there.

Nehemiah Hooper's wife was Susannah Mitchel. She is the connecting link between the Hooper and Mitchel branches of our ancestry. Her grandfather, Colonel Jonathan Mitchel, being the second name on my list of patriotic ancestors through whom I claim my right to be a Daughter of the Revolution.

He was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, where he resided until after his marriage.

In 1748 he moved his family to North Yarmouth, Maine. It was about this time that the old disagreement, known as the French and Indian War, again began to trouble the English colonies, and many of the settlers had to take refuge in the numerous block houses. Among these refugees were Jonathan Mitchel and his family. With the other men of his neighborhood he was obliged to repel the attacks of their savage foes. Many of his friends and neighbors were killed or captured before his eyes. He escaped injury, but the terrible scenes and the many hardships endured by the little band of heroes made such an impression on his mind that they formed his principle topic of conversation during his old age.

At the beginning of hostilities between Great Britain and the colonies, he was one of the first to volunteer his services, and on February 7, 1776, he received his commission as colonel of the Second Cumberland County Regiment. March 29,

1776, the regiment was ordered to Falmouth to protect the seacoast. It remained at this post until May 29, 1776. On the 9th of May there was an engagement with the enemy, probably a mere skirmish, as we have no record of a battle fought on that date. However it was important enough to be considered worthy of record in the annals of the war, as it is from this source that we derive our information of this and other engagements of the regiment. On August 27, 1776, the regiment again met the enemy and July 1, 1779, the gallant colonel led his brave soldiers in battle. It was in such skirmishes and resistance to their advances that the Americans finally wore out the patience and broke the power of the British government in the United States.

November 27, 1780, the House of Representatives chose Colonel Mitchel muster master for Cumberland County. This choice was confirmed by the Senate November 29, 1780.

After the treaty of peace was made he returned to his home at North Yarmouth, residing there until his death at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, having lived through a century of the most momentous history of the Republic and served in two wars, in one as a subject of Great Britain against the French, in the other allied with France against Great Britain.

One of Colonel Mitchel's sons was a major in Colonel John Thomas' regiment and three of his other sons were officers in his own regiment. One of these, Bela Mitchel, was my great-great-grandfather.

Before entering the army he had followed the sea. As he was an officer in his father's regiment it is not necessary to go into any details of his career as a soldier. At the end of his service he resumed his sea-faring life, being a master's mate on board the ship "General Putnam." On one of his voyages the ship put in at Newburyport, where he met Susannah Sweat. As sailors' courtships are proverbially short and sweet they were married on the return of the ship from her next voyage. They made their home at Salisbury, a short distance from Newburyport. It was at this place that his daughter, Susannah Mitchel, was born June 22, 1783. Her father was at this time commander of a ship in the West Indian trade. In 1786 the ship put in at Martinique, where the yellow fever

was raging. The captain fell a victim to the dreadful scourge and was buried at that place.

His daughter, Susannah, was adopted by her grandfather, Colonel Mitchel, with whom she resided until her marriage with Nehemiah Hooper, thus uniting the families of these revolutionary veterans.

My grandfather, Dummer Mitchel Hooper, was born in Durham, Maine, November 3, 1802. He remained with his parents through their various flittings until 1827, when he left New Brunswick to travel through Canada and the United States. He arrived at Philadelphia November 23, 1828. He embarked on a brig bound for New Orleans, but owing to a mistake in the Captain's reckoning, the brig was wrecked on the island of Eluthera. The ship and crew were plundered by the natives, but the men escaped on a fishing boat to Nassau, where the American Consul took charge of them, sending them, with another ship-wrecked crew, to Charleston, South Carolina, from which place they made their way to New Orleans.

In June, 1829, he started up the river to Louisville. The first boat on which he embarked struck a snag and sunk when only a few hours out. A passing boat rescued the unfortunate passengers and crew and took them to the mouth of the Cumberland River, where she grounded on a sand bar. A third boat picked up the unlucky voyagers and finally landed them at Portland.

Taking up his residence in New Albany, Indiana, he was in many ways identified with the history of the city. He served as councilman for five terms, as street commissioner once, and in 1863 was elected mayor.

In 1849 he went to California by the overland route. His adventures during the trip were many and interesting, but too long to narrate in a paper of this kind.

In 1832 he was married to Miss Annabellah Brown, formerly of Baltimore. Her grandmother was Ruth Barney, a niece of Commodore Barney, the revolutionary naval hero. Her father was Absalom Barney, a revolutionary veteran, but we know no particulars of his service.

It is through our relationship to Commodore Barney that I

trace my somewhat remote relationship to another naval hero, Richard Pierson Hobson, who is a great-great-great-grandson of Commodore Barney, while I am a great-great-great-granddaughter of Absalom Barney, his brother. Of course you can easily see the very close relationship. However remote the connection may be, no one can blame me for being proud of the fact that we are in some slight degree related to two such heroic characters.

Perhaps it will not be amiss to relate an entertaining little anecdote of my great-great-great-uncle.

During the Revolution the Commodore, then a lieutenant, was sent on a mission to Paris. His fame had preceded him and this, coupled with his dashing appearance, so captivated the charming Queen Marie Antoinette that she publicly bestowed a kiss upon him. The maids of honor were so eager to follow her example that the gentlemen of the court were much incensed. One of them, an officer in the Irish Brigade, composed a song entitled, "Barney, let the girls alone." Who can blame his valiant descendant for following such a gracious example.

But to return to my story. My mother, Mary Maria Hooper, married James Hogan Smith, a descendant of the famous Kentucky Logans. The grandfather Logan was a drummer boy in Clarke's army at the battle of Blue Lick. During the retreat of the army he was picked up by a mounted officer who carried him across the river, thus saving him from capture or death.

His home was near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in what is now known as Shakertown. When he was about thirty-five years old a family named Denton, who were moving from Virginia to Indiana, camped near his home. One of the daughters so captivated him that he prevailed upon her to marry him. After his death his wife and three children removed to New Albany, where the oldest child, my grandmother, married a New Yorker, whose father was a revolutionary veteran. My grandfather was a soldier during the War of 1812. My father was an officer in the navy during the Civil War, and members of the family on both sides served with distinction in the army and navy.

We are very proud of our one representative in the Mexican War, and last but not least, we were again represented in the Spanish-American War by my cousin, Lieutenant Charles Edward Hooper, at the battle of Manila.

I have called this paper "Looking Backward;" perhaps a better title would have been "Our War Record." Who can blame us for being proud of it when it reads French and Indian, Revolution, 1812, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American? Is it not a matter of pride to know that there has never been a time of our country's need that one of us has not been ready to sacrifice everything for home and native land?

"Not honor they sought, nor life's shallow fame,

Nor glory, nor hope of renown.

They battled for God, their Country's fair name,

And the flag that never came down."

(Jean Hooper Page.)

MARY ANNABELLAH SMITH.

JAMES NOURSE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

ONE of the histories compiled in the year 1900 by Mrs. Maria Catherine Nourse Lyle of James Nourse and his descendants reflects great credit upon the writer.

Mrs. Lyle is a descendant of James Nourse, and is a Daughter of our American Revolution, having served as Registrar for two years, and was then elected Regent of the Lexington Chapter in Kentucky, her native State. She also has two very interesting cultivated daughters who are members of the Daughters of the American Revolution—Miss Lizzie and Helen Lyle, who are ever ready and willing to serve the Chapter; one is Registrar, the other Treasurer. Mrs. Lyle has made every effort to secure the best results for this work. In the beginning it seemed a herculean task which loomed up before her, for genealogical research is always a tedious undertaking, but she says it proved a pleasure. It brought her into contact and acquaintance with some very charming relatives before unknown. The Nourse family are of English descent and she has secured beautiful illustrations of the old

ancestral homes, of the churches where they worshiped and of the Nourse coat-of-arms.

A former Registrar General of the National Society, Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett, is a relative of the writer, and a descendant of James Nourse. She was elected Registrar General in 1896, and in 1897 she was made Vice-President General in Charge of Organization of Chapters. She is also a member of the Virginia Historical Society. Her home is in Alexandria, Virginia; her residence being just across from the church where George Washington attended services, and her pew in that sanctuary is a few seats back of the original Washington pew. The Brockett homestead has belonged to the family for over one hundred years.

There are some lovely portraits in the book. The birth-place of James Nourse, called "Weston House," Herefordshire, England, is a typical English manor-house, covered with English ivy running over turret and castle. Many of James Nourse's descendants are living in Virginia and Kentucky, and there is a large relationship, and they constitute many of our best citizens.

Mrs. Lyle shows culture and has wonderful resources to have compiled such a satisfactory and beautiful history. It will be an ornament to any library, and of course those who are endeared by the ties of blood to James Nourse will value the book greatly. Mrs. Lyle is a widow; her husband was a Presbyterian minister, an intelligent scholarly man, and she has one son, Charles Nourse Lyle, who has reached manhood; he has fine traits of character, is handsome, devoted to business and a comfort to his mother and family.

Mrs. Hattie Nourse Brockett visited Kentucky and was with her cousin, Mrs. Lyle, in Lexington, since she had charge of the organization of Chapters, and was very much feted, being a brilliant, charming woman and made a favorable impression with all. Mrs. Lyle and daughter, Miss Lizzie, have been delegates and alternates to Washington at our National Congress, and they are all very much appreciated for their lovely Christian characters and womanly virtues.

SARA H. HENTON.

CURRENT TOPICS.

[Will Chapters sending reports to the Magazine not only give the name of the Chapter, but also name of city or town and State where located, and sign writer's name. Write on one side of paper only, and be especially careful to write plainly all *proper names*.]

WE give space for the article on Aaron Burr. We know a trend of public thought to-day is that there were aggravating circumstances in connection with Hamilton. We give both sides a hearing, and the public will be the judge.

To Regents of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

A complimentary copy of my booklet, "The Scotch Ancestors of President McKinley," showing his descent from McDuff who killed Macbeth, has been mailed to the Regents named in the Directory of 1898, for the libraries of the Chapters. If any have failed to receive these, or if there are any new Chapters that desire it, I shall be pleased to forward a copy to them, on application.

Respectfully,

EDWARD A. CLAYPOOL,
Genealogist.

259 Dearborn Ave., Chicago.

THROUGH the suggestion, zeal and energy of Mrs. William Lawson Peel, the names of seven thousand Georgia revolutionary soldiers have been rescued from oblivion, the record of whose claim to honor and gratitude of their countrymen was preserved by their native State on bits of faded paper, on the backs of envelopes and in moth-eaten memorandum books. These were collected and copied by means of the money furnished by the Atlanta Chapters and through the interest and coöperation of the Secretary of State, Hon. Philip Cook, they will appear in a volume of important State papers.

The numerous friends and admirers of Mrs. William Lawson Peel throughout the State will be glad to indorse the following resolutions which were adopted at a recent meeting of

the Atlanta Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"WHEREAS, The records of revolutionary soldiers from Georgia were not available to those who desired to prove their ancestors' services in the Revolutionary War, thus debarring many who were entitled to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution Association for lack of proofs.

"WHEREAS, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, at great personal expense and laborious research, with the truest spirit of patriotism and earnest desire to place the records within reach of those who should have membership in our organization, has secured the records of seven thousand soldiers from the hidden archives of Georgia, and two thousand names from Miss Harvey, of Pennsylvania, many of the same being names which Mrs. Peel had secured, thereby making it possible for a great many to prove their rights to membership, and bringing to light most valuable historical records; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the members of the Atlanta Chapter do unanimously express their appreciation of her splendid efforts in behalf of our State and our Atlanta Chapter and the grand cause of patriotism which we represent, and that the Secretary be instructed to send Mrs. Peel a copy of this resolution. Loulie M. Gordon, chairman; Mrs. J. M. Slaton, Mrs. J. S. Byers, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. Thomas Morgan, Miss Whitner, Miss McKinley, Miss Prescott, Mrs. George Boykin Sanders, Mrs. Thomas J. Simmons, Mrs. John B. Roberts, Mrs. William H. Collins, Mrs. Bernard Wolff, Mrs. W. E. Foster, Miss Ellen Hillyer, Miss Mattie Seaton, Mrs. D. Woodward, Mrs. A. H. Cox, Mrs. Hugh Hagan."

THE Jane Douglass Chapter, of Dallas, Texas, sent a beautiful floral offering to the Washington Centennial Ceremonies at Mount Vernon. It consisted of a large Texas star in white roses and carnations with the name "Texas" in deep blue across the center. It was prized by the Mount Vernon Association in proportion to the distance it came.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE following letter was read before Warren Chapter, Monmouth, Illinois, by Mrs. Marian B. Sexton, Registrar, at its regular meeting, January 5, 1900. Mrs. Sexton is a descendant of Robert Fletcher, who came over in 1630 with Governor Winthrop's company.

LUCY MAPES KIDDER,
Historian.

TO MISS RUTH FLETCHER,
SCROOBY, ENGLAND.

MOST DEARLY BELOVED SISTER.—Governor Winthrop has informed us that ye “Lyon” will soon sett sail for England, so I will give this letter to Richard Gardner, who will bring it to you when he comes to Scrooby—that you may know how we are faring in this New Land. While we have endured many hardships, no one repents that he has come hither or desires to goe back, for we count it happiness enough that we are free to enjoy God & Jesus Christ. We will shortly have a Church in a settlement near here—which is called Boston & there will soon be many others—for all do exult in ye escape from oppression & are happy to continue heare. You cannot think how full of courage these Pilgrims be. With ye help of ye neighbors Robert has built a fine house with one roome at which I do think you would smile—for it is made of logs with mud mortar between—to keep ye colde without. Ye glass was so deare that ye window is of oiled paper—which doeth verry well for light—and we will be verry comfortable. I cannot think how Beef or Veal or Mutton would taste, but we find ye Deare meat verry good & sometimes we have wild Turkey & with fishe & els we have plenty of meat.

Robert uses ye skins of ye Deare for jackets & breeches & they doe verry well. At first I could not eat ye bread made from the maïse—but now I find it verry good. Ye only mill for grinding it is at Water towne—where Robert has to carry it. Ye maïse is quite white & floury when parched in ye coals. It makes a verry wholesome porridge. Ye savage Squanto—whom you saw in England was ye first to show our men how to tend & dress it—and it makes a verry good food. Then we have berries of divers kinds & beanes—and have planted some punkins. There is a sugar tree here which yields a juice when ye tree is wounded & this juice boiled downe makes a verry good sweet. Since our candles gave out we have burned ye knots of a Pine tree. By reason of ye Pitche & Turpentine they give a light as cleare as a Torch. A most strange thing did happen to me in ye Spring which did give me a greate fright. You must know that our house is at ye edge of ye Forest. Well, one day I hearde a noise on ye roofe & looking up ye Chimney I saw two big eyes & a fur nose. Filled with feare I seized Joshua from ye cradle & sprang into ye big Cheste & none to soone—For there came down ye chimney—for ye fire was almost out—a big Beaste like unto a Lion. He walked about sniffing here & there & finally after a verry long time it seemed to me—he climbed back up ye Chimney. I declare to you he was a most unwelcome visitor—

Next Thursday—Mr. Winthrop has appointed for a day of Thanksgiving on account of ye good news that ye privy council of ye King has passed favorable measures toward ye Colonies. We intend to goe to service at ye Boston settlement. There was a Thanks-

giving day y^e first yeare we came—in February, when after Mr. Winthrop had given his last hand full of meale to a poore man—and no one had anything worth the speaking of & it seemed as if we must all die of y^e cold & no food—a Ship came into y^e harbor at Charlestown—laden with provisions—and was not that good cause for Thanksgiving—I believe this will grow into a custom of keeping days of thankfulness to God for away out here we feel how much we have to depend upon his good providence—and we do praise him that he has brought us safely through so many hard ways. Do you know how Governor Bradfort, y^e first yeare after coming to Plimouth, appointed a day of Thanksgiving in November—and had a fine dinner of game and Deare meat and fruit and many other delicacies and had for guests y^e Indian Chief Massasoit & his warriors. had been guided by God across y^e greate Ocean & had been supplied O but I think that was a time of real rejoicing for those pilgrims who with so manny good things & had been befriended by y^e savages. I heard also that they sett apart another day—some time afterwards to give thanks—when after a long drought—which had made all nature to languish & they were in sore straits—a plenteous rain brought forth a fruitful harvest to their no small comfort & rejoicing. Robert made y^e journey to Plimouth which is more than 12 leagues from here—hoping to find where y^e body of our deare brother Moses is laid—But as you know the place was made into a field—so that y^e savages might not know how many had died—and he could not find y^e spot—but it mattereth not where y^e body lieth when y^e soul is with God. He sleeps by y^e side of *James Chilton & his wife & *Mary Brewster & manny others you used to know. Mary Chilton has grown into a fine woman—is happily wedded & has 3 children. Elder Brewster is in good health—but his haire is white like the snow. Love & Wrestling Brewster are both married—and are fine men.

Some say that many in this Plantation do discover to much pride—but I think a woman should always looke faire to her lord—So I pray that you will—if the chance cometh—send me my taffeta skirt & Roberts ruffles & cape, that we could not bring. You see I have writ a long leter for there is much to tell about this New Strange Land. I pray God we may be preserved & in y^e enjoyment of this sweet libertie we will not forget him. Robert bids me to present his love—and William who is now a tall lad—kisses your hand. Praying for your health & happiness in this world & everlasting peace in y^e world to come—

Yours with my best love

LYDIA BATES FLETCHER.

Concord in y^e Plantation of Massachusetts, June 1, 1632.

The Regent of Warren Chapter is a descendant from Mary Chilton. The Vice-Regent, Mrs. Dean, from Elder Brewster.

MACON, GEORGIA, *November 30, 1899.*

MY DEAR MADAM REGENT.—I am endeavoring to investigate the condition of the homes of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, their locality, their present state, whether carefully preserved, sadly neglected, or beyond the possibility of restoration. If the house cannot be restored, the site may be suitably marked. In some States, I am aware that the matter has long ago received attention. Will you kindly undertake this investigation as to the homes of the signers from your home State?

It will be well to inquire as to the burial place, birthplace, and the home of mature years, which became identified with the personality of the founder. The collection and forwarding of this information as soon as possible will be a great favor to the undersigned. I hope this research commends itself as work worthy of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

With sisterly greeting.

Yours, working in the same cause,

EMILY HENDREE PARK,

Georgia State Regent, N. S. D. A. R.

Address Mrs. Robert Emory Park, Macon, Georgia.

CURRENT HISTORY.

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES YEAR BY YEAR.

1517.—Francisco Hernandez de Cordoba sailed for Cuba. S. Cabot discovers the inland sea now called Hudson Bay.

1519.—Hernando Cortez with eight hundred men sailed from Cuba to Mexico. Alonzo Alvarez de Pinda with three ships explores the coast of Florida to Mexico, passing the mouth of the "River of the Holy Spirit" (Mississippi).

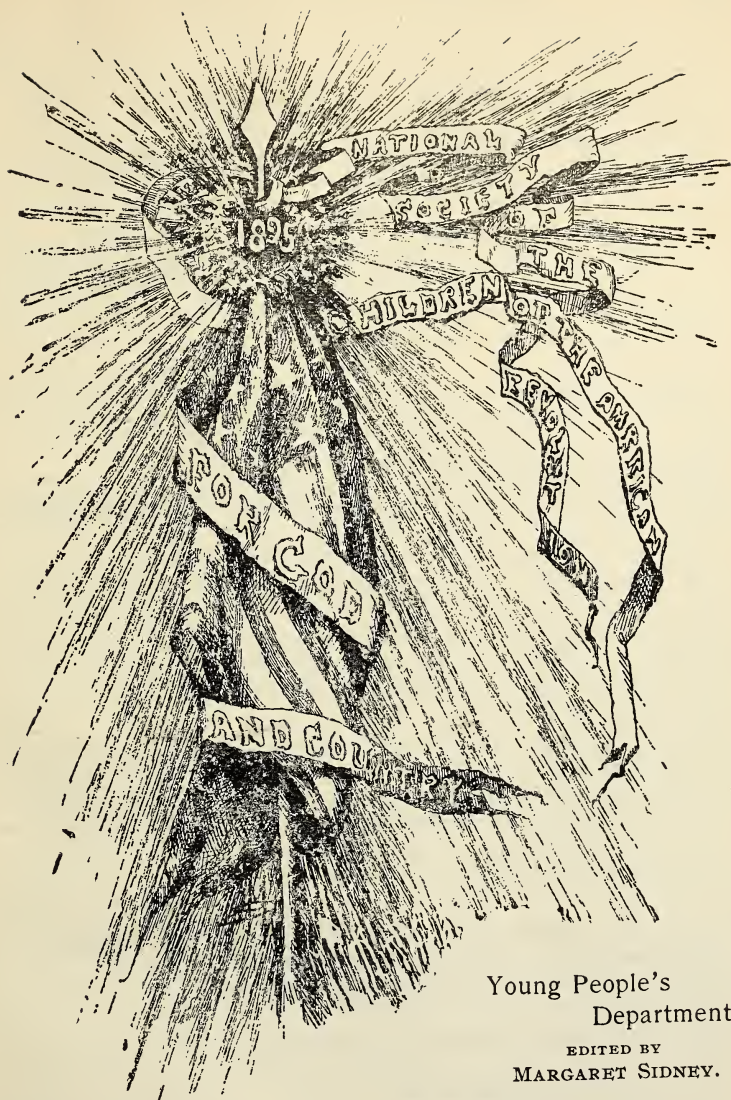
1520.—Lucas basquez de Ayllon explores the coast of Chicora and Gualdape (South Carolina and Georgia).

1521.—Ponce de Leon returns to Florida; is mortally wounded by the natives.

1524.—Verrazzaro sails with two ships for France. Explores the coast from Florida to Newfoundland.

1534.—Jacques Cartier, under a commission from Francis I, enters the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

1535.—Grijalva's expedition, sent out by Cortez, discovers California.



Young People's
Department.

EDITED BY
MARGARET SIDNEY.

MAY WHITNEY EMERSON, ARTIST

YOUNG PEOPLE'S DEPARTMENT.

The regular monthly meeting of the National Board of Management, Children of the American Revolution, was held at Columbian University, Thursday, January 4th, at ten o'clock. No quorum present.

THESE are the twenty-one questions referred to in the account of the meeting of the Ephraim Sawyer Society in Boston, Massachusetts, February 3d.

My Dear Mrs. Lothrop: Say to your boys and girls that I do not think half of them know enough about the interesting places of the Revolution.

1. How many of them know where Fort William was?
2. How many know where Sam Adams's regiments were sent after the Boston Massacre?
3. How many know where the Boston Massacre took place? And how many know how the place is marked?
4. How many know where the tea was thrown over? And how that place is marked?
5. How many know where General Thomas built the forts which drove the English out of Boston?
6. How many have ever gone to the Fort which General Knox built in Roxbury to keep the English from going out by the Neck?
7. How many know where the English cannon were on each side of the Neck which were placed to prevent the Americans from coming in?
8. How many know where General Howe had his headquarters?
9. How many know where Lord Percy had his?
10. How many know where the coast was which General Haldimand's servant spoiled?
11. How many have ever read the inscriptions on the Beacon monument?
12. How many can repeat them?
13. How many have ever walked out to see one of General Putnam's forts?
14. How many know where Hogg Island was, where one of the American victories was won?
15. How many have ever been to the top of Bunker Hill Monument?
16. How many know where Lord Percy's brigade was encamped?
17. How many have ever walked to Lexington on the road by which

Lord Percy marched there? This would be a good thing to do on the 19th of April.

18. How many have ever been to the Historical Society to see Colonel Prescott's sword crossed with Captain Linzee's?

19. How many know where Paul Revere lived?

20. How many know where he hung out the lanterns?

21. How many have been in the church where they were hung out, and how many have seen the bust of Washington there? and how many have seen the plate which King George gave?

These are enough questions for to-day. When they have all seen all these places and things, we will give them twenty-one questions more. Give my love and good wishes to them and believe me,

Yours truly,

EDWARD E. HALE.

28 COLLEGE STREET, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT.

Madam President, National Society, Children of the American Revolution:

I have the pleasure of informing you that the Amos Morris Society, of New Haven, celebrated its first birthday, by giving an "Old Fashioned Tea Party," to which an admission fee of fifteen cents was charged. Warner Hall was donated by its owner for the occasion; the hours of the party being from four until nine. The members of the Society worked all the morning to make the hall as attractive as possible with flags and national colors. One long table was covered with fancy paper boxes filled with home-made candies; while at small tables, scattered about the hall, tea, chocolate and wafers were served for an extra nickel. Ices in fancy forms were carried through the audience by little boys in old time costume. All members of the Society were dressed as ladies and gentlemen of one hundred years ago, and a pretty picture they made with their bright young faces under the powdered hair. A short program was given on the stage both afternoon and evening, opening with the "Star Spangled Banner" played on the violin by one of the older girls. A little ten year old girl from a neighboring town, dressed also in old-fashioned costume, recited several pieces in a most fascinating manner; one was "Olden Days" with piano accompaniment, and some of the always pleasing minuet steps. Five of the smallest girls seated around a table, with one of the small boys for a waiter, gave a little dialogue in rhyme, called "Martha Washington's Tea Party."

After the guests left in the evening, the members of the Society danced for a half hour. The entertainment was pronounced a great success by those present, and the best part of all was the addition to our treasury of \$78.08, as the result of our efforts. Part of this money will be used by the Society for its own benefit, a handsome flag having been purchased, and it is also the wish of the Children to buy a Society banner. They will frame their charter (a recent gift) in some wood which has been given them by a great-grandson

of Amos Morris, taken from the house in which our hero lived during the Revolutionary days. Ten dollars has been sent through the State Director to the Lafayette Fund, and thirty-five dollars to the fund which is being raised in our own State to erect on Groton Heights, Connecticut's greatest battlefield, a monument in memory of the heroes who fell in the Spanish-American War. In addition to this thirty-five dollars for the memorial building at Groton, the Children have sold ten dollars' worth of "Yankee Dewey" leaflets and Connecticut flag buttons, contributed by the State Director to help in swelling the fund. Thus making fifty-five dollars, the total amount given by the Society for patriotic work at the end of its first year of organization.

We have now thirty-one members, two of that number having recently passed the age limit.

Hoping that you may find a place for this note in the Young People's Department of the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Yours very truly,

HELEN JOSEPHINE MERWIN,
President Amos Morris Society.

January 20, 1900.

The Children of the American Revolution met at Veterans' armory in Manchester, New Hampshire, Saturday, January 20, 1900, and under the direction of Miss Gertrude Burnham, who is the President of the Society, went through a very interesting program.

The meeting opened in the regular way with a salute to the flag and the reciting of the poem, "Our Flag of Liberty."

There were three papers read, the subjects and authors being as follows. All were about New Hampshire:

"Conflicts with the Indians," Clarence Garmon.

"Customs of Early Settlers," Miss Carrie Clement.

"Early Schools and Meeting Houses," Miss Jenny Cate.

The meeting closed with singing.

A meeting of the Lord Baltimore Society was held last night at Lehmann's Hall. Mrs. Robert C. Barry, president, presided. It was decided to give a dance at Lehmann's, February 16, for the benefit of the Continental Memorial Hall, in Washington. After the meeting there was a dance.

The Quaker City Society of the Children of the American Revolution was entertained last week at the home of Mrs. George W. Kendrick, the Regent of the Quaker City Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. Communications were received thanking the young patriots for the Christmas donations sent to the children in

Cuba. After a program composed of anecdotes from the life of Washington, the patriotic members were invited to the dining room, where a plentiful supply of ice cream and cake awaited their consumption.

The Washington Heights Society of the Children of the American Revolution was represented at the National Convention held at Washington, District of Columbia, from February 1 to February 24, by Mrs. Ferdinand P. Earle, president; Miss Cora T. Clifford, Miss Caroline M. Hoe, Miss Flora Draper Treat, Masters Ethan S. Allen, Pierpont Davenport and Alvah T. Swords. The Society was organized on February 22, 1896, and has lost by death the following members: First Corporal Robert Gordon Everett, late of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York Volunteers, and Vice-President of the Society, and Royal B. Furnald, a student of Columbia University. The Society is composed of young people of both sexes, who are descended in direct line from patriotic ancestors of the Revolution.

The January meeting of the George Washington Society, Children of the American Revolution, was held at the Cairo, as usual. After the prayer came patriotic quotations, the minutes of the December meeting, salute to the flag, "Our Flag of Liberty," recitation, new business. The President recited a patriotic poem, patriotic songs were sung, after which the members adjourned from the Oriental room to the ball room and were entertained by Senator Thurston's sisters-in-law with instrumental and vocal music. Miss Helen Purman then gave four fine selections.

Very sincerely,

S. G. HICKEY,

President George Washington Society, Washington, D. C.

January 26th.

The members of the Ephraim Sawyer Society, Children of the American Revolution, and adult guests met February 3, 1900, at Legion of Honor Hall, Huntington Avenue, for the first open meeting in the history of the organization in Boston.

Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Concord, National President of the Children of the American Revolution, presided, and the exercises were under the personal direction of Mrs. H. G. Weston, of Cambridge, the State Director of the organization. The exercises included the singing of several patriotic songs, such as "America," "The Star Spangled Banner," and other pieces of a similar nature, and there were selections by Miss Edna Pearl Brooks, pianist, and Master Shirley Foster Brooks, violinist.

It is of especial interest to note the patriotism of this lad, who gave up the championship game for 1900 of the Cambridge Manual

Training School, to be played on Spy Pond, to be present and fulfill his promise to play at this meeting. He is a most faithful C. A. R.

The ceremony, called the "Salute to the Flag," also was performed, as always at these meetings; it is a pretty feature, including a march, recitation of a pledge of allegiance to the flag and the country and a salute to the Stars and Stripes, to the accompaniment of music. The poem, "Our Flag of Liberty," written by Mrs. Lothrop, and adopted by the National Society for a feature of the flag salute in all the local Societies, was then rendered by Carroll Curtis.

Mrs. Lothrop spoke in an interesting way regarding the national emblem and its significance, explaining the principles for which it stands. She referred to the national emblem given each year to the Children of the State having the best record in point of Societies. This prize was established by her four years ago at Washington, and for two years Connecticut captured it, but for the past two years Massachusetts has held this beautiful flag, this State having at present twenty Societies of Children. Mrs. Weston also spoke, emphasizing the love which children should feel early in life for their country and its flag, urging them to stand firmly for its principles.

A letter was read from Rev. Edward Everett Hale, D. D., in which he propounded twenty-one historical questions to the members of the Chapter, with the promise that, when these were answered, he would ask twenty-one more. The meeting closed with the singing of "Star Spangled Banner" by the company. The use of the hall for the morning exercises was the gift of Mrs. Samuel Eliot, of Warren and Prescott Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution. The Vice-President of the Society, Miss M. Louise Hastings, contributed largely to the success of the meeting, aided by the Secretary, Miss Esther W. Bates, and the Treasurer, John T. Locke.

The Isaac Wheeler, Jr., Society, Children of the American Revolution, held a business meeting and social in the Grand Army of the Republic Hall January 29th, which was well attended and proved very enjoyable. At the business meeting preceding the social, the following officers were elected: President, Josephine Dickenson; Secretary, Edna Wilcox; Treasurer, Edith Rathbun; Registrar, Mary Miner; Historian, Charles Mallory; Color Bearer, Lyston Morgan; Relic Keeper, Mason Manning; Board of Management, Benjamin Hewitt, Elijah Denison, Ellen Holmes, Lucy Ryley, Clifford Purdy, Abby Barber, Buelah Noyes. Immediately after the business meeting, the invited guests of the Children of the American Revolution began to gather for the social. Many parlor games were the means of making the evening an enjoyable one. Refreshments followed, consisting of cake, ice cream, coffee, etc. A social dance was indulged

in by the guests, after which they departed for home, expressing their thanks to the members of the Children of the American Revolution for their bounteous hospitality.

The Jonathan Thompson Society, Children of the American Revolution, observed the second birthday of the Society at its meeting February 3d at the home of Mrs. George H. Pendergast. W. S. Nourse, of Worcester, who was with Kitchener and Buller in Central Africa, who was one of the few men who escaped at the disaster that befell the force of General Gordon in the Soudan, and who has received decorations from Queen Victoria and the Khedive of Egypt, talked on "Heroes of the Soudan." There was music by a quartette, consisting of members of Bunker Hill Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. HELEN COLTON THORNTON.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have learned with deep regret that Mrs. Helen Colton Thornton, a member of this Society, recently passed away, at Paris, France.

The Board resolved to hereby express their most sincere sympathy with Mrs. Ellen Mason Colton, one of their own number, a Vice-President General, in the loss of her elder daughter, Mrs. Thornton.

We commend our esteemed and beloved Sister to the grace of our Heavenly Father, who has said, "I am the resurrection and the Life; he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live; and whosoever liveth and believeth in me, shall never die."

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MR. EDWARD JEWETT.—The Board of Management of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution have learned with deep regret of the great sorrow which has come to Mrs. Ellen Rountree Jewett, a charter member of the Society, and a recent Vice-President General from the State of Illinois.

Edward, the elder son of our beloved Sister, passed away very suddenly on the morning of October 6, 1899.

It is the united prayer of the members of this Board, that the Divine Comforter may speak peace to the parents bereft of their son, and to the wife and children, who mourn the loss of the husband and father.

"Thou will keep him in perfect peace, whose mind is stayed on Thee; because he trusteth in Thee."

MARY JANE SEYMOUR,
Historian General.

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

MRS. LAURA BEECHER COMER has passed over on the other side to join the silent immortal throng. Mrs. Comer came from her New England home many years ago, and has ever since been closely identified with her adopted home and its interests.

In uniting herself with the Oglethorpe Chapter, her interests were ever with us, and at her last meeting with us in December, she expressed a heartfelt love, which awakened a deep sympathetic cord of unison and affection.

Mrs. Laura Beecher Comer was the wife of Mr. Henry Comer. Had she lived to see March 5th, next, would have been eighty-four years old.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the breaking of our fraternal chain, we have lost a liberal, broad minded, zealous member and have had taken from us a good counsellor. That we thank God for her long and useful life, spent in this home of her adoption. A life full of kind deeds, benefaction and charity, a life so lived that from it there radiates an ennobling influence which has left its impress upon us, and may it quicken our hearts to higher aims and holier purposes. That these resolutions be recorded in a memorial page in our book of minutes.

MRS. JOHN PARK WHITE.—Mrs. Ella Winters White, a member of Camp Middlebrook Chapter, died at Bound Brook, New Jersey, January 4, 1900, after a long illness. The following resolutions were adopted at the last meeting of Camp Middlebrook Chapter:

WHEREAS, God, in His infinite love and wisdom, has seen fit to take his own care, after a painful and lingering illness, one of our beloved members.

Resolved, That in the death of Mrs. John Park White, Camp Middlebrook Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, mourns the loss of a faithful member.

Resolved, That we extend our most heartfelt sympathy to her husband and family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent the bereaved husband and a copy spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

MR. WALKER.—

We, as friends of our beloved Regent, would record these resolutions in sincere sorrow for her grief.

Resolved, That as a Chapter we sympathize with Alice Ewing Walker in the loss of her husband.

Resolved, That we respect her grief and that of her bereaved children.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the Elizabeth Benton Chapter's meetings and a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE for publication.—(Kansas City, Mo.)

THREE DAUGHTERS.—The Berks County Chapter, of Reading, Pennsylvania, has during the past year lost three of its charter members:

Mrs. Levi B. Paxson, died March 22, 1899.

Mrs. M. Murray Weidman, the first Regent of the Chapter, died January 18, 1900. Through her efforts the Chapter was organized in 1894, and she held the office of Regent until ill-health compelled her to resign.

Mrs. Amos T. Phillippi, the Chaplain of the Chapter, died January 24, 1900.

MRS. STATIRA CHRISTIE.—It is with regret we record the first death of one of our members. We have lost our only "Real Daughter," Mrs. Statira Christie, who on the first day of the new year, in her eighty-eighth year, was called to her eternal rest.

Resolved, That Lycoming Chapter extend sincere sympathy to her sorrowing family.

Resolved, That this tribute to her memory be spread upon the Chapter minutes.

Resolved, That a copy of it be sent to the family of the deceased, to the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, and to the daily papers for publication.

MARY J. DEMING.—Wadsworth Chapter is again called to take note of the departure of one of its members; another link which has united us to the stirring days of the American Revolution has been broken.

Miss Mary J. Deming, whose father served in the Continental Army, entered into rest at her home in East Haddam, on the second day of December, 1899, aged ninety-three years. Though in feeble health she was to the last moment in possession of all her faculties, and took a lively interest in the Chapter and everything connected with it.

As a memorial of her worth and in sympathy with those to whom she was more closely bound by ties of relationship, we place upon our records this tribute to the esteem in which she was held by us.

Entered into rest at East Haddam, Connecticut, on the 2d day of December, 1899, Mary J. Deming, aged ninety-three years.

MRS. MARY J. BENNETT.—Died at Faith Home, East Providence, Rhode Island, September 27, 1899, Mrs. Mary Jane (L'Esperance) Bennett, aged seventy-four years, a member of Woonsocket Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution.

At a meeting held at the home of the Regent, Miss Larned, October 9, 1899, the following resolutions were read and adopted:

WHEREAS, The death angel has again visited our Chapter and called to the ranks of those at rest the most prominent member of Woonsocket Chapter, Mrs. Mary Jane L'Esperance Bennett; therefore, it is

Resolved, That while we mourn most sincerely the loss the Chapter sustains in the death of Mrs. Bennett, and while we shall miss the presence at our meetings of this venerable daughter of a revolutionary soldier, we feel that to her has come a happier life, and we rejoice with her in her reunion with the father whose memory we honor, with the dearly loved mother, the husband and the children who, for many years, have awaited her on the bright side of the river of death.

Resolved, That we tender our sympathy to the members of her family and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the grandchildren of the deceased, that they be entered upon the records of Woonsocket Chapter, and a copy be sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

MISS FLORENCE M. DELABARRE.—Died April 25, 1899, Florence Mae Delabarre, aged twenty-one years, a member of Woonsocket (Rhode Island) Chapter.

The following resolutions were read and adopted at a meeting held at the home of the Regent, Miss Mary Cook Larned, May 4, 1899:

WHEREAS, For the first time in its six years' history, death has entered Woonsocket Chapter and called from us one of our most dearly loved members, Miss Florence Mae Delabarre; therefore, in testimony of affection for the dear child, the youngest of our Chapter, be it

Resolved, That Woonsocket Chapter suffers the loss of a member who will be sorrowfully missed and whose memory will be always cherished.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the members of her bereaved family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, that they be entered upon the records of the Chapter, and a copy sent to the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

MISS MARY E. KILBOURN.—Once more it becomes our painful duty to record the death of a member of Louisa St. Clair Chapter, Miss Mary E. Kilbourn, July 4, 1899.

Though of necessity a silent and unobtrusive member, she was nevertheless always a loving, earnest and interested one. During the Cuban war no one was more untiring in her efforts and attendance at our meetings to make garments for our soldiers. Truly may it be said of her "She hath done what she could."

Therefore, Resolved, That we, as a Chapter, extend our deep sympathy to her two nieces, Mrs. James C. Smith, Jr., and Mrs. Lewis H. Paddock, who are also members of this Chapter, and that this testimonial be placed on our records.

MRS. GEORGE H. ROZET.—Chicago Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has suffered the loss of a charter member, in the death of Mrs. Josephine Mandeville Rozet, which occurred December 30th, 1899.

MRS. C. B. OATMAN.—Entered into rest Monday, November 6th, 1899, at Arlington, Vermont, Mrs. Clarissa Beebe Oatman, in her ninety-seventh year, a Real Daughter of the Brownson Chapter. The Chapter sent flowers.

MRS. PHOEBE DOTY HEDGES.—In the same room where she was born, in July, 1798, died, January 25, 1900, Phoebe Doty Hedges.

Mrs. Hedges was a member of the Nova Caesarea Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Newark, New Jersey, and claimed descent from Edward Doty, a minute man in the War for Independence.

On her 101st birthday she said to a member of her Chapter: "I have seen four wars, but I do not see much change in men and women. They are about the same as when I was a girl." Thus another link is broken which bound us to the days of long ago.



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At the April meeting of the National Board of Management, D. A. R., the following motion was unanimously passed:

"Resolved, That the following notice be inserted in the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE: 'Chapters shall send to headquarters, D. A. R., 902 F street, Washington, D. C., notice of deaths, resignations, marriages and all changes of addresses and list of officers.'"

NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Thursday, January 11, 1900.

A special meeting of the National Board of Management was held on Thursday, January 11th, for the approval of the minutes of the January meeting; the consideration of the report of the National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution, to the Smithsonian Institution, and the selection of badges for the Ninth Continental Congress.

Members present: Mrs. Howard, Mrs. Henry, Mrs. Darwin, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Sternberg, Miss McBlair, Mrs. Seymour, Mrs. Fairbanks, Mrs. Frye, Mrs. Sperry, Miss Hetzel, Mrs. Hatcher, Mrs. Akers, Miss Forsyth.

The meeting was called to order at 10.30 a. m., by the President General, Mrs. Daniel Manning.

Owing to illness the Chaplain General was absent, and the President General requested the members present to unite in the recitation of the Lord's Prayer.

The Recording Secretary General read the minutes of the previous meeting, which upon motion, were approved.

The Reader engaged for the Ninth Continental Congress was announced, and it was moved and carried that the regular business of the Board be suspended in order to give Miss Collins an audience.

The regular order of business was afterward resumed.

It was moved and carried that the reading of the Smithsonian report be suspended, that the details of the Credential Committee might be considered.

The matter of the badges for the Congress was presented and badges were adopted for all those provided for by action of the Board at January meeting.

It was moved and carried that the Credential Committee be allowed \$10.00 for expenses.

Miss McBlair moved: "That the Working Committees: the House Committee, the Credential Committee, Railroad Committee and Floor Committee be furnished with the necessary badges." Motion carried.

Mrs. Akers read a paper submitted by Miss Daggett, State Regent of Massachusetts, with suggestions regarding poll list for the Ninth Continental Congress. The suggestions were favorably received and the Recording Secretary General instructed so to inform the State Regent of Massachusetts.

Miss Hetzel requested that the name of Mrs. Granger, of Ohio, be added to the Committee on Revision of Application Papers. The President General presented this name and Mrs. Granger was unanimously elected by the Board.

The Treasurer General began the reading of the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

At 1 p. m. it was moved and carried to take a recess until 2 p. m.

Thursday Afternoon, January 11, 1900.

At 2.45 p. m. the adjourned meeting was called to order by the President General, Mrs. Manning.

The reading of the report to Smithsonian Institution was continued.

At 4.30 p. m. it was moved and carried to adjourn until Friday at 10 a. m.

Friday, January 12, 1900.

The adjourned meeting was opened by the President General, Mrs. Manning, at 11 a. m.

After the recitation of the Lord's Prayer, the President General requested Mrs. Darwin to continue the reading of the report to the Smithsonian Institution.

At the conclusion, the President General said: "You have heard this report. What have you to say, and what action will you take upon it?"

It was moved and carried that the same be accepted with a rising vote of thanks.

All present arose. The President General said: "We have not words to express our admiration of this excellent work and feel that we cannot sufficiently thank our Treasurer General for all she has done."

Some minor details of the report were taken under consideration.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the slight additions proposed in order to complete the report to the Smithsonian Institution, be submitted by the compiler to the President General before publication." Motion carried.

Mrs. Sperry moved: "That the President General and Mrs. Darwin decide as to the form of letter with which the report shall be submitted to the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution." Motion carried.

Miss Forsyth moved: "That the Treasurer General be added to the Credential Committee, as requested by the Chairman of that committee." Motion carried.

The President General nominated Mrs. Darwin as a member of the Credential Committee. This was voted on and Mrs. Darwin was unanimously elected.

It was then moved and carried to adjourn until the first Wednesday in February.

(Signed)

ALICE PICKETT AKERS,
Recording Secretary General.

ERRATA.

In the January number, page 35, the name of the Regent of Mary Ball Chapter should read Mrs. H. M. Thomas.

In the Treasurer's report in the February number, page 236, the name of Miss Clara Damaris Coe, appears as Miss Clara Damaris, South Dakota.

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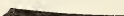
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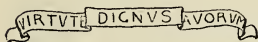
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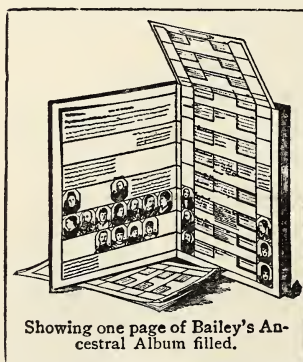
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